

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXIII—No. 1
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1903

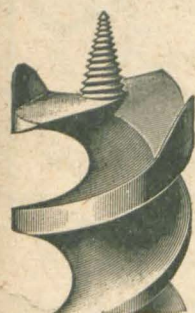
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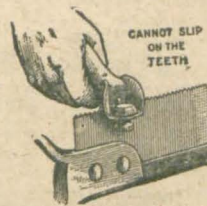
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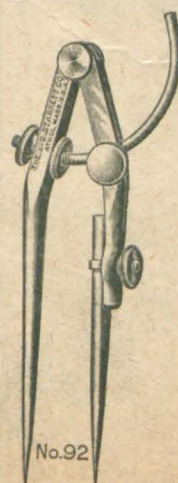
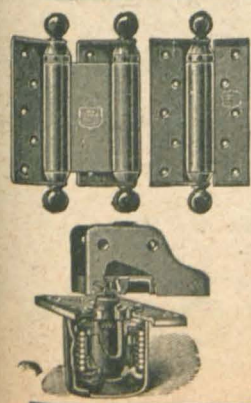
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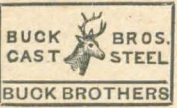
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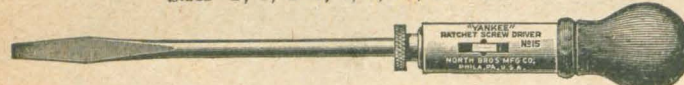


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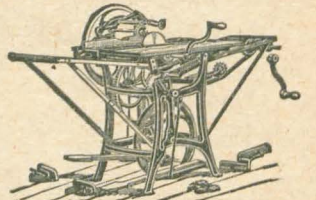


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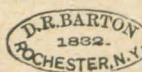
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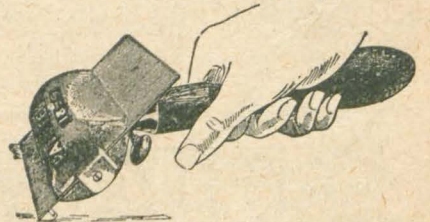
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KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—A District Council, comprising Local 225 and 1178, has just been organized here. This makes the third District Council in this State, the others being at Memphis and Nashville.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.—The town of Rutherford is not mentioned in the list of eight-hour cities published in the October issue of THE CARPENTER. As that is the limit here, we are entitled to a place on the list.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The trade is very dull here at present, and we have a number of members on the street. Birmingham is always a dull place in winter, and it should be listed from now until April among the places where work is dull.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Things are in fair shape here and we are initiating candidates at almost every meeting. We hope to do still better shortly. So far, we can say that trade conditions have improved and as a result we are getting more pay.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Just at present we are having a very dull season, and prospects for the winter are dull indeed. Carpenters have been coming here lately from all parts of the country, but very few of them have been fortunate enough to obtain employment.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Work is exceedingly dull at this writing, and a number of our members are vainly seeking employment. This city has nothing to offer traveling carpenters just now. As we are working eight hours, please place Portland on the list of eight-hour cities.

VALPARAISO, IND.—The outlook for next year is good. Wages are rather low here, however, and it was really high time for us to band ourselves together in our own interest. Although organized very recently, the boys here are much interested in the Union and will stand together.

SOUTH McALISTER, I. T.—One of the compensating results of the hard struggle here last summer is now manifesting itself. Business men are giving preference to union men in awarding their contracts. This town must be won over to unionism if it takes two years more. Prospects are good generally. Seven candidates were initiated in November. Bro. S. J. Kent, who spoke here on two occasions, did us a great deal of good.

DURANT, I. T.—Carpenters who may have contemplated coming this way to secure work will do well to stay away and avoid disappointment. There is not one building going up here now, and we can't tell when one will be started. The town is already overrun by idle men.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Our Union is steadily growing in membership and in the good-will of the builders in this vicinity. We are included in the \$3-a-day agreement between the Master Builders' Association and the Boston District Council, which will take effect on May 1 next.

IOLA, Kan.—Since you last heard from us we have succeeded in unionizing another good job, the Iola Portland Cement Company's buildings, twenty-five in number. Our committee had no trouble in getting this firm to agree to union hours. Our Local Union is progressing slowly, but surely.

KALISPELL, Mont.—L. U. 911 is progressing finely. For some time past we have been initiating from one to five candidates at each meeting. The only trouble we have to encounter is with the petty contractors, who are competing with fair employers and are opposed to union hours and wages.

JONESBORO, Ark.—Our Local Union is getting into fine shape and keeps growing in membership. The scab contractors and saw-and-hatchet carpenters here are a great hindrance to our progress, and we will have to get them out of the way before there will be a chance to get better wages for our toil.

BARRE, Vt.—First Vice President Guerin was with us on November 24 and addressed an open meeting. He was greeted by a large audience from our Union and members of Local 679 of Montpelier. It is our purpose to have Brother Guerin speak again at a mass meeting of the building trades at an early date.

WINNIPEG, Man.—A very successful open meeting was held here on December 18, at which a good program was rendered and quite a number of candidates initiated. The complete success of the affair has inspired us to hold open meetings once a month. They are free to all, and non-union carpenters are cordially invited to attend in their own interest.

WOOSTER, Ohio.—In regard to the Chicago firm here discharging our men, the situation remains about as stated in our last report. From three to six men arrive here from Chicago each week. This town should be given a wide berth until conditions change and our own members are given an opportunity to earn a livelihood. The appearance of THE CARPENTER is eagerly awaited each month.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa.—Work is very dull here at present, and carpenters will do well to steer clear of this place. There is a rumor that the contractors will shortly declare war on our Union and try to disrupt it. If they do we are ready for them, and they will find every member standing as firm as Gibraltar.

HOUSTON, Texas.—Trade conditions in this city are not as favorable as they should be. Energetic action is needed to strengthen our organization, as much of the work here is being done by non-union labor. We expect that the coming season will afford us an opportunity to bring about a change for the better.

OGDEN, Utah.—Local Union 450 is prospering nicely. We had an impressive parade on Labor Day, and our Union had the credit of making the best showing of any organization in line. Trade has been good all summer, and conditions now indicate a very fair winter's work. Please add Ogden to the list of eight-hour cities.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Local Union here has not been in a satisfactory condition lately, but now we are growing both in membership and influence. We have removed our headquarters from a saloon to the Labor Temple. A new Union has been organized here, which tends to further our cause and strengthen our position very much.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—We are in a flourishing condition and have been initiating candidates at every meeting. This city is overrun with carpenters, and yet the Otis gang continues to spread their lying circulars throughout the East advertising for men, being determined to flood the city with idle workmen and usher in the "dollar-a-day era."

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—There is little work here this season, and what there is is nearing completion. During the last two weeks the influx of carpenters has been so great that we are now completely glutted. Among the newcomers are many brothers who do not bring clearance cards with them, saying they have only come on to earn a little Christmas money and then go back home. Believing that we are entitled to a little spending money ourselves during the holidays, and work being scarce, we would request all carpenters to remain away for the present.

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Local Union 819 is in a flourishing condition, and trade is fair for this time of the year. We have but one or two scabs here, and all our contractors, with the exception of one lonely cock robin, are fair to organized labor. The working-card system has been inaugurated, and, as we enforce it strictly, no scab need apply for work in this city or vicinity. On Thanksgiving

GENERAL OFFICE
OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
STEVENSON BUILDING
FIFTH FLOOR
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Day we chartered two boats and sailed ten miles down the lake to Manalapan Beach with our families, where all enjoyed a basket spread, with oysters in every style, and blue-label cigars.

LANCASTER, Pa.—The carpenters who organized an independent Union here last September came over to the Brotherhood on December 22, when they held a very enthusiastic and well attended meeting and 115 members were initiated into the Local Union. Our General President, William D. Huber, was present, having come on here from headquarters. He installed the officers and delivered a very eloquent address. The entire craft of the city has been greatly benefited by this action of the independent carpenters. Our forces being now combined and a better understanding prevailing, we feel greatly encouraged and look for good results.

The Trade is Flat in Cheyenne

Work is very dull in Cheyenne, Wyoming, at this moment, and our Union there anticipates trouble on January 1, when the new schedule is to go into effect. All carpenters are therefore warned against going to Cheyenne in search of work. Give that place a wide berth.

Keep Away from These Localities

All carpenters and planing-mill men are requested to remain away from the Jackson Lumber Company and the Buckeye Mill Company, both of Jackson, Ohio, a strike being on against these firms for the inauguration of the nine-hour day.

Difficulties existing between our Local Union and I. J. Galbraith, an architect of Lewiston, and there being no more work than can be done by resident carpenters, and furthermore, because of a demand for shorter hours and higher wages, all carpenters are asked to remain away from Lewiston, Idaho, until further notice.

A Warning

Local Union 999, Mount Vernon, Ill., desires to warn the Brotherhood against a carpenter named Mike F. Cates, who came to that city and joined the Union there last April. By his conduct he soon proved himself unworthy of membership, and he was suspended and fined for violation of Section 163 of the Constitution. He disappeared on October 27 with borrowed tools and money. He is about 5 feet 11 inches in height, 35 years of age, sandy complexion, heavy moustache, and bends forward a little in walking.



SPECIAL NOTICE

Removal of the General Headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to Indianapolis, Indiana

To All District Councils, Local Unions, Their Officers and Members:

Amendment No. 8 of the amendments submitted by the Atlanta Convention having been carried by general vote, in compliance with its provisions the General Headquarters have been removed from Philadelphia and are now located on the fifth floor of the Stevenson Building in Indianapolis, Ind.

All communications, reports, money orders, bank checks, drafts and the like should be addressed to Frank Duffy, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis, Ind.

All appeals and grievances should be directed to William D. Huber, and also addressed to P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis, Ind.

In order to avoid unnecessary delay in the transmission of mail, it is earnestly requested that this notification be read at the meetings of your District Councils and Local Unions on several occasions.

Be careful and particular in addressing mail intended for this office to P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis, Ind.

WILLIAM D. HUBER,
General President.

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Special Attention

The special attention of all members and Local Unions is again called to the subjoined decision, rendered by the General Executive Board in their session held July 27, 1901, relative to the special assessments imposed by Local Unions or District Councils:

DECISION

Self-imposed special assessments levied by any Local Union or District Council for strike purposes, and made valid by their vote, are not subject to the provisions laid down in Section 180 of the General Constitution. All members under the jurisdiction of any Local Union or District Council levying such assessment are subject to the payment of same, and if fined by any Local Union or District Council for non-payment they are liable to pay such fine.

Enforce Section 65 of the Constitution

In consideration of the rapidly increasing immigration from foreign countries, and being advised by many Local Unions that carpenters recently landed in this country have applied for admission to membership without having the qualifications as required by Section 65 of the General Constitution, the special attention of all Local Unions and committees for investigation of candidates is again called to said section, which reads as follows:

"SECTION 65.—A candidate applying for admission in any Local Union under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood must furnish proof of his citizenship, or intention to become a citizen of the country wherein he resides."

A REDUCTION OF HOURS means a reduction of the army of the unemployed, less competition for jobs, and, consequently, greater security for those employed.

OFFICIAL REPORT

Of Our Delegates to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor

To the Officers and Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—

BROTHERS: We, the undersigned delegates elected at our National Convention held in Atlanta, Ga. from and including September 15th to 30th, 1902, to represent you in the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in New Orleans from and including November 13th to 23d last, beg leave to report as follows:

Brother Frank Duffy, our General Secretary-Treasurer, had been notified previously that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. would convene in rooms at the St. Charles mansion in New Orleans on November 12 for the purpose of hearing the testimony in the matter of our demand for the revocation of the charters of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Wood-Workers' International Union, and he, in turn, notified the rest of the delegation of the fact and asked that we be present. Promptly at the hour named (10 A. M., Wednesday, November 12) we were on hand, and when the Council convened (which was not until 3 P. M.) we appeared before that body, as did also four representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters.

Each side presented its case, which took until 11 P. M., only taking time for supper. The case on our side was handled principally by Bros. Duffy and Bohnen, assisted by Delegates Slayton, Grimes and P. F. Duffy. The matter was then left with the Council.

On Friday night, the 14th, we again appeared before the Executive Council and presented the case of the United Brotherhood versus the Amalgamated Wood-Workers, and after a long and heated discussion between us and the representatives of the A. W. W., the matter was also left with the Council.

The Executive Council in the convention reported against our demands for revocation of both charters, and after a prolonged debate it was decided to refer the A. S. of C. matter to a committee of eleven—five to be chosen by that society, five by the U. B., the ten to choose the eleventh—the expressed object being the amalgamation of the A. S. of C. and the U. B. The committee is to meet on or before March 1, 1903, to formulate the details.

The A. W. W. controversy was long and more or less acrimonious, at least on the part of that organization's representatives, and was finally referred by the convention to a committee similar to the one in the A. S. of C. matter—the object being only the defining of jurisdiction—the committee to meet within sixty days after adjournment of the A. F. of L. convention.

We feel sure that amalgamation with the A. S. of C. will take place on mutually satisfactory terms, which will be most beneficial to thousand of carpenters, and we believe that we will doubly strengthen our position all along the line, for if the A. S. of C. will not agree to such terms as are shown to be just the burden of failure to stop the many fights now going on will be on its shoulders and will make our success all the more speedy and sure.

Mr. Kidd urged that all hostilities between the two organizations cease, and, as we would not agree to any terms prior to the meeting of the committee, he said that if the A. W. W. was not allowed the jurisdiction it now claimed he would go out on the buildings and fight us. The relations between the organizations are to remain as at present (so far as any

agreement made by us is concerned) until the committee meets.

The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers preferred a grievance against the U. B., and we appeared before the Executive Council, also the Grievance Committee, on that matter, and it to be one of those local affairs, somewhat vexatious but not serious, and it was by the above committee and Council referred to our General Executive Board, with the request that a representative of the lathers' organization meet therewith and mutually adjust the grievance. The places where the grievances came from were Boston, Mass., and Butte, Mont.

The Ship Carpenters insisted that when our members went to work on ships they must join the Ship Carpenters' organization, and vice versa. The Executive Council reported that members of the two organization must join the respective bodies as they may be employed, and further that an exchange of working-cards be agreed upon. We objected to the report and demanded to be so recorded.

We introduced three resolutions as here appended. They are self-explanatory and as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 166.—By Delegates George J. Bohnen, F. C. Wheeler, J. W. Slayton, Frank Duffy, James Grimes, P. F. Duffy, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of America has, by its actions of the past few years and up to the present time, proven itself unworthy of recognition or affiliation with any body of wage-workers such as the American Federation of Labor—in

I. Admitting to membership ex-members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America who were fined for violation of trade rules and other causes;

II. Taking the places of members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters who were on strike for better conditions and enforcement of trade rules;

III. Working under the wages established by the United Brotherhood;

IV. Handling and putting up trim manufactured under unfair, non-union conditions;

V. Advertising for non-union men to take our members' places while on strike, providing these non-unionists join their organization;

VI. Sending men from one city to another to take the places of strikers, and

VII. Working side by side with local independent bodies of carpenters who have no affiliation with central bodies; and

WHEREAS, When these complaints were made to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, with a demand to revoke the charter granted the Amalgamated Society by the American Federation of Labor, he claimed that he had no authority to do so, that the Executive Council and this convention alone had that power; therefore be it

Resolved, That this, the twenty-second convention of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled this 14th day of November, 1902, revoke the charter and suspend from membership in the American Federation of Labor the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters.

RESOLUTION No. 167.—By Delegates P. F. Duffy, J. W. Slayton, Frank Duffy, F. C. Wheeler, James F. Grimes, George J. Bohnen, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Wood-Workers' International Union has been encroaching and infringing on the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for a number of years past, and continues to do so at the present time, with impunity and with total disregard for the principles of trades unionism and the doctrines of organized labor; and

WHEREAS, Members of the said Amalgamated Wood-Workers are taking the places of the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters for less wages and longer hours of toil than the trade rules of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America call for; and

WHEREAS, In several instances they have sent their members to work where our men were out on strike for better conditions and the enforcement of trade rules; and

WHEREAS, When these actions were submitted to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, with a demand that the charter of the Amalgamated Wood-Workers' International Union be re-

voked, he referred the matter to this convention, saying that he did not have any authority in the matter; therefore be it

Resolved, That this, the twenty-second convention of the American Federation of Labor, in session assembled this 14th day of November, 1902, revoke the charter and suspend from membership in the American Federation of Labor the Amalgamated Wood-Workers' International Union.

RESOLUTION No. 168.—By Delegates George J. Bohnen, F. C. Wheeler, J. W. Slayton, Frank Duffy, James F. Grimes, P. F. Duffy, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

WHEREAS, Charges were preferred against the Amalgamated Wood-Workers' International Union at the twenty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Scranton, Pa., for unfraternal spirit and action in encroaching on the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and

WHEREAS, That convention, after due and careful deliberation, referred the matter to the Executive Boards of both organizations for adjustment; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor (elected at the Scranton Convention) decided at its regular meeting, April 14-19, 1902, jurisdiction in favor of the Amalgamated Wood-Workers' International Union over all cabinet workers, machine and factory wood-workers, in violation of the laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and thereby exceeded the authority invested in them as officers of the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention revoke the action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in the question of jurisdiction between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Wood-Workers' International Union, rendered during their April session, 1902, and that the Executive Council refrain from taking such action in the future without first obtaining the consent of the organizations involved.

Inasmuch as committees had been appointed, as elsewhere noted, the above resolutions were referred thereto.

You will see by the minutes of our Atlanta Convention that the controversy between the Brotherhood of Painters and the U. B. came up there, and by reason of verbal statements made by the painters' representatives to our committee there, and a request made of our convention, it was agreed to ask our members to cease any hostile actions toward Brotherhood painters anywhere, especially in New York, they to do the same. Reports reached us here that there was still much trouble in parts of California between members of the two crafts. Some of the painters there who worked with members of our loyal Unions when they were ordered to quit by the Building Trades Council at the behest of seceding Unions were fined \$70 each by the San Francisco Painters' District Council, and that body is still trying to force payment thereof, although the promise had been made the committee at our Atlanta Convention that these fines would be remitted, or, at least, that every effort would be made in that direction, and we found that nothing at all had been done. We met the painters' delegates at New Orleans and laid before them all the facts we had, and it was mutually agreed that the secretaries of the two organizations should exchange facts and try to adjust the entire matter.

We severally took part in the many matters that came up in the convention, and in nearly every instance we acted as a unit, and touching this point we are happy to say that every member of your delegation was true to each other and to you. We were somewhat handicapped by a vote of our late convention that was here construed as a threat, "that if we did not get what we wanted we would not pay any more per capita tax." That was used against us at every turn, to our decided detriment, and we are very sorry that such a vote was passed, for it did the U. B. harm. It was officially used in the annual reports of the A. F. of L.

Our vote was increased to 800 from 400 one year ago, and if we can go to the next convention in Boston with a similar increase, as our membership will warrant, we will be in a position to do for the U. B. many fold more than was ever before done.

No previous A. F. of L. convention has had more or knottier problems to solve, and, although they were not nearly all settled, it was on the whole the best convention held by the organization for years.

The U. B. may in the future have to continue the contest against the A. W. W., for that organization may not agree to such terms as we think reasonable, and we for that reason, as well as many others that are obvious, urge that every possible effort be made to organize more Locals and to perfect such of those already organized as may need it, and many do.

Many Locals need to be informed of the true relations as they exist between the U. B. and the A. W. W. If a satisfactory settlement is not made when the committee above referred to meets, we have no doubt that we will be attacked in many places, and personal visits are much more effective than circulars, and an organizer will not fall into the hands of the wrong party, as circulars have.

In conclusion, we can truthfully say that much has been gained for the U. B., and we feel most sanguine for the future.

We are, fraternally,

(Signed) FRANK DUFFY,
JAMES F. GRIMES,
P. F. DUFFY,
FRED. C. WHEELER,
GEORGE J. BOHNEN,
J. W. SLAYTON.

Appointment of a Colored Organizer

The appointment of Brother Burgess, of Birmingham, Ala., as an organizer for the Southern States by our General President has caused considerable uneasiness among some of our Local Unions in the South, and numerous communications have recently reached the General Office, either cautioning against any attempt on the part of Brother Burgess to organize the white men of our craft or opposing the appointment altogether on racial grounds.

Now, while we are fully aware of the difficulty of solving the negro problem, and recognize that a great deal of race prejudice has to be overcome before we get nearer to its solution, we must call the attention of our Southern brothers to the deliberations of our New York and Atlanta Conventions on this subject. On the strength of appeals of delegates representing the Southern Local Unions, setting forth the necessity of organizing the negro carpenters and elevating them to the standing of their white brethren, it was the sense of both Conventions that a united and energetic effort be made in this direction. And these appeals emanated not only from delegates of the African race, but mostly from delegates of the Caucasian race, they realizing the fact that the non-union negro, working longer hours and receiving smaller pay than his white brother, is a detriment and a constant menace to the hours and wages established by the United Brotherhood. Hence, is it not our duty, and does not the law of self-protection teach us, that we must endeavor to bring the negro into line as well as every other class of craftsmen still remaining aloof from our organization, and make them share in the duties it imposes as well as in the benefits it affords?

Our General Constitution does not contain any provision justifying our General President in making any discrimination

as to color, race or creed in his appointments. And while it is true that Brother Burgess has been appointed as an organizer for our colored brothers in particular, it would be unwise and in conflict with our laws and principles to debar him from organizing white men of our craft when an opportunity presents itself.

We are banded together in our grand Brotherhood for the purpose of elevating the condition of our entire craft, regardless of color, nationality, race or creed. Prejudice on these lines has no standing in the labor movement, and we cannot consistently deny admittance in our organization to any man because he belongs to the African race, which, as we well know, is very numerous in the Southern States. Here it is the negro who must receive our closest attention; he must be brought into our fold in order that his hours of toil be reduced and his wages raised, and thus his white brother will be given an opportunity to raise his own standing to the level of his brother in the East and West.

In many instances white men are called on to work with negroes on buildings or in shops, and they do so without raising any objection. Now, if such is the case, why should they object to meeting the negro in their Local Unions and placing them under the control of the organization as a safeguard against unfair competition?

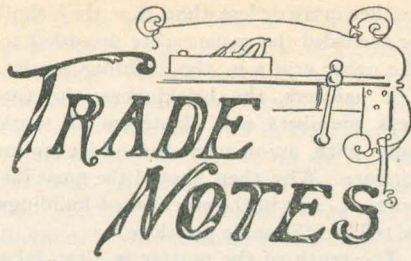
In this connection we mention an incident which recently occurred in Atlantic City. A negro employer there, perfectly willing to work union hours and to pay union wages, found it impossible to secure union labor because the Local Union of that city refused admittance to the colored carpenter, and its members at the same time refused to work for the employer because he was a negro.

In Birmingham, Ala., the colored carpenters, anxious to become members of the United Brotherhood and abide by its trade-rules, were refused admittance by the Local Union, nor would the Union render them any assistance in organizing a Local of their own, and, strange as it may appear, they were organized by Union hod-carriers, who were less prejudiced and narrow-minded than our own members. Such actions are discreditable to our Brotherhood, and we say that, however difficult a task the elimination of race prejudice may be, as far as our Brotherhood is concerned the drawing of the color line should be stopped at once and for all time.

Let us bear in mind the words of Wendell Phillips, who said: "We have liberated the colored man and made him free; but neither he nor his white brother will ever be free until every workingman can retain in his own pocket the full value of what he produces."

It is with the object of building up our organization in the South; it is in compliance with the decision of our Atlanta Convention, and in accordance with the principles laid down in our Constitution, that our General President has appointed Brother Burgess an organizer, and our members in the South and elsewhere should in their own interest refrain from taking any action that might hamper the work to which the brother has been assigned. We earnestly hope that our Southern brethren will lay aside all race prejudice and render Brother Burgess all the assistance in their power.

THERE be some who stand around and talk about "rings" in their organizations. Such men should jump into the "ring" themselves and help to run things out into a straight line where every one will have an equal share in the benefit derived from unity and harmony of action in the Union's enterprises.



Movements for Better Conditions

LOCAL UNION 125, UTICA, N. Y.—By an almost unanimous vote taken at a called special meeting we have decided to establish the eight-hour day on April 1 next and to demand a minimum wage of \$3.

LOCAL UNION 1256, TICONDEROGA, N. Y.—Our agreement with the employers expires April 1, and we will demand a reduction of time to nine hours per day. The prospects for success are bright, and we hope to win without any trouble.

LOCAL UNION 145, SAYRE, PA.—A demand has been made for an increase in wages, to take effect May 1 next: The present nine-hour rate is \$2.25 for foremen and \$2 for journeymen, and we ask an increase of 25 cents all around. In view of this move all carpenters should stay away until we are in a position to notify them of our success.

LOCAL UNION 940, SANDUSKY, OHIO.—Having come to the conclusion that the time has arrived to make the effort, we have decided to make the following demands, to take effect May 1 next: Nine hours to constitute a day's work; minimum rate 27½ cents an hour; time-and-a-half for overtime; double time for Sundays and holidays; work on Labor Day prohibited.

LOCAL UNION 398, LEWISTON, IDAHO.—At an early date we shall give notice to the contractors that on and after April 1 next we will work but eight hours a day and that the rate of pay shall be 45 cents per hour. We earnestly hope that sister Locals in neighboring towns and cities will co-operate with us and render all the assistance in their power in making this movement a success.

LOCAL UNION 50, PORTLAND, ORE.—Last year a number of us succeeded in getting \$3.50 per day, though the majority of our men are getting only the minimum rate of \$3. Now we feel justified in making the maximum the minimum rate, and will make a demand upon the contractors to that effect. The streets of this city are full of idle carpenters, and good mechanics at that. Keep away.

LOCAL UNION 1149, MARION, OHIO.—On November 7 we adopted the following changes in our by-laws by a unanimous vote: Twenty-eight cents an hour shall be the minimum rate for carpenters and planing-mill men; nine hours shall constitute a day's work; time-and-a-half for overtime and double pay for Sundays and holidays. These new provisions are to take effect on April 1 next, and due notice will be given the employers.

LOCAL UNION 263, BERWICK, PA.—Deeming it necessary to make an effort to better existing conditions, we have unanimously agreed to make the following demands on the contractors for their approval: Nine hours to constitute a day's work; journeymen's wages to be 25 cents per hour, gang bosses 28 cents, foremen 30 cents; members of the Union prohibited from working with non-unionists, and all grievances to be adjusted by a

committee of three to be appointed by the President of the Union. These demands to take effect on April 1 next and to remain in force one year.

LOCAL UNION 1300, WELLSTON, OHIO.—We are having a hard fight with the Jackson Mill and Lumber Company, and also with the Buckeye Mill Company, both located in Jackson, this State. These concerns stubbornly refuse to sign our agreement providing for the nine-hour day (with the old ten-hour rate) and time-and-a-half for overtime. All other mills and contractors have complied with our demands. All carpenters and mill men are asked to keep away from this locality until these firms have come to time.

LOCAL UNION 131, SEATTLE, WASH.—We have made a demand for eight hours and \$4 per day, time-and-a-half for overtime and double pay for Sundays and holidays; wages to be paid on the job and in cash. The new schedule is to take effect on April 1 next. As the Master Builders' Association has already signed an agreement covering these demands, and as our business agent reports that so far he has not found any contractor unwilling to concede them, we anticipate little or no trouble in carrying into effect this reasonable advance.

LOCAL UNION 624, BROCKTON, MASS.—By an almost unanimous vote we have passed a resolution demanding a scale of \$3 per day of eight hours for journeymen and \$3.50 for foremen, to go into effect on May 1, 1903. We have been working eight hours for the past two years, the present schedule being \$2.50 and \$2.75 for journeymen. This we deem insufficient, considering the constant increase in the cost of the necessities of life. No mention is made in our present contract as to the wages of foremen. We are sanguine of the success of this move.

LOCAL UNION 3, WHEELING, W. VA.—Having come to the conclusion unanimously that on and after April 1, 1903, eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and that the present rate of wages per day shall stand for the shorter time, our Union has served notice on the contractors to that effect. We also ask that the traveling expenses of men sent out of town to work shall be paid by the employer. We have appointed a committee of three to meet a like committee of the contractors for the consideration of these demands at any time they suggest.

LOCAL UNIONS 169 AND 903, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Extensive preparations are being made with a view to obtaining an increase in wages, the new scale to be 47½ cents an hour and to go into force on May 1 next. Prospects of success are bright. Trade is in excellent condition, scarcely a man is idle, and there are no signs of shutting-down this winter. While the contractors have an organization, it is in rather bad shape, as the majority of bosses remain aloof from it. They have, of course, been duly notified of our demands. It is not very probable that the contractors will give us much of a fight, but should they feel inclined to do so they will find us prepared for them. Our organization here has increased in membership from 100 three years ago to 550 in good standing at the present time. The non-union men here number between twenty and thirty. They are employed on the Armour packing-house job and the Pittsburg job. Our sister Unions over the river will demand 55 cents an hour on April 1, and no doubt they will win without having to make much of a fight.

Successful Trade Movements

OGDEN, Utah.—On March 10 last we established the eight-hour day with a minimum rate of \$3. It has been a hard pull for us, but we feel that the present situation is encouraging. No trouble has occurred so far in maintaining the new order of things, and our schedule is generally observed, though a few contractors require our constant vigilance. We hope they will see the error of their ways in a short time.

GLEN COVE, L. I., N. Y.—We gained the eight-hour day in this town on December 1 without any trouble and after giving the employers notice six months previously. At the same time we asked for an advance of 25 cents, making our wages \$3 per day, which was granted. Now that our own organization is established on a sound basis, other trades are following suit. On November 29 we organized a union of painters, and now we are making an effort to get the bricklayers in line. This accomplished, we will have all the building trades in town organized.

The Difficulty in Shreveport.

All efforts looking toward a settlement of the differences between the Builders' Exchange and the union carpenters of this city have proved unavailing.

About the middle of September the Local Unions, wishing to bring about a more satisfactory condition of affairs, offered through their business agent to meet the Exchange half way in an effort to settle the trouble.

Our business agent, Brother B. F. Mayhorn, was introduced to the members of the Exchange by a prominent business man who had been requested to act as a mediator in behalf of the unions, and the result of the interview was that certain articles of agreement were submitted to the Carpenters' District Council and after examination were deemed by that body to be too exacting. In fact, as expressed by the Council, the agreement meant neither more nor less than a complete surrender of all that the Unions had been contending for since the first day of the lockout, May 1.

In the agreement submitted by the Exchange the contractors, while agreeing to give union men the preference, reserved the right to employ union or non-union foremen at their own pleasure. In all eight articles were embodied in the agreement, two of which were rejected by the District Council, the first of which was one refusing the business agent of the Unions the right to visit the jobs during working hours without the permission of the contractor. The second objection was to the length of time over which the agreement should extend. As submitted it was to go into effect December 1, 1902, and terminate December 31, 1903.

With these two articles eliminated the agreement was sent back to the Builders' Exchange with the statement that if acceptable to that body the District Council would through its President and Secretary sign the agreement. The Exchange flatly refused to sign the agreement as amended by our District Council, but rushed into print in a recent issue of the *Journal* of this city with a statement that the carpenters were responsible for the failure to settle the trouble. An article from our side was also given to the public to show that the carpenters had made all just efforts to adjust their differences with said Builders' Exchange, and had failed to do so only because of the unreasoning attitude assumed by the parties to the other side of the question.

The demands of the carpenters are

neither more or less than that they shall be accorded the same rights accorded to the other crafts in the building trades. The painters, the bricklayers, the tinners, plumbers and plasterers all work only with union men and under union foremen. Why, then, should the most important craft in the erection of buildings be refused the same privilege?

The truth of the matter is that false representations of the position of the carpenters on the questions at issue have been made by the contractors who are fighting the Unions. Citizens who have contemplated building have been made to believe that the carpenters were making exorbitant demands that would render the further improvement of the city prohibitive because of the increased cost, while the contrary is true, the carpenters receiving the smallest remuneration of any of the building trades and are at the present time working for the same wages that have prevailed for the past two seasons.

It is but just to the general public, as well as to the carpenters, that these statements, which are capable of verification, should be made public, so that a number of our best citizens who have been hoodwinked into the belief that the carpenters were making unreasonable demands should have their eyes opened to the facts and cease playing into the hands of the parties concerned in this deception by giving them their work.

To conclude, the carpenters are now and always have been ready and willing to settle any differences that may arise between them and their employers provided that there are fair and reasonable grounds for settlement.

JAMES CANNON,
Shreveport, La. Local Union 85.

Feel Proud of Their Achievements

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The carpenters and joiners of Taunton take great pleasure in being able to tell their fellow members of the Brotherhood that since the organization of Taunton Union its record is one of which they need not be ashamed. Although our Local is not a year old, we have accomplished a great deal.

Several unsuccessful attempts had been made to form a Union here, which made it all the more difficult for us. Nevertheless, with the assistance of Brother W. J. Shields, our earnest and energetic New England organizer, we succeeded in establishing a progressive Union which has already accomplished what would be highly creditable to a far older organization. Our manner of procedure and our attitude toward the employers have won for us the confidence and esteem of the citizens of Taunton, which we highly appreciate. Having started in with the conviction that the true principles of unionism, if not perverted and used in behalf of selfishness, would not only prove of great benefit to ourselves but to the whole community, we have conscientiously tried to transact all our business in a straightforward and honorable way. We have dealt with business men in a business-like way, and have been rewarded by being enabled to inaugurate the eight-hour day without having to resort to those harsher measures that cause strikes and other difficulties, which unfortunately has been the lot of some of our sister unions. The new schedule went into effect on November 1 last, without reduction of the pay formerly received for nine hours.

We enter upon the new year with confidence and hope, possessing a membership of fully ninety per cent. of the entire number of carpenters and joiners in Taunton and vicinity, enjoying the blessings

of a good reputation, possessing the fruits of our labor of the past months, and looking forward to a yet larger growth and greater blessings. We therefore extend the hand of fellowship to our fellowcraftsmen everywhere, well knowing that in our common struggle we need each other's help and cheer to buoy us up against that spirit of despond which sometimes insidiously and almost unconsciously devours us as we meditate upon the magnitude of the task before us and consider the power and resources of the common foe.

SILAS L. BERRY, R. S.,
Taunton, Mass. Local Union 1085.

Good Prospects for Athol

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

After a long silence we desire to let our fellow members know how we are getting along here. Our Local Union was organized last spring, and with the assistance and active co-operation of our brethren in Orange we have succeeded in establishing the nine-hour day without a reduction of the former day's pay. Work has been plentiful up to date and the outlook for next season is fairly encouraging. We are steadily growing in membership and have good cause to expect a still larger increase in the spring, although we have to fight scab labor constantly.

Brother C. Dodd, the President of our Union, deserves great credit for his hard work and untiring efforts in building up our organization to its present strength. I only wish we had a few more workers as earnest and persistent.

The plant of the L. S. Starrett Company is situated here. This firm is a constant advertiser in our journal and manufactures tools that no mechanic should be without. They all carry the union label. Yours for unionism,

L. BOWEN, F. S.,
Athol, Mass. Local Union 1059.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Havre de Grace, Md.	Moundsville, W. Va.
Crawfordsville, Ind.	Princeton, Ky.
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Little Rock, Ark.
Valparaiso, Ind.	Baltimore, Md.
Bokchito, I. T.	Dover, Del.
Americus, Ga.	Wilson, N. C.
Portales, N. M.	Salisbury, Md.
Lancaster, Pa.	Meridian, Miss.
Greenwood, S. C.	Peru, Ind.
Laurens, S. C.	Louisville, Ky.
Albany, Ga.	Dowagiac, Mich.
Morristown, N. J.	Easthampton, Mass.
Keyport, N. J.	Gadsden, Ala.
Oroville, Cal.	North Buffalo, N. Y.
Hagerstown, Md.	Goldsboro, N. C.
Bedford, Ind.	Kennett Square, Pa.

Total—Thirty-two Local Unions.

EXPULSIONS

Fred Voss, of Local Union 391, Hoboken, N. J., has been expelled by that Union for embezzlement of funds. He is a tall man, with red Vandyke beard.

J. F. Nance, of Local Union 1092, Hailcyville, I. T., has been expelled for the embezzlement of part of that Union's funds.

In Aid of the Anthracite Miners

The following contributions in aid of the coal miners were received during the month of November at the General Office and forwarded to W. B. Wilson, Treasurer of the United Mine Workers, in Indianapolis:

Local Union 457, New York City....	\$320 00
Local Union 802, Hyde Park, Mass.	10 00
Local Union 375, New York City....	125 00
Total.....	\$455 00

IN THE NAME of liberty, the capitalists insist on dealing with employees as individuals. Will anyone tell us how it would be possible for us to deal with the capitalists as individuals?

Attention, Please

On account of the removal of the General Office to Indianapolis, the statement of "Money Received" during the month of December, 1902, is unavoidably held over. It will be published in the February issue of THE CARPENTER.

For the same reason, and on account of the insertion of the supplement showing the result of the general vote on the amendments to the General Constitution, this issue has been delayed, for which we beg the indulgence of our members and readers.

The publication of the Constitution as amended at Atlanta has also been delayed by the work of changing headquarters.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, work is dull:

New York City.	Pittsburg, Pa.
St. Louis, Mo.	Winsted, Conn.
Nashville, Tenn.	Jasper, Ala.
Galveston, Tex.	Williamsport, Pa.
Jonesboro, Ark.	Chester, Ill.
Canon City, Okla.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Columbia, S. C.	New Orleans, La.
Greenville, Tex.	Waynesville, N. C.
Sharon, Pa.	Ardmore, Ind. Ter.
Norfolk, Va.	Terrell, Tex.
Brantford, Ont.	Tampa, Fla.
Haywood, Cal.	Binghamton, N. Y.
Jamestown, N. Y.	Lampasas, Tex.
Helena, Mont.	Macon, Ga.
Sheffield, Ala.	Memphis, Tenn.
Richmond, Va.	Grand Junction, Colo.
San Antonio, Tex.	Divernon, Ill.
Corsicana, Tex.	Kewanee, Ill.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Birmingham, Ala.	Cheyenne, Wyo.
Durant, I. T.	

A Farewell Dinner

Our general officers at the former headquarters in Philadelphia were taken quite by surprise by an invitation, tendered them by Philadelphia District Council, to be the guests of honor at a farewell dinner on Saturday, December 28, at Odd Fellows Temple. The guests of the occasion were, besides the general officers, the editor of THE CARPENTER and the committee on compilation of the result of the general vote on the amendments to our Constitution—Brothers Cunningham, of Bloomington, Ill.; Featherston, of New York city, and Flagg, of Lewiston, Me. The dining room on the eleventh floor of the vast building was occupied to its full capacity by the guests, delegates to the District Council and members of the fifteen Philadelphia Local Unions, when the dinner began, which was a splendid and sumptuous spread, heartily partaken of by everyone. Speeches were made. Bro. Hall responded to the toast "Local Union No. 8," the largest Local Union of the city, having a membership of 1,100. Bro. Speyer responded to the toast "Our German Local;" Bro. Featherston to "Our New York Brothers;" Bro. Flagg to "Our Brothers from Maine;" Bro. Cunningham to "The Wild and Woolly West;" Bro. W. E. Clark to "Philadelphia District Council;" General Secretary Duffy to "The Growth of Our Organization," the last speaker being our General President Huber, who responded to the toast "The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

The remarks of each one of the speakers on the various subjects were listened to with marked attention and interest and were well received by all present. Particular enthusiasm was manifested when Bro. Featherston reviewed the achievements of our New York brothers during the past three years and their success in establishing a schedule of forty-four hours per week and a rate of wages of \$4.50 for outside and \$3.75 per day for inside men.

The General Secretary's statements as to the numerical and financial strength of our organization, its 1,380 Local Unions with a membership of over 130,000, was even more enthusiastically received.

Bro. W. E. Clark, who acted as toastmaster in a very able manner, showed that the local unions and District Council of Philadelphia had made wonderful headway during the year past and are at present in a position warranting the success of a movement for a uniform Saturday half-holiday, or forty-four hours per week, and a further increase in pay.

General President Huber gave assurances of his devotion to the Brotherhood and his earnest endeavor to serve the interests of its membership whether the headquarters be located in the city of Indianapolis or elsewhere. He then, in the name of all general officers, expressed his appreciation of the honor bestowed on them and his thanks for the pleasure afforded the general officers by meeting the brothers present.

Three cheers were then given for the departing guests, and farewells were said.

An Unfair Manufacturing Concern

The Columbia Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturing Company, of Columbia, S. C., has been placed on the unfair list by Local Union 949 of that city. This firm refuses to recognize union labor of any kind and discharged their union men as fast as they were able to obtain scabs to take their places. Let the Brotherhood everywhere maintain a close watch upon all material handled, and discriminate against the sash, doors and blinds made by this slave-driving concern.

The Cost of Coal

An article upon the retail coal trade by Dr. David T. Day, Chief of the Division of Mineral Resources, of the U. S. Geological Survey, which appears in the current number of the *National Geographic Magazine*, is of pertinent interest in connection with the hearing before the Gray Commission.

The average consumption of coal per capita is five tons per year. At the mouth of the mine anthracite is worth about \$1.50 and bituminous about \$1 a ton. The average haul to the consumer is not more than 150 or 200 miles. In view of these facts Dr. Day says it is difficult for the average consumer to reconcile the low price at the mine with the actual cost at the residence. The railroad companies, he says, seldom receive less than \$1 a ton, not often more than \$2.50. Freight thus more than doubles the cost. The rate varies from one-tenth of a cent per ton for each mile to twenty times that rate (2 cents) for a short haul where there is no competition. It costs the retail dealer \$1 to take the coal from the cars to the consumer. The rest represents profit.

These official figures, compared with the price paid by consumers for anthracite, hardly sustain the claim that the companies which mine and carry coal are engaged in an unprofitable business. The profits upon the freight alone must go a long way toward paying a dividend upon both enterprises. The Industrial Commission found that the operators received 60 per cent. of the tidewater price, while the railroads reserved 40 per cent. for transportation. Rates determined upon a competitive basis are by no means assured, and the trend of the testimony before the Industrial Commission proved that they were from two to three times as high as on the bituminous product. Dr. Day's figures show that the railroads now obtain the lion's share of the tidewater price, which is in confirmation of public belief.—*Mine Workers' Journal*.

AN IMPORTANT VICTORY

The Savannah Carpenters Win Their Lawsuit at Norfolk

During our big strike in Norfolk, Va., last summer, Contractors E. Tatterson and George T. Banks sent to Savannah, Ga., for carpenters to take the places of the strikers and six Savannah carpenters responded. On their arrival in Norfolk five of them refused to go to work, saying they had been brought on from their homes under false representations, and they returned to Savannah after filing damage suits for sixty days' pay.

The case came up for trial before Judge Martin in the Court of Law and Chancery at Norfolk on December 13, without a jury. The plaintiffs present were J. B. Mobly, H. L. Malone, Thomas Maffitt and W. H. Prudhonnie, with J. S. Smith and Leo Mertens as witnesses. The attorneys for the plaintiffs were Jeffries & Lawless. Watkins & Shulties conducted the defense.

The case was so ably handled by Mr. Jeffries that the attorneys for the defense were completely taken off their feet and had no ground to stand on. They tried to maintain the position that a Mr. Routereau, who engaged the strike-breakers in Savannah, had not acted as the agent of the contractors. Routereau had telegraphed to Norfolk, "Rumor has been started among men that there is a strike. Wire one to disabuse rumor; otherwise fear will not be able to secure men," or words to that effect. The contractors replied, "Positively no interference with men at work; no one molested, though many at work; need but few men," or language of the same tenor. An attempt was made to show by this that no misrepresentation had been made, but Mr. Jeffries adroitly turned the tables on this defense and proved to the satisfaction of the judge that the wording of the messages themselves indicated deceit. A paper was presented in evidence wherein Tatterson, Banks and another member of the Exchange or Business Men's Association had certified over their signatures that said Routereau was authorized to hire men and send them to Norfolk to go to work. While no guarantee nor detailed authorization was in this, the judge conceded that by being authorized to hire men and send them to Norfolk he (the said Routereau) became the agent of the signers, and that it was a reasonable presumption from the telegrams and other evidence that he had received verbal instructions. Hence the signers were responsible for the contracts and acts of the agents.

Unfortunately, the evidence of all but one of the plaintiffs was that they were out of employment at the time they were hired by Routereau and were out of work for sixty days thereafter. Brother Mobly testified that he had left employment to accept the offer of Routereau, who promised him sixty days work and said that no strike or other labor trouble existed. Brother Maffitt testified to having been engaged in jobbing before being hired by Routereau. The judge, therefore, was undecided as to the fixing of damages, as counsel for defense claimed that actual loss of work and transportation only could be allowed. Consequently the fixing of damages was held in abeyance, except as to Mobly, whom they conceded to be entitled to sixty days pay, pending additional evidence and argument.

Mr. H. W. Steinbiss, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Building Trades Council and member of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings of the St. Louis World's Fair, deserves much credit for the zeal and energy he displayed in connection with this case and his determina-

tion to see justice done in behalf of the plaintiffs and the principles of unionism sustained. He succeeded in hunting up the several plaintiffs, though they had located in different cities in Georgia, and brought them to Norfolk on the day set for trial. He also secured the witness Leo Mertens, a horseshoer employed in Savannah, who testified that Routereau, his brother-in-law, came to him and asked his assistance in securing twenty men to go to Norfolk, saying that carpenters were needed there on an abundance of new work and that no strike existed in that city. Mr. Steinbiss also secured an affidavit to offset the one made by a certain J. Waller, who, after having secured money from Mr. Steinbiss and promising to return to Savannah, went to work for the Norfolk contractors.

The whole affair proved a wholesome lesson to the building contractors of Norfolk, and in the future they will not be in a hurry to send abroad for strike-breakers without at least informing them as to the strike and the part they are expected to play in it.

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Joint Responsibility

The capitalists talk a good deal about the "irresponsibility" of the unions as they now exist, and insist that it is impossible to recognize the unions until the latter shall consent or be forced to assume financial responsibility, not only for their own acts but for the acts of their individual members, and even of their alleged sympathizers. It may well be asked: When have the capitalists ever shown a willingness to assume a parallel responsibility? The companies constituting the Coal Trust, although they cannot deny the fact of their joint and organized action in fixing prices and in fighting the strike, are now strenuously insisting that they must have, in arbitration, all the privileges of separate and independent bodies, and that every question of wages, hours, etc., must be decided separately for each company. To convey it a step farther: What would the Coal Kings say to a proposition that they be held jointly responsible for outrages committed during the strike by drunken deputies and militiamen? It is a poor rule—or a good rule, according to the point of view—that doesn't work both ways.

THE QUESTION of forcing unions to incorporate will probably come up in the present session of the Massachusetts Legislature. It will be worth while for workmen to watch the attitude of the three Socialist members on this question. Carey and MacCartney, the two who have served before, have made a clean and strong record as champions of labor.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization.
Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed.
Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

Practical Wood-Carving—III

FRED T. HODGSON

THE examples given in the previous paper were of the simplest character, and within the power of any fairly good carpenter to execute without the aid of special tools or contrivances, but so far we have not attempted to put the knowledge we are supposed to have acquired to any practical use. It may not be out of place, therefore, at this stage, to perform some actual work, for I know that a beginner, young or old, likes to see something for his labor.

The first thing we will undertake to make will be a small table, an article that is always useful, one that will not require either much time to make or expensive materials to complete.

Chip carving, while not taxing the skill of the operator overmuch, is artistic enough to preserve its popularity with people of taste, and its adaptability to such work as small tables or similar articles of furniture is generally recognized at the present time, and much of it is sought by people who are on the lookout for artistic woodwork.

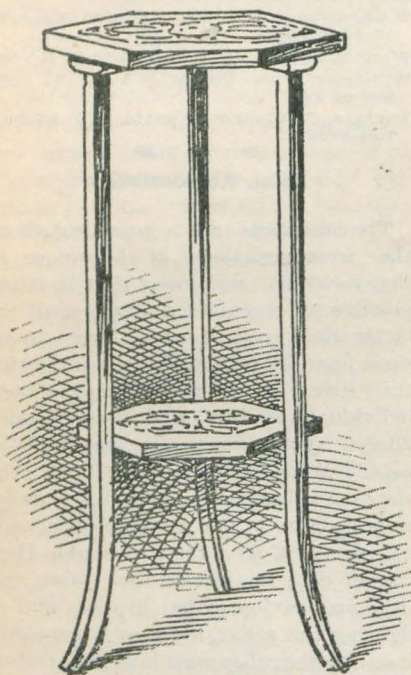


Fig. 11—Design for a Small Table.

The table shown in Fig. 11 is easily made, and, if nicely finished, has quite a "taking" appearance. It may be noted that, in cases of this kind, chip carving is the only form of decoration—or nearly the only one—possible. The incisions are so shallow and regular that the carving does not interfere materially with the purpose to which the top of the table is intended to be put. The design shown at Fig. 12 is a very simple one and is well suited for the top. Fig. 13 shows a design for the shelf, a little different from the top, yet in the same style. Both patterns may be first laid out on paper, then traced through thin paper, after which the latter may be pasted on to the wood to be worked. By this method the design (being on heavy paper) may be preserved for future use.

Whitewood is the best soft wood to use for the top and midway shelf, as it has no pronounced grain and is easily worked. White pine also makes good material for

hymn-board is to carve it partly and to leave the framework plain, or, if desired, to decorate it with appropriate metal ornaments. The carved parts include the

work is polished or varnished the hymn-board must be polished in the same manner, so that it will harmonize with the woodwork around it.

Fig. 15 shows the letter board. It may be enlarged to suit conditions.

A full-size drawing of the pediment may be made from Fig. 16, and this may be traced on transfer paper and applied directly to the wood, which will help the work along. The same process may be applied to other parts of the work.

A piece of work of this kind would make a suitable gift to a church whose congregation had been unable to purchase one, and would, I am sure, be appreciated by clergyman and congregation.

Another very useful article, and one the workman can easily make during the long winter evenings, is a letter rack, as shown at Fig. 17 complete on a small scale. Little things of this kind help to decorate a workman's home and add materially to the happiness of himself and family.

The fret-saw or a keyhole-saw may be used in cutting the openings in the standards and the curves forming the fret.

In order to make the operation as easy as possible, Figs. 17 and 18 should be drawn to full size, so that they may be copied by using a piece of transfer paper laid over the design and following the lines with a soft lead pencil. When completed remove the paper and lay it on the wood to be wrought and trace the lines with a hard lead pencil, or cut them out with a tool.

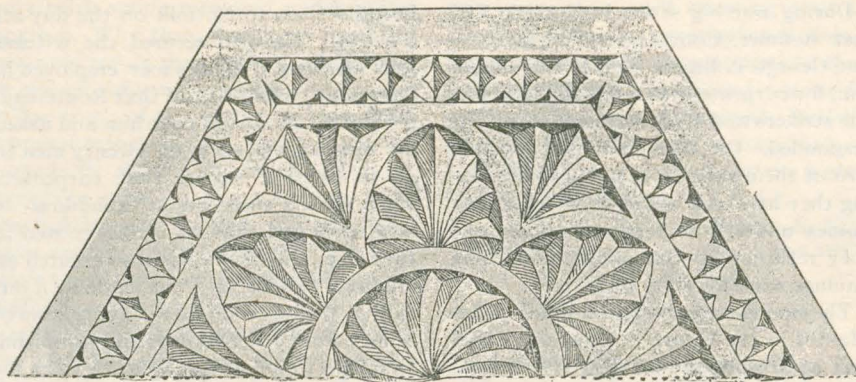


Fig. 12—The Table Top.

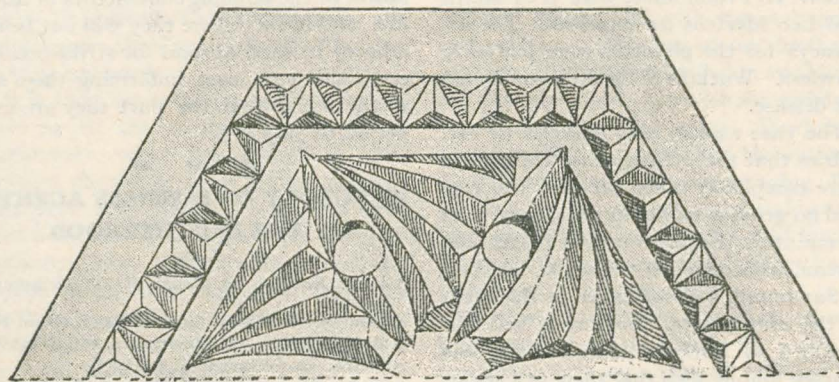


Fig. 13—Shelf for Table.

this purpose, and, when filled with a light-colored filler and finished with golden shellac varnish, the work looks dainty and pleasing to the eye. The legs of the table may be of hard wood, though this is not imperative, as whitewood or pine will serve the purpose quite well. If the carving is done on oak or other hard wood the legs should be made of the same material as the top and shelf. If the work is to be stained, any of the softer woods may be used, but it would be well to have the whole work made from one kind of wood.

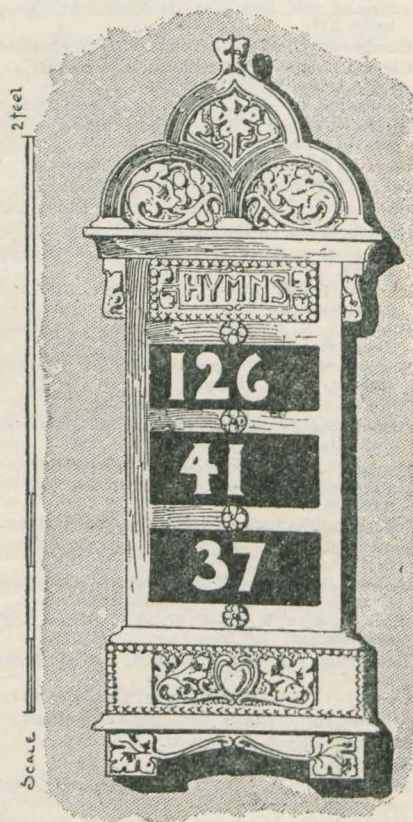


Fig. 14—Hymn Board.

In looking about for useful things to make, and which do not require a great deal of labor or skill, I came across a hymn-board that struck me as being one of the things which would suit the readers of THE CARPENTER, and I give it herewith. It is shown complete at Fig. 14, with all the carvings. The idea of this

ornamental pediment, the side brackets, the hymn-board and the decorated portion below. The elevation (Fig. 14) is drawn to scale, so that the workman can readily get proper proportions for the whole work and details. The figures giving the hymn numbers are painted on thin boards, and the frame is so constructed that these boards can be taken out and replaced by others at will. The frame should not project from the wall more than two or three inches. The pediment and base will, of course, project a little more, but the less the projection the better the work looks.

The pediment should be doweled on, and the whole board should be framed up to prevent warping. The lower portion might be constructed independently of the carved work, as that can be tacked or glued in place. As far as material is concerned, nothing could be more suitable than oak, and if the ornamentation of the frame was made in oxidized copper the effect would be pleasing in the extreme. Copper or brass studs of various designs may be obtained from any store dealing in upholstery trimmings. If the woodwork is made of oak it should not be varnished, though a coat of thin shellac, to hold down the grain, might be employed. This, however, will depend on the finish in the building. If the wood-

The wood should not be more than three-eighths of an inch thick. It would be better even if thinner than that. Two pieces of whitewood, 4½ inches wide and 11 inches long, will be all the material required for making the rack complete. As will be seen at Fig. 19, one part is cut off on the line x x, and dowels are inserted in the cut pieces as shown by the dotted lines. These dowels pass through the uncut piece and are glued into the holes both in the solid and uncut pieces. This makes a solid, firm job, and is neat and artistic. The carving is executed on the outside sides only, and is done before the work is put together.

If the chip carving is well done the little things will have quite a respectable appearance and will add very much to the ornamentation of desk or table.

If the color of the wood does not suit the taste of the maker it may be stained with any of the stains on the market and made to look well by being coated with a light covering of shellac varnish. It should be borne in mind that in using varnish of any kind on carved work it should be made very thin, so that it will flow easily and not coagulate in the angles, for nothing spoils a carving more than having the deep angles filled in with blotches of varnish and dust. Light coats of varnish gently applied will often en-

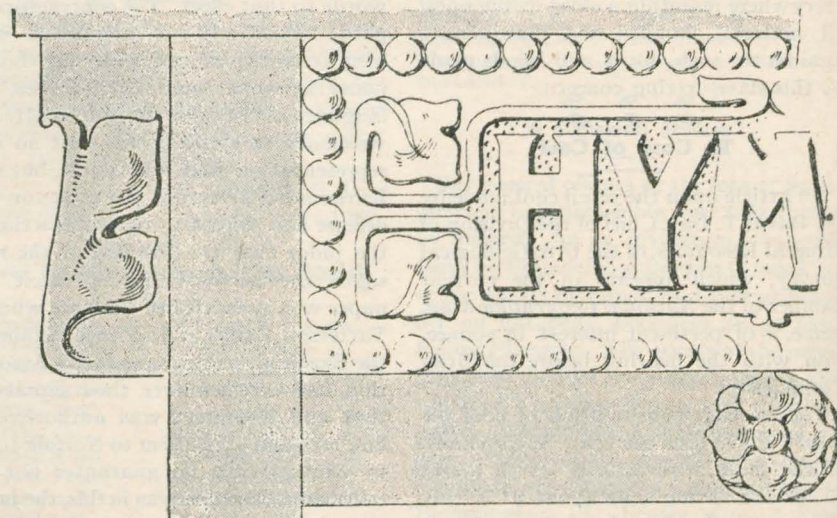


Fig. 15—Letter Board of Hymn Board.

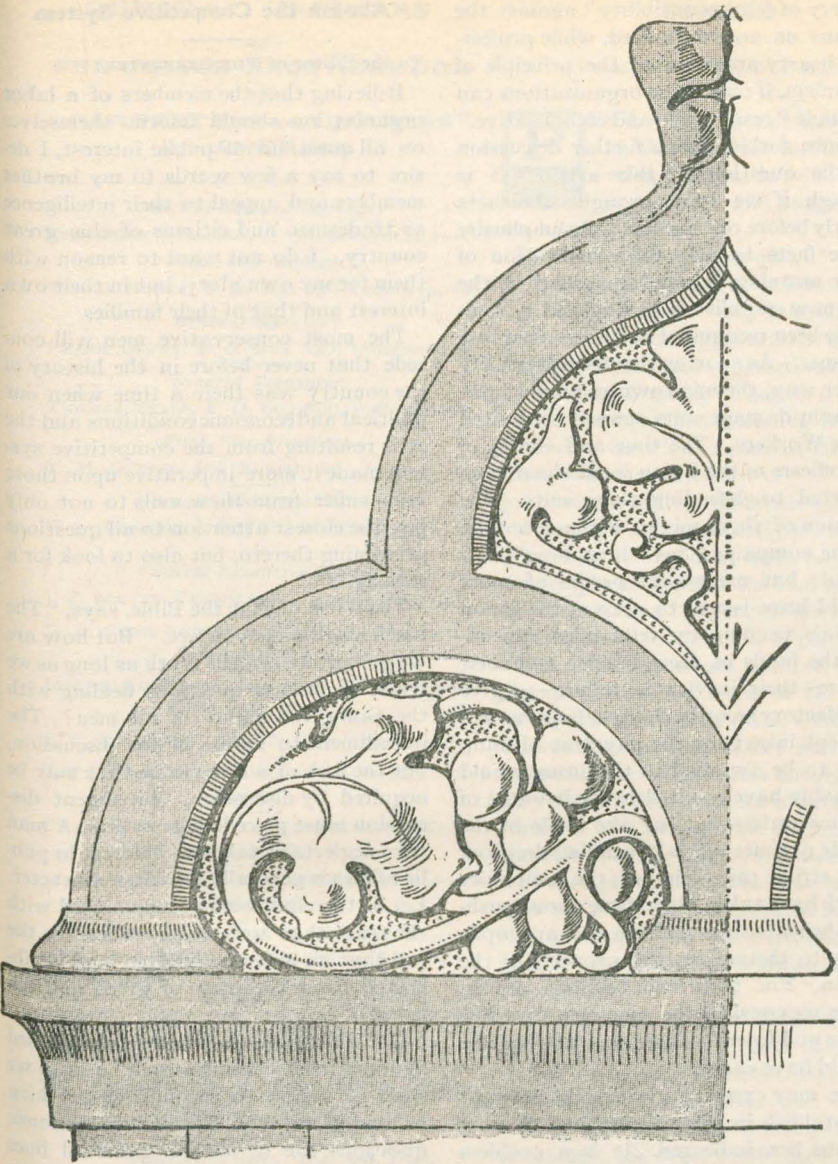


Fig. 16—Pediment Design.

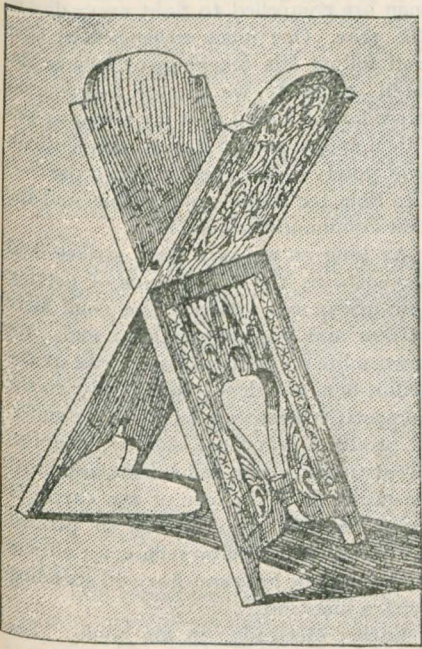


Fig. 17—A Letter Rack.

hance the appearance and value of good carving, besides adding very materially to its wearing qualities.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Harmony of House and Furniture

If the old system of having the main furniture in a house made by the men who build the house, and during the building of the house, was still in vogue, there would be more substantial furniture made, and not so much confusion of styles, color and woods as now, as the architect or designer, if given control of the furnishings as well as control of the general style of the building, would endeavor to harmonize the whole work, a condition that would be much more pleasing than can possibly result from the present method of furnishing in a

"pell-mell" sort of way. The best and most valuable pieces of furniture that have come down to us from colonial and pre-colonial times were designed by architects and built by the carpenters who executed the work on the buildings. Chip-

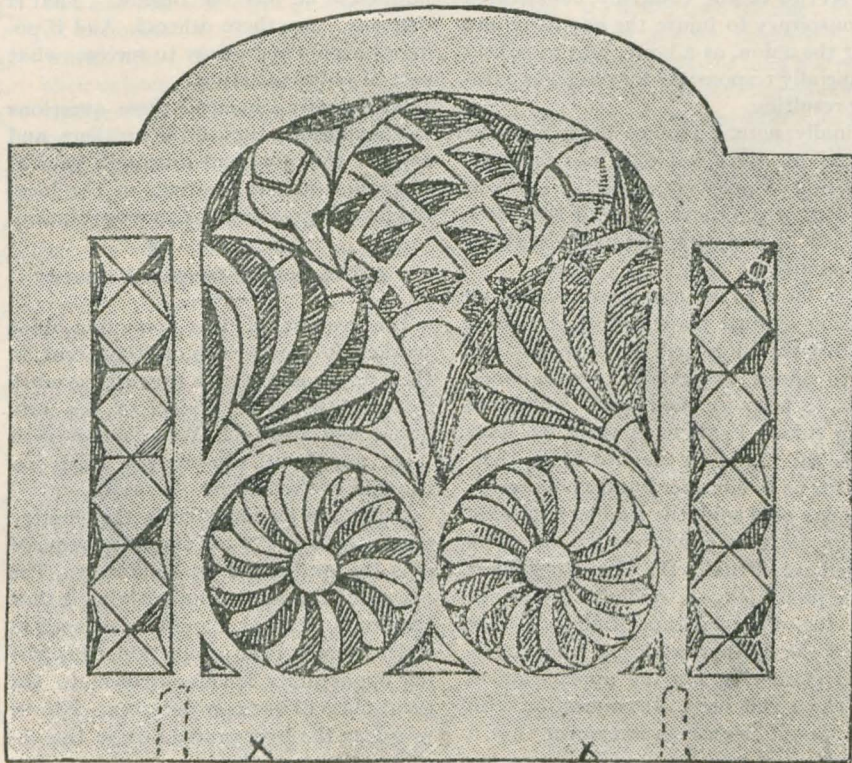


Fig. 19—Top Panel of Rack, full size.

Persian Carpenters

pendale, Shearton, Hepplewhite and the Adamses were all architects and workmen as well; and the same may be said of the great French and German furniture makers. Indeed, the best specimens of modern furniture in our own country are from designs of our best architects, and executed by skillful carpenters, joiners and finishers. From the point of beauty it is unsurpassed—*National Builder*.

The art of carpentry, as understood in this country, can hardly be said to exist in Persia, the greatest efforts in this department being there confined to the construction of flat roofs of inconsiderable span; and this might be expected from the circumstance of timber being there exceedingly scarce. For forming roofs a

sort of poplar is generally employed, but for other purposes oak, chestnut, plane and the other kinds of hardwood are used. Hard timber, as sold in the bazaars, is all of small scantling, as it has to be brought from the forest on the backs of mules or camels. In accordance with the invariable custom of all Eastern artisans, the carpenter sits on the ground while at work. Instead of a bench a strong stake is driven down before him, leaving about ten inches above the ground, and upon this he rests his work, and keeps it steady with his feet. The facility with which the work is executed in this position has always been a matter of surprise to European workmen. In the royal arsenals English tools are used, and a better system of working has been introduced under the superintendence of British officers; but in the native workshops the workmen are still to be seen squatting on the ground, and being used to this position from infancy, and their tools being formed to work with more efficiency when used in this way, any alteration is scarcely to be expected. Their principal tools are the frame saw, adze, planes, hammer, nails, and a few smaller tools.—*London Carpenter and Builder*.

GENERAL HORATIO C. KING says that "this question of the right of men to work without the dictation of labor unions will be settled, if necessary, by the bayonet." We shall see. But if, indeed, the labor question has to be settled with bayonet and bullet it will be the fault of General King's friends, the capitalists, not the fault of the working class. Upon them will rest the terrible responsibility.

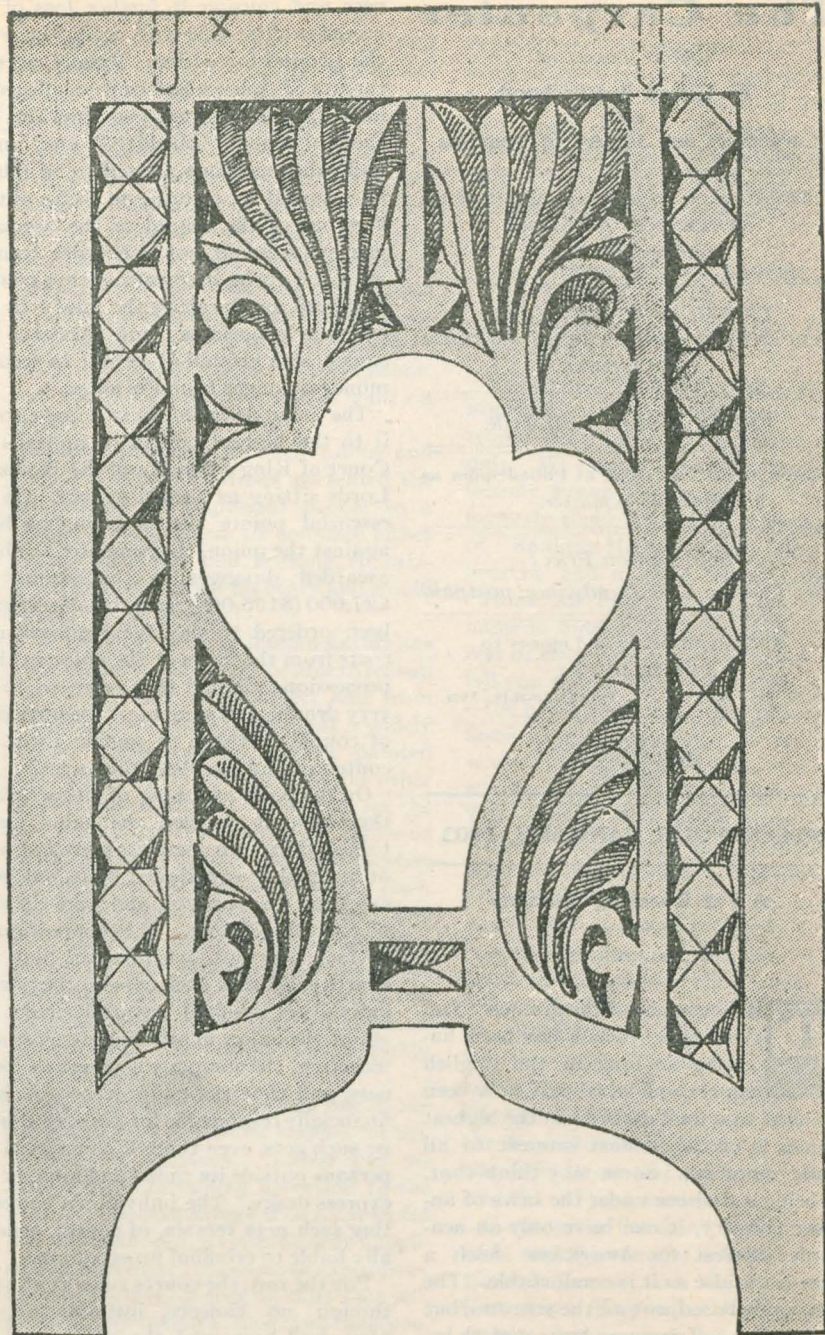


Fig. 18—Lower Part of Rack, full size.

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A Far-Reaching Decision

BY HAL SCRIVER

THE outcome of the famous "Taff Vale case," which has been lingering so long in the English courts, and which has now been brought to a final decision by the highest courts, is of the utmost interest to all trade unionists. Some may think that, as being a decision under the laws of another country, it can have only an academic interest for Americans. Such a view is as false as it is comfortable. The decision is based, not on the statutes, but on principles of common law; and as between England and the United States, at least, the common law is largely an international matter, growing out of the parallel development of capitalism in both countries; English decisions are constantly cited in American courts as precedents, not binding, indeed, but yet weighty.

But if there were any room for doubt that this English decision has been looked for and is now regarded as a valuable precedent by American capitalists and their political and judicial agents, it would be set aside by the way in which the outcome of the case has been hailed by such distinctly capitalist newspapers as the *New York Sun*, *Times* and *Post*.

What, then, is the Taff Vale case and what is the rule established by its decision?

Briefly, the case grows out of a strike ordered by the railway employees' union. The company sued the union, as represented by its officers, for damages, alleging that its business had been injured and material loss inflicted upon it by the acts of the union and acts of union officials and members or others growing therefrom. The union had ordered the strike and the employees, in accordance with the order, had left their work without notice to the company, thus interfering with the conduct of its business; this was alleged to be a wrongful conspiracy to injure the company and cause it loss and to be a ground for action for damages. The union, through its officers and agents, had persuaded other workmen to quit the company's service or dissuaded them from entering its service, either by simple argument or by the payment of money—that is, strike benefits and the like—thus further interfering with the company's business

and causing it further loss of expected profits; this was, again, a part of the ground for action. Finally, acts or threats of violence had or were alleged to have been committed and injurious epithets ("scab," "blackleg," etc.) used, and other methods alleged to be unlawful resorted to, in order to bring out or keep out of the employ of the company men who would not otherwise comply with the strike declaration, thus continuing and aggravating the injury to the company's business; and this was included as a ground of action to recover money damages from the union.

The union defended the suit and carried it to the highest courts of appeal—the Court of King's Bench and the House of Lords sitting as a court of law. On all essential points the decision has been against the union, the company has been awarded damages to the amount of £27,000 (\$135,000), and the officers have been ordered to pay the damages and costs from the funds of the union in their possession. Should they refuse to do so, very drastic and summary measures can, of course, be taken to punish them for contempt and to collect the award.

On the point of the use of vituperation, threats, and violence, the union maintained that such methods were not used or directed or sanctioned by it, but were expressly disapproved, and were the acts of individuals only. This contention as to fact was not overthrown; but the courts ruled that such acts on the part of individuals resulted naturally from the act of the union in ordering a strike and picketing the company's places of business, and that the union was to be held financially responsible for damage caused by such acts, even though committed by persons outside its ranks and against its express desire. The individuals committing such acts remain, of course, personally liable to criminal prosecution.

For the rest, the courts ruled that, even though no violence, intimidation, or abuse had been used, the mere act of the union in ordering a strike and persuading men to leave or to refrain from entering the service of the company, constituted a conspiracy to injure the company and that the union, as a body, was to be held financially responsible for damages actually resulting.

Finally, actual damage in such a case is held to cover, not only loss from destruction of property, direct or indirect, but loss of profits that would have been realized by the company had the strike not occurred.

It is hard to imagine a more sweeping decision against trade unionism. What the British unions will do, how they will try to adapt themselves to such conditions, to keep up their work and avoid being ruined by damage suits, we have yet to see. It is for them to decide that. It is for us to consider our own danger.

As has been said, the leading capitalist papers in this country—two of those named are virtually the official organs of J. Pierpont Morgan, William C. Whitney and the Pennsylvania Railroad—have hailed the decision with joy, and are already clamoring for the application of the same rule here. In connection with this fact, it is well to remember that a movement is now on foot in Massachusetts to compel the unions to incorporate; that Commissioner Wright, now Recorder of the Anthracite Strike Arbitration Board, in his report to the President about the strike, written in September, tentatively proposed that "some form of financial responsibility" be imposed upon the United Mine Workers; that two of the arbitrators have virtually made the same declaration; and that the organs of capitalist opinion, all over the country, are vigorously and concertedly raising

the cry of "irresponsibility" against the unions as now organized, while professing hearty approval of the principle of unionism, if only these organizations can be made "responsible and conservative."

Space forbids much further discussion of the question in this article. It is enough if we have brought the facts clearly before our readers. To emphasize these facts, to help to a realization of their meaning, let us suppose that the rule now established in England had already been recognized in this country last summer. As soon as the strike was fairly under way, the mine owners would have brought damage suits against the United Mine Workers. The time and energy of the officers of the Union would have been diverted to defending those suits. The decision of them might, with advantage to the companies, have been long postponed; but meanwhile orders of court would have issued to prevent the Union officials, pending the trial, from expending the funds in their hands; and their failure—their inevitable failure—to give satisfactory security that the funds would be kept intact for the payment of damages to be awarded in the future would probably have resulted in the issuance of further orders putting the funds in the hands of court officials, pending decision. The strike thus crippled, the companies could have taken their time about pushing the suits to conclusion and appropriating to themselves the property of the Union. For there can be little doubt, when we consider the past record of our State and federal courts, how the contest would have ended.

We may expect a systematic attempt to establish in this country just the conditions here indicated. It is a problem that we must face. Neither Congress nor the Civic Federation nor anyone else will settle it for us—at least, not in our favor.

Professor John Hobson, of Oxford, speaking of this very case a few weeks ago and anticipating the decision, said that it put quite a new face on the labor question, and that "the British workman will deal with the problem by going into politics, if he has the brains." That is one way. Are there others? And if political action is the way to success, what sort of political action?

We heartily commend these questions to the consideration of the brothers, and suggest that free and thorough general discussion in the meetings of the local unions will greatly help to a wise solution.

A Demand for Increased Hours

The request of the non-union mine workers for an increase of 20 per cent. in their wages along with the right to work increased hours is typical of the non-union workingman. With him it is a mere matter of self-interest, with no thought of the welfare of others.

If there is an industry in the country where the hours of toil should be reduced it is the anthracite coal industry. The one great claim of organized labor is that the hours of labor should be reduced in order to meet over-production, thus giving opportunity for employment to the great mass of unemployed labor. No one will deny the over-production in the anthracite coal supply.

The fact that the miners work an average of only 196 days a year under the most favorable conditions suggests the necessity for a shorter work-day in this industry. It was never contemplated that non-union workingmen should demand a shorter work-day. This result has been left entirely to organized labor. It does seem a little strange, however, to see even a body of non-union men demanding the lengthening of the hours of labor.—*Scranton Labor Herald*.

Abolish the Competitive System

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Believing that the members of a labor organization should inform themselves on all questions of public interest, I desire to say a few words to my brother members and appeal to their intelligence as tradesmen and citizens of this great country. I do not want to reason with them for my own glory, but in their own interest and that of their families.

The most conservative men will concede that never before in the history of the country was there a time when our political and economic conditions and the evils resulting from the competitive system made it more imperative upon those who suffer from these evils to not only pay the closest attention to all questions pertaining thereto, but also to look for a remedy.

The Word of God, the Bible, says, "The truth shall make you free." But how are we going to learn the truth as long as we refuse to discuss questions dealing with the God-given rights of all men? The impediment to action is not discussion, but the lack of a knowledge that may be acquired by discussion. Intelligent discussion must precede wise action. A man who neglects or takes no interest in public affairs is generally a useless character. Let us therefore become acquainted with the truth that will make us free, to the end that we and our children may be liberated from the grasp of greed and selfishness.

God's Word also says, "A house divided against itself cannot stand," and so we shall be unable to accomplish anything as long as we, though united on economic questions, are divided on political lines and go to the polls and vote for men who support the very system that we as union men are compelled to fight every day in the year. One must either believe God and follow His teachings or believe the devil; certainly we cannot believe and serve both. I hold that my religious, political and economic duties are identical, and closely linked together with the Golden Rule, the Union's obligations and the new commandment of Christ.

As long as we look upon strikes and boycotts as the only means of getting our grievances adjusted, we shall have strikes and boycotts without end. We must unite on political lines, strike at the ballot-box, and deal a death-blow to the competitive system from which we suffer. It produces ignorance, slavery, insanity, prostitution, crime and suicide, and must be swept from the face of the earth. I claim that he who refuses to protest against this system on religious, political and economic lines can have no standing with a just God.

Father McGrady, in his book, "The Labor Problem" (which every brother should read) says: "Competition breeds envy and hatred, creates struggles between class and class, destroys paternal love, victimizes the weak on the altar of Mammon for the glorification of the strong, and leads to adulteration, lying, bankruptcy and ruin." And further on: "Everyone who understands this system is a cold-blooded murderer if he supports this system; for his vote endorses and perpetuates the darkest iniquities that ever made the angels weep."

Brothers, I most earnestly appeal to you: endeavor to acquire a knowledge of God's truth as to our rights and privileges; cultivate your minds as to His will and teachings; do as He commands us to do—and we shall be happy and free.

S. J. SMITH,
Ottumwa, Iowa. Local Union 767.

Economic Freedom is the mother, not the daughter, of Political Liberty.

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of **AMERICA**

Office of General Secretary
STEVENS BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis
General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis
General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis
First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.
Second Vice-President
E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.
General Executive Board
J. P. MEYER, Chairman, - San Mateo, Cal.
D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
JOSEPH AINEY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue, Montreal, Can.
J. P. OGLETREE, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.
T. J. SULLIVAN, 14 Elliott Street, New Haven, Conn.
CHARLES WELLMAN, 825 Central Street, Kansas City, Mo.
WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be mailed to the Secretary of the Board.

RESULT OF GENERAL VOTE

On Amendments to Constitution Submitted at Atlanta

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1902.
William D. Huber, General President,
United Brotherhood of C. & J. of A.
DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We, the undersigned committee appointed by you to canvass the referendum vote on the amendments to the Constitution as passed by the Atlanta Convention, respectfully submit the following report:

Supplementary report of irregularities in vote which were not counted, as follows:

Locals whose votes did not reach headquarters by specified time, December 1—1270, 1220, 1157, 1020, 991, 970, 895, 537, 536, 356, 384, 66, 44, 9.

Local report not signed by President or having seal attached—542.

Local reports not signed by President or Secretary, and not having seal attached—261, 137, 622, 1107, 1127.

Local reports not signed by President or Secretary, but having seal attached—487, 207.

Local reports marking votes "Yes" and "No," instead of numerical vote—1051, 1122, 1141, 1160, 1172, 1180, 1227, 160, 1281, 752, 671, 559, 982, 1274, 685.

Local reports bearing no date, seal nor signature—261, 137, 622, 1107, 1127.

D. F. FEATHERSTON,
Local 715.

S. G. CUNNINGHAM,
Local 63.

A. M. FLAGG,
Local 407.

MR. MOSELEY, the English capitalist who brought a delegation of union men over here to study the labor question, says "his" delegates were chiefly impressed with the fact that Americans work harder than Englishmen, and are going to advise their countrymen to follow suit. There is reason to suspect that some of Mr. Moseley's delegates, being workmen, have opinions of their own on this matter of speeding and rushing and may not give the advice indicated. For us, we find "the strenuous life" not quite so beautiful as it seems to people who study it only from the outside.

Both Sides

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL

PERHAPS it is not inopportune at this time for another small voice to chime in with the general chorus and suggest a cure for labor troubles.

There are numerous "quack" remedies for physical diseases, so it is not surprising that so many "only remedies" have been warranted to alleviate the sufferings incident to the strained relations between Labor and Capital. There is a wide difference between the contending forces, and both sides have found efficient champions. The conflict involves matters of vital importance to individual citizens, touching the comfort and prosperity of thousands of private homes that have no personal connection with either the coal barons or the colliers, and the general interest finds expression in the columns of the press.

Those who read and observe, at a safe distance from the scene of the engagement, can not fail to draw comparisons between the circumstances surrounding the social extremes in this unequal struggle. Conflicting business interests have resulted in a strike that emphasizes an epoch in the progress of unionism.

Few employers are ready to acknowledge the influence of organized labor, yet the time is at hand when trade-unionism must be recognized as a militant force in this country.

In the late coal strike crisis, John Mitchell and George N. Baer may be mentioned as worthy representatives of the opposing factions. The one valiantly stands forth as the embodiment of union principles; the other unhesitatingly loyal to the censorship of Capital. One, presumably conversant with the conditions that are responsible for every grievance the miners claim; the other, without doubt, familiar with the intricate calculations of the financier: compounding interest and investing the capital produced by the miners. Capital must maintain a steady increase, and in reaching this end has lost sight of the other side of the question. The miners dwell in a world apart from the operators, and their existence is realized in Capital's exclusive circle only as a mass of individual producers of income for the use of the superior and favored class.

Labor asks no surplus for excessive indulgence of luxuries. Capital claims and expects that surplus, and practices extravagance without stint.

Food values advance, and the added expense is not noticed as a burden in the operator's home. Capital goes on gathering profits, more and more. Labor notes with despair the advancing prices of all of the necessities of life without a corresponding raise in wages; every advance in the price of meat, flour, sugar, etc., means additional privations for laboring people. It must be true that Capital considers that it plays a generous part toward Labor, and that greed, avarice and envy prompt the miners' demand for better conditions.

One of Capital's sympathizers, condemning the attitude of Labor, says that discontent first appeared in Paradise and Satan was its author. In righteous indignation (?) the wickedness of the strike leaders and organizers is subjected to scathing comment, and the ingratitude of the discontented miners considered as simply monstrous. Discontent with the station in which God has placed them is regarded as a heinous crime!

Law and religion are the very foundation principles of civilization, and at their just tribunal every dispute should find arbitration and equity. Labor creates more than it uses or requires, and Capital

is thereby supplied from the vast surplus.

Turn to the sacred page, and we find there that the repeated agitations between Labor and Capital, in our time, are not without long-established precedent. Those whom God in His infinite wisdom has appointed to control a goodly share of the property interests of this country, entertain very much the same idea that Pharaoh did when the Israelites complained of their bondage (see Exodus 5, 6, xix); the taskmasters laid grievous burdens upon the laborers and those in authority would make no concessions, and the brickmakers in Egypt went on strike.

Those conferences between Labor and Capital, in which Moses presented the petition of an oppressed people to a haughty ruler failed to convince either party. Pharaoh had nothing to arbitrate, and "hardened his heart and would not let the people go."

All through the ages human nature has been the same. We must be able to reason both sides. The same object seen from opposite positions may present a widely different appearance. A post painted black on one side and white on the other once caused a dispute. One man on the east side called it a white post, and was contradicted by another on the west side, who declared the post was black. Each was equally positive he was right, and each gathered his friends, occupying a similar position to himself, that he might strengthen his argument, until some one proposed to go around the post and look at both sides. Then arbitration peaceably settled the dispute.

Capital cannot see Labor's side of the argument, and cannot be blamed for upholding its opinions. Labor just as firmly insists on calling attention to the miners as human beings who must be fed and clothed—not as mendicants supplicating the bounty of generous capitalists, but as laborers earning all that they ask from the abundance their toil has produced. Behold the rudely-furnished cottage, the scant supplies, the coarsely-clad and illiterate family of the dirt-begrimed miner; go down into the dark and dangerous mines to study the conditions prevailing there; note the long hours of toil and the disproportionate remuneration; realize, if possible, the miner's lack of opportunity to improve himself or his family mentally, morally, physically, socially or financially. What is the prospect before the laborer's children? Their sentence of hard labor for life is relentless; they are bound in chains of the most ignominious slavery that ever stained the record of a nation—the hopeless degradation of ignorance and poverty.

Labor does not demand more luxuries, finer carriages, richer carpets; only a little more pay, that they may comfortably meet the increased expense of a rough, unpolished existence.

There is wrong somewhere, and there are two sides to the strike subject, and there are many cures for labor troubles recommended by the public.

Disputes will continue until Christ comes into the hearts of the people. No human remedy is adequate without an element of the divine. "God helps those who help themselves" in Labor's struggle against the mighty force it has created and sustains. There is no human cure; the Carpenter of Nazareth is the only competent physician for the leprosy of sin. When Capital's classes become Christianized and humanized, and Labor's masses become organized and educated, then an era of peace and prosperity will dawn upon the earth. Capital is well enough fixed and desires no change, hence it devolves upon Labor to look out for the workingmen's future and organize speedily, that their children may be spared

the servitude of pauperized slavery. It depends upon organization, intelligently administered, when the new regime shall be inaugurated. In that good time that we hope for, content shall bless humanity, love will bind mankind in universal sympathy, and the whole world rejoice in the recognized Fatherhood of God.

Appeal of Iron Molders

To Organized Labor and Its Friends, Greeting:

BROTHERS—We know your sympathies are right and that your desire is to patronize the product of fair manufacturers only. We cannot tell you to boycott the Germer Stove Company, of Erie, Pa., formerly Black & Germer, manufacturers of "Radiant Home" stoves, ranges and heaters, and a home heater called the "Home Air Blast," on which the firm's name is hidden away beneath the footrest or elsewhere out of sight, but we can tell you that in April, 1900, this company—its name only has been changed—refused to give its molders an advance in wages that was granted by every other stove manufacturer in the United States. They claimed their prices were as high without an advance as the others were with it. We offered to compare their prices with those of their competitors, and if their contention was found to be true to withdraw our demand. They refused, thus convicting themselves.

For over two years and a half this fight has continued, the foundry of the Germer Stove Company being closed to union men. They are circulating stories to the effect that the fight has been called off by the Iron Molders' Union. It is not so; the fight is on and we want your help and that of your friends.

Consult the "unfair" list of the A. F. of L. and thereon you will find the name Black & Germer, now the Germer Stove Company. They make "Radiant Home" stoves, ranges and heaters, and the "Home Air Blast" soft coal heaters.

We will appreciate any assistance you can give us in winning this fight and bringing this unfair firm to time. Give us your fullest moral support and appoint committees to interview your local dealers.

Issued by order of Iron Molders' Union No. 38, Erie, Pa.

F. V. FLANAGAN, Secretary.

Approved: Joseph F. Valentine, President pro tem. Iron Molders' Union of North America.

"BEWARE of the Greeks bearing gifts," was the good advice vainly given to the Trojans. When capitalists frankly avow their enmity to the labor movement, we know where we are and all is plain sailing. When they come to us with professions of love, and advice gratis, we have need to be suspicious. Perhaps the safest rule is to listen to their advice and act contrary to it.

LABOR POLITICS is getting to be a burning question. Like Banquo's ghost, "it will not down." It is time that all unions and all unionists gave the question serious consideration. If the old rule of "No politics in the Union" is to be discarded, we should be clear as to the methods and the limitations of politics in the Union. Mistakes may be made toward either extreme.

THE amelioration of the condition of women who work is finding its solution in the application of trade union principles. Every trade unionist should look after the interests of the women who work. Man and woman march together on the way to freedom.

**Verlegung der General-Office
der Vereinigten Brüderchaft der Carpenter
und Baufchreiner von Amerika nach
Indianapolis, Ind.**

An alle District Councils, Lokal Unions, deren
Beamten und Mitglieder!

Nachdem die Urabstimmung Amendement No. 8 der von der Atlanta Convention unterbreiteten Amendments angenommen und zum Beschluß erhoben hat, ist das General-Hauptquartier, den Bestimmungen dieses Amendments gemäß, von der Stadt Philadelphia, Pa., nach dem fünften Stock des Stevenson Building in der Stadt Indianapolis im Staate Indiana verlegt worden.

Alle Mittheilungen, Berichte, Post-Anweisungen, Bank-Wechsel oder Anweisungen und dergleichen sind an Frank Duffh, Post Office Box 520, Indianapolis, Ind., zu adressiren.

Alle Appellationen und Beschwerdeschriften sind an Wm. D. Huber zu richten unter derselben Adresse: Post-Office Box 520, Indianapolis, Ind.

Um alle unnötigen Verzögerungen in der Post-Beförderung zu vermeiden, empfehlen wir die wiederholte Verlesung dieser Bekanntmachung in den nächst stattfindenden Versammlungen der Lokal-Unions.

Man sehe darauf, daß alle für die General-Office bestimmten Briefe oder andere Sendungen correct und deutlich nach Post Office Box 520, Indianapolis, Ind., adressirt sind.

Wm. D. Huber, General-Präsident.
Frank Duffh, General-Sekretär.
Box 520, Indianapolis, Ind.

Eine ernste Betrachtung.

Mit dem Anwachsen der Arbeiter-Organisationen der letzten dreißig Jahre ist manche Neuerung und Aenderung in der Leitung derselben und in der Beforgung ihrer Geschäfte nothwendig geworden.

Zu jener Zeit waren die wenigen damals bestehenden Organisationen schwach an Mitgliederzahl und noch weniger derselben waren national, das heißt mit ihren Kollegen anderer Orte des Landes, verbunden. Die mit den Pflichten eines Organisations-Beamten verbundenen Arbeiten waren nur geringe und konnten gewöhnlich ohne Arbeitszeitverlust verrichtet werden.

Nur wenige der damaligen Gewerksvereine waren in der Lage sich offiziell in Lohnkämpfe einzulassen, und an die Anstellung eines Geschäftsagenten zur Vertretung der Forderungen und Controllirung der Arbeitsstellen war noch nicht zu denken. Die Beamtenstellen waren Ehrenämter und nur in einzelnen Fällen wurde den Beamten eine kleine Vergütung für ihre Mühe und Unkosten gewährt.

Heute sind die Gewerksvereine ganz anders bestellt. Heute giebt es fast kein Gewerks, das nicht auf nationaler oder internationaler Basis organisiert und dessen Lokal-Vereine nicht lokal centralisirt wären. Die Gewerksorganisationen besitzen heute eine ganze Anzahl General-Districts und Lokal-Beamten zur Verwaltung ihrer Geschäfte und letztere haben sich in den verschiedenen General-Districts und Lokal-Offizen zu einer solchen Maschinerie entwickelt, daß ihre Unterhaltung die ganze Arbeitszeit, nicht nur der Exekutivsondern auch einer Anzahl Unter-Beamten beansprucht, denen, ihren Leistungen entsprechende, Gehälter bezahlt werden müssen.

Die den Generalverwaltungen bei heutiger enormer Mitgliederzahl zufließenden Gelder an Kopfsteuer, die Summen, die hier für Geschäftsbücher und anderes Material für Organisationszwecke u. s. w. umgelegt werden, sind zu einer solchen

Höhe angewachsen, daß beispielsweise das Amt eines General-Sekretärs in jeder Beziehung zu einem höchst verantwortlichen Posten geworden ist.

Wie groß die mit dem Amte eines General-Sekretärs verknüpfte Verantwortlichkeit heute ist, wie viel für eine Organisation bei der Verwaltung desselben auf dem Spiele steht, haben wir, unsere Brüderschaft, in letzter Zeit in einer Weise erfahren müssen, die uns und allen anderen Organisationen als Veranlassung dienen sollte, über die Befetzung dieses Amtes, über die Art und Weise seiner Ausübung und selbst über die Zweckmäßigkeit der Begrenzung oder Ausdehnung des Amtstermines, eine ernsthafte Betrachtung anzustellen.

Was die ange deuteten Erfahrungen in unserer General-Office anbelangt, so müssen wir jedoch, wenn wir gerecht sein wollen, zugeben, daß wir uns diese Erfahrungen erspart hätten, wenn wir bei Zeiten das Risiko und die Gefahren, die das Amt des General-Sekretärs verbunden mit dem des Schatzmeisters, in sich barg, in Erwägung gezogen hätten. Wir hätten vor Jahren schon einsehen müssen, daß die Verantwortlichkeit der alleinigen Verwaltung der Organisationsgelder seitens des General-Sekretärs zu schwer, daß unter diesen Umständen irrtümliche Buch-Eintragungen zu leicht vorkommen konnten und die Versuchung, Gelder für persönliche Zwecke zu benutzen, zu groß war. Selbst in kleineren Vereinen ist es unklug, die Entgegennahme und Buchung der Gelder einer einzelnen Person zu überlassen, und sind ja auch in unseren Lokal-Constitutionen die Posten eines Finanz-Sekretärs und eines Schatzmeisters vorgesehen. In unserer General-Office aber, wo täglich Hunderte von Dollars umgesetzt werden, war die Trennung der beiden Ämter und die doppelte Buchführung um so mehr nothwendig.

Aus diesem Grunde ist es nur zu begrüßen, daß die Urabstimmung die Einsetzung eines General-Schatzmeisters bestätigt hat, doch ändert dies nichts an der Thatsache, daß wir es versäumt haben, der Unterschlagung von Organisationsgeldern bei Zeiten vorzubeugen, und wir selbst theilweise an der vorgekommenen Unterschlagung die Schuld tragen.

Wir sind alle darüber einig, daß unsere Beamten, nüchterne Leute und besonders unsere General-Beamten intelligente und in der Arbeiterbewegung erfahrene Männer sein müssen, bezüglich der Dauer ihres Amtstermines aber, vielmehr der Zweckmäßigkeit oder Unzweckmäßigkeit einer Termin-Verlängerung, gehen unsere Meinungen weit auseinander. Es ist dies ein heikler Punkt und eine schwer zu lösende Frage, auf die wir zurückkommen werden, nachdem wir uns über die heutige Beschaffenheit und Bedeutung einiger anderen wichtigen Ämter ausgesprochen haben.

Wir ziehen das Präsidentenamt hier erst in zweiter Linie in Betracht, weil ein Präsident nicht direkt in die Verwaltung der Organisation eingzugreifen, diese nur zu beaufsichtigen hat; doch ist auch er, als Oberhaupt einer größeren Organisation, sei nun deren Wirkungskreis lokaler, nationaler oder federativer Natur, heute eine höchst wichtige Persönlichkeit geworden. Er muß heute mehr denn je mit Kenntniß der parlamentarischen Regeln, Erfahrung, der größten Umsicht ausgerüstet sein und Tactgefühl und Kenntniß der Landesverhältnisse besitzen, um die Organisation, deren Leiter er ist, in segensreicher, gerechter und würdiger Weise nach Innen und Außen vertreten zu können. Die Verantwortlichkeit eines General-Präsidenten im Auge meinen ist daher nicht minder groß, denn die eines General-Sekretärs, und sein Einfluß kann unter Umständen, wie wir sie beispielsweise während des Kohlengräber-

Ausstandes beobachten konnten, so weit reichend sein, daß durch seine Maßnahmen nicht nur das betreffende Gewerks, sondern alle Arbeiter-Organisationen des Landes bevortheltet oder benachtheiligt werden können.

Auf die Präsidenten größerer Organisationen haben daher schon lange die Macher der kapitalistischen Parteien ein aufmerksames Auge geworfen. Große und kleine Kapitalisten werfen ihre Netze aus, um sie, selbstverständlich unter Be-theuerung der arbeiterfreundlichen Gesinnung und Absichten, kapitalistischen Interessen gefügig und dienstbar zu machen.

Wo aber Anzeigen oder Beweise vorhanden sind, daß ein Präsident, oder sei es ein anderer Beamter, diesen Sirenenstimmen ein williges Ohr leiht, ist es die Pflicht der ganzen Mitgliedschaft energisch Protest zu erheben und wenn nothwendig Maßregeln zu ergreifen, welche eine Compromittirung der Organisation und ihrer Bestrebungen verhindert. Wir müssen darauf sehen, daß diejenigen, die bei uns ein Präsidentenamt oder Führerrolle übernehmen, alle Winckelzüge vermeiden, die unsere Bewegung auf schiefe Bahnen führen können; dafür aber genügend Muth, Thatkraft und Intelligenz besitzen, um dem Grob des Arbeiterheeres voranleuchten zu können.

Unsere Organisatoren und Geschäfts-Agenten sind, wie schon oben bemerkt, Beamten, deren Nothwendigkeit aus der zunehmenden numerischen Stärke der Organisation einerseits und aus der immer schamloser gewordenen Ausbeutung hervorgegangen sind. Beide sind, wie ja ersichtlich, dem Arbeitgeber ein Dorn im Auge und die Ausübung ihrer Funktionen ist, besonders für den Geschäfts-Agenten, von Folgen begleitet, die je mehr er die Interessen seiner Constituenten wahrnimmt und verteidigt, je empfindlicher und nachtheiliger sind.

Die Verantwortlichkeit eines Geschäfts-Agenten ist nicht minder eine bedeutende; hat er doch gar manchmal über Krieg oder Frieden zu entscheiden und Verträge und Arbeitsbedingungen mit den Arbeitgebern zu vereinbaren. Er steht beständig zwischen zwei Feuern, den Mitgliedern, die ihre Forderungen durchgesetzt sehen wollen, und den Arbeitgebern, die ihn bekämpfen und in ihm, den Geschäfts-Agenten, den Anstifter des ganzen Trubels erblicken. Er macht sich durch seine Thätigkeit bei den meisten Arbeitgebern unmöglich und bei einer Nicht-Wiedewahl fällt es ihm schwer, am Orte seiner Thätigkeit im Gewerks Beschäftigung zu finden.

Damit sind wir wieder bei der Frage angelangt, die wir Anfangs schon als eine heikle und schwer zu lösende bezeichnet haben; nämlich die Frage: ist die Wiedewahl eines der angeführten, verantwortlichen Beamten, nachdem sie ihre Pflicht der Organisation gegenüber voll und ganz erfüllt haben, zweckmäßig oder nicht?

Wir bilden uns nicht ein, diese Frage zur Zufriedenheit Aller beantworten zu können; Zweck dieses Artikels ist nur der, unsere Mitglieder zu veranlassen, dieser Frage ernstlich näher zu treten.

Unsere unmaßgebliche Meinung ist es, daß die öftere Neu-Befetzung der Ämter in den Districts- oder Lokal-Verwaltungen wo immer möglich vermieden werden sollte, aber nicht unbedingt zu nachtheiligen Folgen führen muß; daß dagegen aber die häufige Neu-Befetzung des Amtes eines General-Präsidenten, General-Sekretärs und General-Schatzmeisters, vorgezogen werden sollte, daß sie keinen Anlaß zu Klagen über ihre Amtsführung gegeben haben, auf die Geschäfte der Organisation nur störend wirken und ihre Interessen erheblich schädigen kann.

Auch halten wir die öftere Neubefetzung des Amtes des Geschäfts-Agenten, wenn er sich bewährt hat, für unklug, weil ein

Neuling im Verlaufe eines einzigen Termines nicht viel mehr als das Terrain kennen lernen kann und mit dem besten Willen in seiner verhältnismäßigen Unkenntniß der übernommenen Arbeiten, es nicht verhindern kann, daß von seinem Vorgänger errungene Positionen wieder verloren gehen.

Und nun können wir nicht umhin, eine zweite, eine noch heiklere und zwar eine ganz neue Frage zum Gegenstande unserer Betrachtung und Erörterung zu machen, nämlich: welche Pflichten sollte eine Organisation denjenigen Beamten gegenüber übernehmen, die ihr jahrelang treu und ehrlich gebient, aber sich in Folge dieser Dienstleistung bei den Arbeitgebern jede Aussicht auf Arbeitsgelegenheit verschert haben?

Wir sind der Ansicht, daß wir in Betracht der heutigen industriellen Verhältnisse und in Betracht der immer gespannter werdenden Beziehungen zwischen Arbeiter und Arbeitgeber die Erwägung dieser Frage nicht leichterbings von uns abschütteln dürfen.

Es ist eine leicht nachweisbare Thatsache, daß Beamte, wie die hier angeführten, oft viel energischer und unerschrockener für die Interessen ihrer Constituenten eintreten würden, wenn sie nach ihrem Abgange keine Nahrungsorgen zu fürchten und sich ihnen eine andere Gelegenheit zur Fristung ihres Lebensunterhaltes bieten würde. Es liegt auch auf der Hand, daß sich Beamte nicht so häufig den kapitalistischen politischen Parteien zugewandt hätten, wie dies geschehen ist, und der Amtsverlust viel seiner Bitterkeit verloren hätte, wenn den ausscheidenden Beamten ein entsprechendes und ehrenhafteres Unterkommen in Aussicht gestanden hätte. Deshalb sollten wir auf Mittel und Wege sinnen, um werthvolle Kräfte der Sache der Arbeit dienstbar erhalten zu können. Unter gegebenen Umständen können wir in dieser Beziehung nur auf die Verpflichtung aufmerksam machen, die wir alle bei unserer Aufnahme in die Organisation eingegangen sind, indem wir das Versprechen abgelegt haben, jedes ehrenhafte Mittel anzuwenden, um unseren mitarbeitenden Brüdern Arbeit zu verschaffen.

Wir geben zu, daß dies, wo es sich um ausgeschiedene Beamten handelt, eine schwere Aufgabe sein mag, behaupten aber, daß die Lösung derselben mehr von unserem Willen als von unserem Können abhängt. Erobern wir uns die politische Macht, suchen wir Controлле über die Gemeindeg- und Staats-Verwaltungen zu bekommen, dann werden wir Gelegenheit haben, die Zukunft der langjährigen Diener der Organisation zu sichern und zugleich diesen Verwaltungen intelligente und tüchtige Kräfte zuzuführen, die sie nothwendig bedürfen.

Aphorismen.

Von Maxim Gorki.

Ein Bauer ohne Land ist wie ein Baum ohne Wurzel: zur Arbeit ist er tauglich, aber lange leben kann er nicht — er fault.

In jedem Menschen wohnen ein Dummkopf und ein Betrüger. Der Dummkopf ist das Gefühl, der Betrüger — der Verstand.

In der menschlichen Sprache giebt es nur ein Wort, dessen Bedeutung Allen verständlich und theuer ist. Es lautet: Freiheit!

Das Quantum seiner Anstrengungen ist für den Menschen der Maßstab, den er an alle Dinge legt... und wenn er einen einfachen Stein vom Gipfel des Ararat herabgeholt hat, so wird der Stein für ihn ein Kleinod sein.

Vericht der Delegaten zur American Federation of Labor Convention in New Orleans.

An die Beamten und Mitglieder der Vereinigten Bruderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauhelfer.

Brüder!

Die unterzeichneten, von unserer Atlanta Convention erwählten Delegaten zur Convention der American Federation of Labor, abgehalten in New Orleans, La., vom 13. bis 23. November 1902, erlauben sich Folgendes zu berichten.

Auf Anordnung der Exekutive der A. F. of L. fanden sich die Delegaten am 12. November im St. Charles Mansion in New Orleans ein, um bezüglich unserer Forderung, Widerruf der Charter der Amalgamated Carpenters & Joiners, sowie der Amalgamated Wood Workers Angaben und Aussagen zu machen. Wir waren prompt zur festgesetzten Zeit zur Stelle, ebenso vier Vertreter der Am. Carpenters & Joiners, doch trat die Exekutive erst um 3 Uhr Nachmittags in Sitzung.

Die Gründe für und gegen die Widerrufung des Charters der Am. Carpenters & Joiners wurden beiderseits angeführt, wobei hauptsächlich Frank Duffy und Geo. Bohnen, unterstützt von Clayton, Grimes u. P. D. Duffy, den Standpunkt unserer Bruderschaft vertretend und den schädlichen Einfluß, den das Bestehen zweier Organisationen auf das Gewerbe ausübt, schilderten. Die Verhandlungen dieses Falles dauerten bis 11 Uhr Nachts, worauf sich die Exekutive zurückzog, um für sich selbst zu einer Entscheidung zu gelangen. Freitag Abend, den 14. November, erschienen die Delegaten abermals vor der Exekutive, und zwar bezüglich der Forderung unserer Bruderschaft, den Widerruf des Charters der Am. Wood Workers verlangend. Nach einer anhaltenden und oft heftigen Diskussion dieses Falles wurde auch dieser der Exekutive zur Entscheidung und Berichterstattung an die Convention überlassen.

Der Bericht der Exekutive im Falle der Am. Carpenters & Joiners, sowie in dem der Am. W. W. lautete ungünstig für unsere Organisation und sprach sich gegen die Widerrufung des Charters beider Organisationen aus. Nach einer längeren Debatte verwies die Convention die Frage, soweit diese die Am. C. & J. betraf, an ein Comité, zu welchem letztere Organisation und unsere Bruderschaft je fünf Mitglieder und diese gemeinschaftlich ein elftes Mitglied wählen sollen.

Dieses Comité soll sich vor oder am 1. März 1903 zur Erledigung dieser Angelegenheit versammeln und soll es dessen unabweisbare Aufgabe sein, eine Verschmelzung beider Organisationen herbeizuführen.

Die Verhandlungen der Convention über die Frage der Charter-Widerrufung im Falle der Am. Wood Workers waren anhaltend und die Debatten hierüber wurden seitens der Vertreter dieser Organisation mehr oder weniger bitter und erregt geführt.

Auch diese Angelegenheit wurde schließlich an ein Comité, ähnlich dem vorher erwähnten, verwiesen mit der Instruktion, binnen 60 Tagen nach Vertagung der Convention einen Plan vorzulegen, in welchem die Grenzlinien der Jurisdiktion der beiden in Frage kommenden Organisationen definiert sein sollen.

Wir sind überzeugt, daß die Verschmelzung der Am. Carpenters & Joiners mit unserer Bruderschaft auf gegenseitig zufriedenstellender Grundlage vollzogen werden wird und in einer Weise, die Tausenden unserer Gewerksangehörigen zum Segen gereichen und die Machtstellung der Organisation unseres Gewerkes fördern und erhöhen wird. Sollte aber trotzdem die Am. Carpenters & Joiners dem Drange nach Verschmelzung nicht Raum geben und sich weigern, durch eine Vereinigung die bisherigen Zwistigkeiten beizulegen und fernerhin zu vermeiden, so wird sie für das Fortbestehen der gespannten Beziehungen zwischen unserer Organisation und der ihrigen verantwortlich zu machen sein und sie wird den Erfolg unserer Bruderschaft noch vergrößern und beschleunigen helfen.

General-Sekretär Kidd der Am. Wood Workers verwandte sich energisch für eine Einstellung der Feindseligkeiten, da wir jedoch bezüglich der Ausführung seines Planes anderer Ansicht waren, erklärte er, daß, wenn es den Am. W. W. nicht gestattet werde, ihre gegenwärtige Jurisdiktion auch ferner beizubehalten, sie in die Baustellen gehen werden, um uns dort zu bekämpfen, d. h. um uns Konkurrenz zu machen. Wir sind indessen einen Vertrag eingegangen, welcher eine Aufrechterhaltung der gegenwärtig zwischen uns und den Am. Wood Workers bestehenden Beziehungen solange vorsieht, bis das erwähnte Comité in der Frage seine Entscheidung getroffen hat.

Die Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers erhoben Klagen gegen unsere Bruderschaft und wir erschienen in dieser Sache vor dem Beschwerde-Comité. Wir fanden, daß die Ursachen dieser Klagen lokaler Natur waren, indem sie Bo-

ston, Mass., und Butte, Mont., betrafen. Es handelte sich hier um eine jener Fragen, die wohl empfindlich, aber nicht von großer Bedeutung sind, und das Beschwerde-Comité und die Exekutive verwiesen die Klagen obiger Organisation an unseren General-Executive Board, welcher dieselben in Gemeinschaft mit einem Vertreter der W. W. & M. Lathers schlichten soll.

Die Schiffs-Zimmerleute bestanden darauf, daß, wenn Mitglieder unserer Bruderschaft auf Schiffen arbeiten, diese ihrer Organisation angehören sollen, u. umgekehrt. Die Exekutive empfahl in ihrem Bericht an die Convention, daß Mitglieder der Organisation desjenigen Gewerkszweiges angehören sollen, in dem sie beschäftigt sind, unter beiderseitiger Anerkennung und Austausch der Mitgliedsarten. Wir erhoben Protest gegen die Annahme dieses Berichtes und verlangten die Eintragung unseres Protestes im Protokoll.

Wir unterbreiteten der Convention nachstehende Resolutionen, welche für sich selbst sprechen.

Resolution No. 168.

In Erwägung, daß die Amalgamated Society of Carpenters & Joiners of America während der vergangenen Jahre und bis zu diesem Augenblick Handlungen begangen hat, durch welche sie sich die Anerkennung seitens und die Zugehörigkeit zu irgend einem aus Lohnarbeitern bestehenden Körper, so auch zur American Federation of Labor verwickelt hat, indem sie

Erstens: Mitglieder der Ver. Bruderschaft der Carpenters und Zimmerleute aufgenommen hat, welche wegen Verletzung der Arbeitsregeln oder wegen anderer Vergehen unter Strafe standen;

Zweitens: die Klage von Mitgliedern der Ver. Bruderschaft eingebracht haben, welche zur Erringung besserer Arbeitsbedingungen und für die Einführung der Arbeitsregeln im Auslande waren;

Drittens: unter der von der Ver. Bruderschaft festgesetzten Lohnrate gearbeitet haben;

Viertens: Begleitungs-Gegenstände in den Bauten aufgestellt haben, welche unter Nicht-Union-Bedingungen hergestellt wurden;

Fünftens: Anzeigen erlassen haben, in welchen Nicht-Unionleute aufgefordert wurden, die Stellen ausstehender Mitglieder der Ver. Bruderschaft einzunehmen und sich ihnen, der Am. Soc. of C. & J., anzuschließen;

Sechstens: Leute von einer Stadt nach der anderen geschickt haben, um die Stellen unserer ausstehenden Mitglieder einzunehmen, und

Siebtens: neben Mitgliedern unabhängiger und lokaler Organisationen, welche keinerlei Centralkörper angehörten, gearbeitet haben, und

In Erwägung: daß, als Präsident Samuel Gompers Klagen und das Gesuch unterbreitet wurden, den Charter der Am. Soc. of Carpenters & Joiners zu widerrufen, derselbe behauptete, hierzu keine Machtbefugnis zu haben, daß diese nur der Exekutive oder der Convention zustehen, sei es

Beschlossen: die Zwanzigste Convention der Am. F. of L., versammelt in New Orleans am 14. November 1902, widerruft hiermit den Charter der Am. Soc. of Carpenters & Joiners of America und entzieht dieser Organisation die Mitgliedschaft in der American Federation of Labor.

Resolution No. 167.

In Erwägung:

Daß sich die Amalgamated Wood Workers International Union während einer Reihe von Jahren Uebergänge in die Jurisdiktion der Ver. Bruderschaft der Carpenters & Joiners zu Schulden kommen ließ und diese Uebergänge heute noch fortsetzt, ohne dafür zur Verantwortung gezogen zu werden, und gröblich gegen die Gewerkschafts-Prinzipien und die Taktik der Arbeiter-Organisationen verstößt;

In Erwägung:

Daß Mitglieder besagter Am. W. W. die Klage von Mitgliedern der Ver. Bruderschaft für geringere Löhne und längere Arbeitsstunden, wie die in den Arbeitsregeln der Ver. Bruderschaft vorgeschriebenen, einnehmen;

In Erwägung:

Daß die Am. W. W. bei mehreren Gelegenheiten ihre Mitglieder zur Einnahme der Stellen von Mitgliedern der Ver. Bruderschaft, welche für bessere Arbeitsbedingungen und Einführung der Arbeitsregeln im Auslande waren, beorderte;

In Erwägung:

Daß, als die Handlungsweise der Am. W. W. Präsident Samuel Gompers zur Kenntnis gebracht und er ersucht wurde, den Charter obiger Organisation zu widerrufen, derselbe erklärte, hierzu keine Machtbefugnis zu haben, und die Angelegenheit an die Convention verwies; deshalb sei es

Beschlossen:

Die Zwanzigste Convention der American Federation of Labor, versammelt in New Orleans am 14. November 1902, widerruft hiermit den Charter der Amalgamated Wood Workers International Union und entzieht ihr die Mitgliedschaft in der American Federation of Labor.

Resolution No. 166.

In Erwägung:

Daß der Einundzwanzigsten Convention der American Federation of Labor, abgehalten in Scranton, Klagen gegen die Am. W. W. über unbrüderliche Handlungsweise und Uebergänge in die Jurisdiktion der Ver. Bruderschaft der Carpenters & Joiners unterbreitet wurden; und

In Erwägung:

Daß die Convention in Scranton nach reiflicher und sorgfältiger Erwägung der Angelegenheit, dieselbe den Exekutiven der beiden beteiligten Organisationen zur Regelung übergab; und

In Erwägung:

Daß die von der Convention in Scranton erwählte Exekutive in ihrer vom 14. bis 19. April 1902 abgehaltenen Sitzung einen Beschluß faßte, welcher den Am. W. W. Jurisdiktion erteilte über alle Cabinetmakers, Holz-Zabritz- und Maschinen-Arbeiter, und zwar im Widerspruch und unter Verletzung der Constitution der Ver. Bruderschaft, und die Exekutive durch diese Beschlußfassung ihre Machtbefugnis und Autorität als Beamten der Am. F. of L. überschritten haben; deshalb sei es

Beschlossen:

Diese Convention widerruft hiermit den in ihrer April-Sitzung gefaßten Beschluß der Exekutive bezüglich der Jurisdiktion der Am. W. W. und der Ver. Bruderschaft und es ist der Exekutive untersagt, in Zukunft derartige Beschlüsse zu fassen, ohne die Zustimmung der beteiligten Organisationen einzuholen.

Diese Resolutionen wurden dem betreffenden Komite überwiefen.

Die Mitglieder werden aus den Verhandlungen unserer Atlanta Convention ersehen haben, daß die zwischen einigen unserer Lokal-Unionen und der Bruderschaft der Painters bestehenden Streitigkeiten dort zur Sprache kamen und daß man sich mit den Vertretern der Painters dahin verständigte, daß unsere Mitglieder jede feindliche Handlung gegen die Painters unterlassen und letztere uns gegenüber dasselbe thun.

Trotzdem gingen uns Mittheilungen zu, welche ersehen ließen, daß in Californien noch immer Zwistigkeiten zwischen den Mitgliedern der Painters und der Ver. Bruderschaft der Carpenters im Gange sind.

Wir erfahren, daß mehrere Mitglieder der Painters, welche mit unseren loyalen Mitgliedern zusammen gearbeitet hatten, als dieselben vom San Francisco Building Trades Council auf Betreiben der suspendierten Lokal-Unionen von dem Council ausgeschlossen waren, von dem San Francisco Painter Council mit 70 Dollars Strafe belegt wurden und diese Strafe noch aufrecht erhalten wird, trotzdem unserer Convention das Versprechen gegeben wurde, daß diese Strafen aufgehoben oder doch energische Anstrengungen gemacht werden würden, damit dem so geschähe. Es stellte sich heraus, daß nicht der leiseste Versuch in dieser Richtung gemacht wurde. Wir traten in Unterhandlungen mit den Painter-Delegaten in New Orleans und es wurde vereinbart, daß die General-Sekretäre beider Organisationen sich über die Thatfachen informieren und die ganze Angelegenheit schlichten sollen.

Wir haben verschiedentlich an den Verhandlungen der Convention Theil genommen, in fast jedem einzelnen Falle war unsere Stellungnahme eine einmütige und wir fühlen uns glücklich, konstatieren zu können, daß sich unsere Delegaten in jeder Beziehung gegenseitig, sowie ihren Constituenten treu gebunden haben.

Wir fanden uns sehr benachtheiligt durch einen von der Atlanta Convention gefaßten Beschluß, dahingehend, daß wenn uns die Am. Federation of Labor in der Jurisdiktions-Frage nicht gerecht werden sollte, wir die Zahlung der Kopfsteuer an die Federation verweigern würden. Dieser Beschluß wurde als eine Drohung aufgefaßt, in dem Jahresberichte der Exekutive erwähnt, sehr häufig gegen uns benützt und hat die Sache unserer Bruderschaft auf der Convention sehr geschädigt.

Die auf unsere Bruderschaft fallende Stimmzahl hat sich von 300 voriges Jahr auf 400 dieses Jahr vermehrt, und wenn bis zur nächstenjährigen Convention sich unsere Stimmzahl noch weiter so vermehrt haben wird, wie es der gegenwärtige Zuwachs an Mitgliedern verspricht, so werden wir alsdann in der Lage sein, mehr zu erringen, als jemals zuvor.

Keine frühere Convention der Am. Federation of Labor hatte sich mit der Lösung so verwickelter Fragen zu befassen gehabt wie

diese, und wenn auch nicht in allen Fällen eine Lösung erreicht wurde, so muß doch zugestanden werden, daß diese Convention die beste war, welche die Am. Federation of Labor seit Jahren abhielt.

Unsere Bruderschaft mag in die Lage kommen, ihre Rechte gegenüber den Am. W. W. auch fernerhin verteidigen zu müssen, indem es möglich ist, daß diese Organisation nicht auf die Bedingung, die wir als recht und gerecht erachten, eingehen will. Aus diesen und anderen klarliegenden Gründen sind wir der Ansicht, daß wir alle Anstrengungen machen müssen, immer noch mehr Lokal-Unionen zu organisieren und die bestehenden zu stärken.

Viele unserer Lokal-Unionen bedürfen der Belehrung bezüglich der zwischen uns und den Am. Wood Workers bestehenden Beziehungen, und besonders dann, wenn es oben erwähntem Comité nicht gelingen sollte, die Jurisdiktions-Frage in zufriedenstellender Weise zu schlichten. Angriffe auf unsere Organisation werden gemacht werden und es wird nothwendig sein, Emisäre auszusenden. Diese Maßregel ist eine wirksamere und verspricht mehr Erfolg, als durch Ausendung von Circularen erzielt werden kann, da solche leicht in unerwünschte Hände gelangen können.

Zum Schluß können wir mit vollem Recht behaupten, daß viel für unsere Bruderschaft gewonnen wurde und wir mit großer Hoffnung in die Zukunft sehen können.

Wir verbleiben brüderlichst

Frank Duffy.
James F. Grimes.
P. D. Duffy.
Geo. J. Bohnen.
J. W. Clayton.

Ursprung des Steinbaues.

In seiner „Vorgeschichte der Indoeuropäer“ schildert Rudolf von Ihering u. A. das Bauwesen in Babylon als einen Kulturfaktor ersten Ranges. Diefem Flachlande hat die Natur den Stein versagt; es finden sich dort keine Felsen, aus denen er sich hätte brechen lassen. Und dennoch hat der Steinbau zuerst an dieser Stelle das Licht der Welt erblickt, Jahrtausende früher als bei den Ariern, nicht bloß bei dem arischen Muttervolke, sondern auch bei den Ariern Europas. An den Namen des babylonischen Volkes knüpft sich der Ruhm, einen der folgenschwersten Fortschritte im Kulturleben der Menschheit beschafft zu haben, und zwar bereits zu einer Zeit, wo der übrige Theil der Menschheit noch im tiefsten Schlafe begraben lag.

Das Mittel, wodurch ihm dies gelang, war die Verwendung der Thonerde zur Herstellung eines künstlichen Steins: des Ziegels und der des Asphalts als Mörtel. Die Stiefmütterlichkeit der Natur, welche dem Menschen das natürliche Baumaterial, Holz und Stein, versagt hatte, ward ein Sporn für ihn, seinen Verstand zu gebrauchen, um sich künstlich einen Ersatz zu verschaffen.

Die Herstellung des Ziegels geschah in zweifacher Weise: durch Dörren an der Sonne (Luftstein) und durch Brennen im Ofen (Backstein). Jene wird als die einfachere, leichtere und unvollkommenere die ursprüngliche, diese als die künstlichere und vollkommeneren die spätere gewesen sein, aber sicherlich war sie bereits in früherer Zeit bekannt. Das Erforderniß war ein dazu hergerichteter Ofen, und es ist anzunehmen, daß sich derartige Ofen in jeder Stadt fanden. Im alten Testament werden sie öfter erwähnt; der bekannte „feurige Ofen“, der groß genug war, drei Männer in sich aufzunehmen, kann kein anderer als ein Ziegelofen gewesen sein.

Das Halten einer Arbeiterzeitung ist sehr lobenswerth, wer dies aber thut, um sich über die Vorgänge in der Union zu informieren und von den Versammlungen fern bleiben zu können, treibt Mißbrauch damit.

Wer bezüglich seines Lohnes falsche Angaben macht, schädigt nicht nur sich selbst und seine Gewerks-Collegen, sondern er verfällt auch der Verachtung seines Arbeitgebers.

Menschen und Hähne verlieren oft ihre Köpfe, weil sie zu früh krähen.

OBITUARY

Notices under this head cost \$2.00 each.

LOCAL UNION 329, Atlanta, Ga.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from earth the estimable wife of our beloved brother, A. M. Copeland; and

WHEREAS, The members of this Local Union deeply feel the sad affliction thus brought on our brother and family; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our most profound sympathy to the bereaved husband and his family in this their hour of sad affliction, and may a kind Providence look in mercy upon them and heal their broken hearts; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that they be spread upon our minutes, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. M. BLACK,
JOHN J. MEIER, } Committee.
J. M. VAUGHN,

LOCAL UNION 681, Herrin, Ill.
WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved helpmeet of Brother Charles Collins; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Collins in his affliction. May God in His infinite mercy and goodness console him and his little daughter in this dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for six days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes as a record of respect; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. H. BURGESS,
A. E. SPENCE, } Committee.
N. D. TROMBLY,

LOCAL UNION 1053, Mobile, Ala.
WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take unto Himself our beloved brother, W. H. BROWN; and

WHEREAS, In his death we suffer the loss of a brother who merited and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother and tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a page in our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother, that a copy be presented to his family, a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

W. H. WILLIAMS,
F. E. GOFF, } Committee.
W. H. LONSBERRY,

LOCAL UNION 149, Irvington, N. Y.
WHEREAS, It has been the will of the Great Builder of the Universe to call from us our beloved brother, EDWARD MAITLAND; his work is done, he toils with us no more, nor does he meet with us in the interest of unionism, with which he was a hearty sympathizer. Therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of God we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother, and tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. C. FRENCH,
JAMES COSTELLO, } Committee.
CHARLES CALLANACH,

LOCAL UNION 362, Pueblo, Colo.
WHEREAS, It has been the will of the Great Master Builder of the Universe to call from our midst our beloved brother, H. H. ALLISON; and

WHEREAS, His work is done, he toils with us no more, nor does he meet with us in the interest of unionism, with which he was a most hearty sympathizer; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of the Almighty, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother and tender to the bereaved widow and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and that a page in our records be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

R. A. RHODES,
CON. ALLENBACH, } Committee.
W. WAIT,

LOCAL UNION 751, Santa Rosa, Cal.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, E. G. EAGELSON; be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother our Union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and a good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be presented to the family of the deceased brother, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

FRANK LA PORTE,
GEORGE S. SIMPSON, } Committee.
FRANK T. ADAMS,

LOCAL UNION 830, Oil City, Pa.
WHEREAS, It has been the will of the Great Builder of the Universe to call from us our beloved brother, FRANK M. HALL; and

WHEREAS, His work is done; he toils with us no more, nor does he meet with us in the interest of unionism, with which he was a most hearty sympathizer; and

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member, one who enjoyed the respect of all who knew him; therefore let us view with satisfaction his life; his deeds were honorable and worthy; a life commanding commendation. Therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of the Almighty, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother and tender to the bereaved family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a page in our records be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, that a copy be presented to the afflicted family and one to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and to our city papers, for publication.

H. B. ANDREWS,
J. P. SMITH, } Committee.
J. WALKER,

LOCAL UNION 633, Madison, Ill.
WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from among us the wife of our beloved brother, C. B. French; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother and his family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement, and hope that their burden will be made light by the Father Who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for fifteen days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to Brother French and family and also entered upon the minutes of this Local Union, and that copies be sent to our home paper and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. M. RICHIE,
GEORGE WATSON, } Committee.
W. S. OGILBEE,

LOCAL UNION 88, Murphyboro, Ill.
WHEREAS, It has been God's will to remove from our midst, after a long and painful illness, our esteemed brother, JAMES TYLER, who departed this life December 12, 1902; and

WHEREAS, We deeply deplore his death, as we lose in him a good member, one who was respected and esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our brother, and that a copy be presented to the family of the deceased; and be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and also to the papers of Murphyboro, for publication.

J. WEINGART,
RUBIN DAVID, } Committee.
JEFF MURPHY,

LOCAL UNION 625, Walden, Mass.

WHEREAS, God in His infinite mercy has called from us our beloved brother, HENRY M. STEADY; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Local Union tenders to the afflicted family of our deceased brother our sincere sympathy and condolence in their hour of trouble; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a mark of respect for our deceased brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and to the local papers, for publication.

A. J. MOODY,
FRED L. MERCER, } Committee.
CHARLES LANCE,

FINANCIAL REPORT

Disbursements for Month Ending November 30, 1902

Death Claims, Nos. 1129 to 1210, \$10,105 20	
Donation to Oklahoma City.....	\$500 00
Organizing, Investigations, etc.—	
Kent, S. J., Western States.....	223 66
Shields, Wm. J., N. Eng. States.....	165 20
Rowland, D. P., Western States.....	137 40
Henry, W. I., Iowa.....	136 79
Biggins, William, Baltimore.....	133 00
Buckley, E., Philadelphia and vic.	77 25
McFarland, W. B., N. Y., Mich.....	75 00
Gaston, John T., S. C.....	74 76
Guerin, T. M., New York, Vt.....	50 00
Connolly, R. E., audit, L. U. 256.....	44 15
Livingston, S. H., Atlanta, Ga.....	35 00
Beegle, A. L., adjusting L. U. 282.....	22 80
Beans, J. H., Demopolis, Ala.....	18 75
Walz, F. C., Putnam, Conn.....	16 44
Glass, D., Buffalo.....	16 00
Sullivan, T. J., New Haven, Conn.....	15 60
Horton, James A., Newark, N. J.....	12 19
Field, J. G., Tipton, Ind.....	10 70
Grandmaison, J. B., Fall River.....	10 00
Buck, J. H., Sumpter, Ore.....	9 95
McDonough, J., West Orange, N. J.....	7 75
Holt, G. W., adjusting L. U. 1156.....	7 35
Cameron, J. B., Andover, Mass.....	4 90
A. F. of L. Convention—	
Bohnen, J.....	200 00
Wheeler, F. C.....	175 00
Grimes, James F.....	142 00
Duffy, F.....	134 86
Slayton, J. W.....	125 00
Duffy, P. F.....	125 00
General Office—	
Salaries and clerk hire.....	674 66
Postage and stamped envelopes.....	102 23
Telegrams.....	38 80
New ledgers.....	20 00
Rent for November.....	75 00
Sundries.....	29 46
THE CARPENTER—	
Printing and mailing.....	1,608 85
Supplies for Locals—	
Books and stationery.....	1,732 24
Seals and daters.....	32 40
Prepaid expressage.....	85 21
Miscellaneous—	
Huber, Wm. D. (G. P.), trav. exp.....	74 90
Duffy, Frank (G. S.-T.), trav. exp.....	67 85
Tax for October to A. F. of L.....	400 00
Covering prot. check (returned).....	21 20
Covering prot. check, 115.....	1 00
Total.....	\$17,772 50

CLAIMS PAID IN DECEMBER, 1902

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
1211	Samuel Trindle.....	2	\$50.00
1212	W. A. Hayne (dis.).....	4	400.00
1213	Clements Triemeyer.....	5	200.00
1214	Amor Tally.....	8	50.00
1215	Frank H. Virden.....	8	200.00
1216	Mary Patterson.....	10	50.00
1217	B. Mason.....	10	200.00
1218	John J. Pfeifer.....	12	200.00
1219	Olof Peterson.....	22	200.00
1220	Christian Morten.....	22	200.00
1221	F. C. Kleebauer.....	22	50.00
1222	P. B. Christenson.....	22	100.00
1223	Theodore Hansen.....	22	200.00
1224	Wm. N. Corey.....	22	75.00
1225	Thomas Flood.....	33	200.00
1226	Wm. H. Beisel (dis.).....	37	100.00
1227	Henry S. Jester.....	51	50.00
1228	Hannah L. Hall.....	51	50.00
1229	James Morrow.....	51	200.00
1230	Isaac Bright.....	52	200.00
1231	Mrs. Naomi Larkins.....	52	50.00
1232	Ben Freeman.....	55	50.00
1233	John Bauman.....	58	50.00
1234	James Sanders.....	62	100.00
1235	Harriet Bowen.....	62	50.00
1236	Annie Reedy.....	62	50.00
1237	Mrs. Terisa Vogel.....	87	50.00
1238	Mrs. Elma Corning.....	88	50.00
1239	John W. Lockwood.....	109	200.00
1240	Matthew Quinn.....	109	200.00
1241	Redmond Gillyvary.....	109	50.00
1242	Mrs. May Y. Searcy.....	109	50.00

1243	Joseph Lemry.....	114	200.00
1244	John Foyer.....	115	50.00
1245	Carl Samuelson.....	115	200.00
1246	George T. Gossin.....	125	50.00
1247	Gilbert Lanier.....	134	50.00
1248	Harrison Bell.....	146	50.00
1249	George P. Dygert.....	146	50.00
1250	Nettie Rourke.....	146	25.00
1251	Mary J. McGhee.....	165	25.00
1252	Robert T. Anderson.....	206	50.00
1253	Mrs. M. McConnell.....	211	50.00
1254	Nancy Haskin.....	73	50.00
1255	Oscar T. Murphy.....	217	200.00
1256	Palestine Claiborne.....	225	50.00
1257	Christian Wissmann.....	237	200.00
1258	Geo. Householder.....	254	200.00
1259	Caroline Krein.....	257	50.00
1260	Emma J. Ullery.....	281	50.00
1261	Jacob LaBarr.....	306	100.00
1262	Sarah L. Ankeny.....	321	50.00
1263	Peter Keller.....	322	50.00
1264	Cora J. Copeland.....	329	50.00
1265	Nelson Gilmore.....	339	200.00
1266	Helena Bruckel.....	375	50.00
1267	Jacob Schuler.....	375	200.00
1268	Henry S. Ehrigott.....	406	200.00
1269	A. MacPherson.....	423	50.00
1270	Amy W. Altman.....	426	50.00
1271	J. L. Lampton.....	426	200.00
1272	Maud Welch.....	428	50.00
1273	Dennis Haesler.....	429	200.00
1274	L. M. Larue.....	454	50.00
1275	Minnie Crofford.....	454	50.00
1276	Ziba E. Peak.....	475	200.00
1277	Abigail Kay.....	492	50.00
1278	Jacob Frede.....	513	200.00
1279	Mathilda J. Hall.....	548	50.00
1280	Minnie Collins.....	581	50.00
1281	Ellen Keyser.....	591	25.00
1282	H. D. Spengemann.....	616	50.00
1283	Josie Gilbert.....	666	25.00
1284	Katherine Moran.....	700	50.00
1285	Valida Couture.....	683	50.00
1286	Denis Donovan.....	715	200.00
1287	Daniel Johnson.....	726	200.00
1288	E. H. MacDiarmid.....	760	50.00
1289	Wm. Fields.....	774	200.00
1290	D. R. Tift.....	836	200.00
1291	Wm. A. Conley.....	884	100.00
1292	Adolph Hertgetter.....	982	100.00
1293	Andrew Vogel.....	2	200.00
1294	C. A. Strand.....	7	200.00
1295	W. Etherington.....	18	200.00
1296	Gustave Muller.....	22	200.00
1297	John Rush.....	22	100.00
1298	Emma L. Thurman.....	22	50.00
1299	William Majory.....	22	50.00
1300	Henry T. Fairbank.....	29	200.00
1301	Nelson Engstrom.....	32	200.00
1302	Margaret Olier.....	41	50.00
1303	Adolph H. Seip.....	45	200.00
1304	Walter Wright.....	55	100.00
1305	Isabelle MacKay.....	55	50.00
1306	Ferdinand Leonard.....	61	50.00
1307	Johanna W. Westin.....	62	50.00
1308	Valerie Pouliot.....	70	50.00
1309	William K. Punnett.....	72	200.00
1310	Charles H. Alapaw.....	73	50.00
1311	Helen T. Miller.....	80	25.00
1312	Sophia Colp.....	83	50.00
1313	Jacob W. Dunsbach.....	99	200.00
1314	H. M. Studebaker.....	104	50.00
1315	Willard Staley.....	122	50.00
1316	Albert Neiman.....	122	200.00
1317	Mary Easterly.....	126	50.00
1318	David Pendleton.....	137	200.00
1319	Henry Sheffield.....	142	50.00
1320	O. P. Thompson.....	158	50.00
1321	John M. Blackwell.....	167	50.00
1322	James J. Flynn.....	172	200.00
1323	Joseph M. Kerr.....	203	200.00
1324	James A. Buys.....	203	200.00
1325	John Lavigne.....	260	100.00
1326	Anna H. Groman.....	309	50.00
1327	William Keys.....	316	200.00
1328	Elizabeth Hoover.....	321	50.00
1329	Frank M. Denham.....	339	200.00
1330	John Stetter.....	340	200.00
1331	Norah C. Simpson.....	340	50.00
1332	Sarah S. Smith.....	349	50.00
1333	H. M. Allison.....	362	200.00
1334	Caspar Zoph.....	375	200.00
1335	Phillipina Mertz.....	375	50.00
1336	Samuel T. Lloyd.....	430	200.00
1337	Joseph Wood.....	431	100.00
1338	Rose Lane.....	437	50.00
1339	William Liddi.....	453	50.00
1340	Albert Henderson.....	510	50.00
1341	Annie Osterman.....	522	50.00
1342	Ella Nickeson.....	541	25.00
1343	Mattie Kirkpatrick.....	559	50.00
1344	Anna Grachek.....	568	50.00
1345	Nephie Evans.....	578	50.00
1346	Ida A. Flood.....	631	50.00
1347	Alice M. French.....	633	50.00
1348	Hermine Duchene.....	674	25.00
1349	C. F. Moritz.....	696	50.00
1350	Stephen Van Liew.....	750	50.00
1351	Ernest G. Eagleson.....	751	200.00
1352	F. M. Hall.....	830	200.00
1353	Bolaf F. Wills.....	892	25.00
1354	Maria Goldberg.....	954	25.00
1355	George Kehauser.....	375	200.00
Total.....			\$15,550.00
Wife claims.....			\$2,490.00
Disability claims.....			500.00



Salary Increased \$4.75 a Day.

When I enrolled in the I. C. S., I was working as a carpenter at \$2.25 a day. My boss learned of my progress in my Course and soon asked me to lay out and take charge of a large timber-frame job, and raised my wages. The building was more than satisfactory to its owner. Soon after that my boss decided that he did not care to handle this class of work, and said that if I would go in business for myself, he would throw all such work my way. I acted upon his advice and, as a result of my I. C. S. Course, have found myself able to cope with all conditions that have arisen. Instead of receiving \$2.25 a day, my income averages \$7.00 a day, and I have the additional satisfaction of being my own boss. I believe that any man who will take up the Architectural Course of the I. C. S. can succeed as well as I have.

T. WOODS STERRETT,
Sterrettania, Pa.

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Please explain how I can qualify for position marked X below.

<input type="checkbox"/> Architect	<input type="checkbox"/> Traction Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Contractor and Builder	<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreman Carpenter	<input type="checkbox"/> Surveyor
<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk of Works	<input type="checkbox"/> Mining Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Inspector	<input type="checkbox"/> Metallurgist
<input type="checkbox"/> Perspective Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Heating and Ventilating Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Sign Painter
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric-Lighting Superintendent	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemist
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric-Railway Superintendent	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheet-Metal Draftsman
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Ornamental Designer
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrician	<input type="checkbox"/> Navigator
<input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Bookkeeper
<input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Stenographer
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Teacher
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak French
<input type="checkbox"/> Gas Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak German
<input type="checkbox"/> Refrigeration Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak Spanish

Name _____

Street and No. _____

City _____ State _____



Agents for THE CARPENTER

ALABAMA

- 376 Anniston—W. R. McKinney, Box 213.
 870 Adamsville—L. Smith.
 454 Bessemer—R. B. Howard, Box 435.
 Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, Robert E. L. Connolly, Box 55.
 75 Birmingham—H. S. True, Box 55.
 722 "—Robt. E. L. Connolly, Box 597.
 1010 "—(Mill) N. J. Rausa, 127½ S. 20th.
 452 Brookside—Wallace Wall.
 372 Brighton—C. L. Farley.
 1316 Demopolis—(Col.) James Allen.
 296 Ensley—J. I. Grosjean, Box 212.
 615 Pratt City—W. M. Wilson.
 666 Wylam—E. Turman.
 670 Blockton—James H. Deason, Box 239.
 623 Brewton—H. M. Godwin.
 271 Gadsden—J. P. Garrett.
 1375 "—J. B. Wampler.
 839 Jasper—L. A. Coker.
 312 Montgomery—J. T. Musslewhite, 11 Ru-lu-st., Highland Park.
 353 "—(Col.) B. W. Williams, 211 Highland avenue.
 Mobile—Secretary of District Council, W. E. Morton.
 89 "—C. G. Hutchinson, 107 S. Hamilton st.
 1053 "—S. R. McKee, 208 Canal st.
 92 "—(Col.) Mack Senar, 260 Kennedy.
 1118 "—W. P. Gladdin, St. Meda 2 E. Monday.
 410 Selma—(Col.) A. Womock, 303 Duke st.
 1007 Sheffield—Ward Parker

ARIZONA

- 857 Tucson—W. V. McCleary, Box 396.
 ARKANSAS
 1232 Fort Smith—John M. Greb.
 1195 Hope—T. C. Crosoe.
 891 Hot Springs—E. B. Shaw, Box 253.
 595 Jonesboro—M. D. Williams.
 690 Little Rock—Franz Zundel, 610 Spring st.
 1356 "—W. L. Terry, 1507 W. 3d st.
 366 Mena—J. F. Woody, Box 225.
 1117 Osceola—J. W. Brown.
 576 Pine Bluff—B. Breeden, Box 197.
 675 "—(Col.) G. W. Broom, 911 W. 8th.
 1217 White Cliff—John Hill.

CALIFORNIA

- Alameda County—Secretary District Council, J. Hinchon, 814 Oak st., Oakland.
 194 Alameda—G. Knepper, 1515 Sixth st.
 743 Bakersfield—E. H. Sellers, Box 662.
 642 East Yard Richmond—Evan Griffin.
 1040 Eureka—G. F. Hill, 1735 6th st.
 701 Fresno—Robert Barr, 1406 Belmont ave.
 1043 Hanford—Chas. J. Hall, 320 W. 9th st.
 815 Haywards—W. T. Allen.
 710 Long Beach—A. P. Nichols, Box 152.
 Los Angeles—Secretary District Council, J. H. Hughes, 708 E. 25th st.
 426 "—C. M. Stamm, 431 Ruth ave.
 332 "—F. C. Wheeler, Box 283.
 1347 "—A. B. Scholes, 221 E. Washington.
 844 Los Gatos—Wm. F. Mason, Box 29.
 828 Menlo Park—Charles M. Weeden.
 36 Oakland—Geo. C. Stewart, Berkeley, Cal.
 550 "—(Mill) Charles Wallburg, 1625 Le Roy ave., Berkeley.
 668 Palo Alto—M. G. Rice, Box 999.
 1376 Oroville—J. V. Braden, Oroville, Butte Co.
 769 Pasadena—J. N. Lancaster, 582 Buckeye.
 981 Petaluma—John Boyson, 669 8th st.
 1343 Redlands—Frank Hrap, 310 W. State st.
 235 Riverside—H. Andrews, 1290 Mulberry.
 586 Sacramento—C. C. Hall, 1317 Q st.
 925 Salinas—R. G. Mauldin.
 944 San Bernardino—Jos. Knadler, 671 9th st.
 810 San Diego—E. E. Hiatt, 708 Franklin ave.
 San Francisco—Secretary of Dist. Council, E. E. DeRoin, 915½ Market st.
 483 "—Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
 304 "—(Ger.) W. Jilge, 405 Ellsworth st.
 616 "—(Stair) E. B. Dwyer, 854 Folsom.
 1082 "—J. Bell, 915½ Market st.
 22 "—W. E. Smith, 335 27th st.
 95 "—Peter Means, Apollo Hall, 810 Pacific ave.
 423 "—W. H. Bemiss, 927 Mission st.
 766 "—H. B. Spalding, 1019 Castro st.
 616 San Jose—W. Reinhold, 490 N. 8th st.
 262 "—(Mill) G. W. Congable, Box 313, Santa Clara.
 162 San Mateo—L. Huyck.
 1140 San Pedro—M. C. Purdy.
 35 San Rafael—Wm. Barber, Box 194.
 1062 Santa Barbara—W. S. Coleman, 319 W. Ortega st.
 829 Santa Cruz—A. F. Convey, 375 Ocean st.
 751 Santa Rosa—J. Stevens, 721 Slater st.
 266 Stockton—J. D. Finney, 322 W. Oak st.
 704 Tiburon—Thos. Edwards, Jr., Marien Co.
 1295 Toulumne—George B. Connolly.
 180 Vallejo—D. D. Paxton, 733 Main st.
 771 Watsonville—R. E. Woodworth.

CANADA

- 1204 Brandon, Man.—Wm. Tench.
 498 Brantford, Ont.—Chas. Wilmont, Box 596.
 799 Brockville, Ont.—E. Parcelow, Box 200.
 1055 Calgary Alberta—J. C. Boyd.
 933 Charlottetown, P.E.I.—H. Corcoran, Bx. 89.
 1006 Chatham, Ont.—B. Courtney.
 1325 Edmonton Alberta—R. L. Haskell.
 796 Fernie, B. C.—Walter Martin, Box 106.
 1012 Frank—J. McDonald, Box 18, Frank, Alberta.
 1216 Galt, Ont.—H. Taylor, McNaughton st.
 529 Greenwood, B. C.—W. J. Kirkwood, Box 121.
 663 Guelph, Ont.—Geo. A. Scroggie.
 83 Halifax, N. S.—A. Northup, 54 Edward st.
 18 Hamilton, Ont.—J. L. Beaudoin.
 249 Kingston, Ont.—L. C. Robinson, 249 Johnston st.
 1240 Lindsay, Ont.—R. Patterson, 46 Bertie st.
 817 Midland, Ont.—J. L. Beaudoin.
 71 Moncton, N. B.—Fred Brown, High st.

- 134 Montreal, Quebec—(Fr.) J. Bayard, 523 Sanguinet st.
 1084 "—Ludger Clement, 364 Logan st.
 1127 "—(Mill) J. P. Milot, 702a Sanguinet st.
 1244 "—Jesse Lodge, 186 Ryde st.
 524 Nelson, B. C.—Edward Kilby, Box 202.
 713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—C. J. Webster, Box 392.
 674 Ottawa, Ont.—W. McDonald, 214 Nicholas.
 672 Peterboro, Ont.—R. Ritchie, Box 750.
 618 Phoenix, B. C.—Dan. Biner, Box 121.
 1168 Port Colborne, Ont.—O. F. Minor, Humbert st.
 730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) Louis Mathieu, 447 Rue du Roi Jacques Cartier.
 1301 Sarnia, Ont.—Henry J. Simmerman.
 1169 Sault Ste. Marie—Andrew Brown, Box 507.
 1152 Smith's Falls, Ont.—C. McDonald, Box 367.
 761 Sorel, Quebec—Fr. Launcault, Box 527.
 38 St. Catharines, Ont.—C. O'Malley, Box 193.
 108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, Box 413.
 919 St. John, N. B.—John A. Miller, 176 Douglass ave.
 1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—A. Menard, Jacques Cartier st.
 560 Stratford, Ont.—C. J. Cummings, Box 254.
 943 Sydney, N. S.—E. C. M. Glashing.
 27 Toronto, Ont.—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
 1320 Truro, N. S.—J. D. McKay, Brunswick st.
 617 Vancouver, B. C.—J. M. Sinclair, 410 Con-iver st., Room 17.
 553 Waterloo, Ont.—Peter Jacobs, Wellington st., Berlin, Ont.
 969 Welland, Ont.—Wm. Spencer.
 689 Windsor, Ont.—T. Thorn, 137 Church st.
 343 Winnipeg, Man.—W. Dakim, 122 June st.
 1201 Woodstock, Ont.—C. Garbett.

COLORADO

- 264 Boulder—F. J. Anderson, 735 Walnut st.
 489 Canon City—E. E. McKinnon, 615 Harrison st.
 417 Colorado City—A. G. Robb, Jr., Box 332.
 515 Colorado Springs—D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.
 Cripple Creek—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Sanderson, Box 304, Victor.
 547 "—W. M. Teeter, Box 623.
 55 Denver—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
 475 Florence—J. H. Chorman, Box 442.
 1340 Fort Collins—Wm. Golden.
 244 Grand Junction—L. L. Crisman, Box 454.
 850 Leadville—Jos. Scott, 1408 Harrison ave.
 681 Loveland—R. L. Pryor.
 362 Pueblo—F. E. Westbrook, 1016 E. 10th.
 832 Salida—C. E. Holland.
 1257 Silverton—D. A. Gillis.
 267 Telluride—C. F. MacDougall.
 1173 Trinidad—J. H. Roberts, 536 Park st.
 584 Victor—C. B. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT

- 115 Bridgeport—M. L. Kane, 158 George st.
 952 Bristol—John Riggs, 65 Divinity st.
 927 Danbury—M. L. Barber.
 127 Derby—Geo. A. Lewis, Sr., 235 Main st.
 647 Fairfield—Henry Williams, Box 65.
 196 Greenwich—W. H. Herbert, 25 Davenport avenue.
 43 Hartford—G. E. Miskill, 237 Lawrence.
 920 Meriden—H. E. Tracy, 84 Columbia st.
 1229 Mystic—C. F. Kemble, Box 274.
 804 Naugatuck—H. W. Wells.
 97 New Britain—E. Morse, Box 747.
 133 New Haven—J. F. Plunkett, Box 336.
 1172 New London—Wm. Gunn, Jr., Crystal av.
 10005 New Milford—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central av.
 137 Norwich—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central av.
 746 Norwalk—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 74.
 818 Putnam—Geo. A. Youngs, 15 Centre st.
 1119 Ridgefield—F. J. Walker.
 757 South Manchester—J. McCarty, Box 500.
 210 Stamford—J. F. Flynn, 106 W. Broad st.
 234 Thompsonville—Thos. McCarroll, Box 166.
 216 Torrington—C. Arnold, 113 Migeon ave.
 1341 Unionville—Wm. F. Jones.
 260 Waterbury—T. Smith, 136 S. Main st.
 825 Williamantic—Geo. Taft, 155 Main st.
 583 Winsted—J. A. Dean, 92 Ridge st.

DELAWARE

- 422 Dover—Oliver C. Hayes.
 626 Wilmington—H. S. Lynch, 1208 Dupont st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Washington—Secretary Dist. Council, W. W. Winfern, 1421 Md. av., N.E.
 190 "—F. J. Niedomanski, 358 N. St., S.W.
 884 "—R. M. Clift, 612 I st., N.W.
 1103 "—(Mill) Harry C. Johnson, 1213 N. Capitol st., N.E.

FLORIDA

- Jacksonville—Secretary District Council, C. W. Crabb, 440 Oak st.
 224 "—(Col.) S. T. Minus, Box 90.
 605 "—A. C. MacNeill, 779 E. Adam st.
 627 "—J. H. Balster, 1516 Florida av.
 655 Key West—N. P. Nelson, 1018 Olivia st.
 1137 "—A. E. Kelly, 825 Virginia st.
 993 Miami—William G. Coats, Box 141.
 74 Pensacola—J. A. Lyle, 316½ W. Main st.
 107 "—(Col.) W. H. Walls, 185 Tarragona st.
 864 St. Augustine—W. Edgerton, 19 Garnett av.
 531 St. Petersburg—W. A. Roberts, Box 112.
 420 Tampa—(Colored) A. E. Vearance, 1017 3d ave.
 696 "—F. M. Pimbley, Box 111.
 819 West Palm Beach—W. E. Glenn, Box 227.

GEORGIA

- 1370 Albany—W. A. Bell, 72 Washington st.
 1360 Americus—H. C. Bell, 317 Hampton st.
 Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, Vincent N. Ridgely, 12 Orme st.
 317 "—(Cars) H. Morgan, 117 McAfee.
 329 "—J. M. Vaughan, 228 Magnolia st.
 439 "—T. H. Miller, 15 Venable st.
 542 "—J. O. Alexander, 124 Oakland ave.
 1293 "—(Col.) L. P. Latimer, 169 Howell.
 283 Augusta—A. Lang, Sav. rd. and 12th st.
 1228 "—(Col.) J. A. Demps, 30 Sherman st.
 1068 Bainbridge—R. W. Smith.
 527 Brunswick—(Col.) J. M. Pitts, 714 S. Lee.
 865 "—Walter Girvin, 1120 S. Amherst st.
 313 Columbus—A. S. T. Jamison, 919th st.
 535 Dalton—J. A. Williams, Box 334.
 793 Gainesville—T. E. Stewart.
 Macon—Sec. of Dist. Council, W. Lewis.
 144 "—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
 326 "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, 136 Jackson st.
 654 "—W. Davis, 211 Clinton st., E. Mac.
 752 Marietta—J. A. Kile, Box 63.
 411 Rome—T. Johnson, 213 W. Fifth st.

- Savannah—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Heidt, 110 Anderson st. W.
 256 "—B. F. Smith, Box 251.
 318 "—(Col.)—J. Anderson, 625 Cemetery st.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

- 745 Honolulu—S. K. Nawaa.
 IDAHO
 398 Lewiston—J. L. Barham.
 635 Boise City—J. B. Boutager, 1411 10th st.
 220 Wallace—E. L. Wood, Box 87.
 1042 Weiser—A. W. McCully, Box 37.

ILLINOIS

- 377 Alton—Chas. E. Grace, 1114 E. 3d st.
 788 Anna—S. F. Eaves.
 1184 Auburn—J. E. Higgins.
 916 Aurora—Geo. Baxter, 51 Wilder st.
 1248 Batavia—Milo Miller, Spring st.
 741 Beardstown—Geo. Hagener.
 433 Belleville—Theo. J. Kaufhold, 26 Harding Lane.
 975 Benton—J. H. Mundell.
 63 Bloomington—S. Cunningham, 610 S. Clinton St.
 894 Cairo—E. L. Riley, 210 17th st.
 939 Campbell Hill (Jackson Co.)—J. V. Muns-grane.
 293 Canton—J. W. Poper, 431 N. Ave. B.
 841 Carbondale—W. A. Forsyth, 255 S. Marion
 737 Carlinville—Jos. Boente.
 1081 Carlyle—Charles J. Snyder, Box 92.
 588 Cartersville—R. J. Peterson.
 367 Centralia—J. F. Adcock, 846 Morrison st.
 41 Champaign—J. J. Shook, 410 E. Spring-field ave.
 518 Charleston—F. Huffman, 4 State av.

- Chicago—Secretary of District Council, Thos. Neale, 502 Garden City Block, 56 Fifth ave.
 1 "—W. G. Schardt, 56 Fifth ave., Room 503.
 10 "—J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
 13 "—T. Lellivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
 21 "—(French) P. Hudon, 207 E. Center ave.
 54 "—(Boh.) V. Zitek, 1301 S. 41st av.
 58 "—Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
 62 "—(Englewood) A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen st., Chicago.
 70 "—(Brighton Park) P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
 80 "—(Moreland) Henry Bowmaster, 8 Franklin st., Oak Park, Ill.
 141 "—(Grand Crossing) J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
 181 "—K. G. Torkelson, 1614 N. Central Park ave.
 199 "—(South Chicago) J. C. Grantham, 8023 Escanaba ave., Chicago.
 242 "—(Ger.) C. Streit, 5620 Emerald av.
 416 "—C. H. Wagner, 364 Washburn av.
 419 "—(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 466 Hastings st.
 434 "—(Kensington) (Fr.) F. Gagnan, 1362 75th st.
 504 "—(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 53 Newberry avenue.
 521 "—(Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 745 W. Division st.
 272 Chicago Heights—W. E. Howard, 1914 Chicago road.
 869 Chitticothe—W. B. Steiner.
 204 Coffeen—W. A. May.
 295 Collinsville—M. J. Dooner.
 1191 Coulterville—Elmer Garvin.
 1106 Creal Springs—J. T. Guley.
 269 Danville—C. H. Wilson, 714 N. Walnut st.
 742 Decatur—C. C. Merris, 764 N. Monroe.
 965 DeKalb—John Halsne, 417 Pine st.
 1121 De Soto—L. S. Winter, Box 114.
 928 Diverson—Daniel Poland.
 790 Dixon—R. McMaster, 610 Spruce st.
 510 Duquoin—A. L. Gothard.
 East St. Louis—Sec. District Council, C. R. Palmer, 318 Missouri ave.
 169 "—E. Wendling, 512 Illinois st.
 697 "—(Stairs and Mill) H. J. Shircliff, 614 Josephine av.
 903 "—D. Grines.
 378 Edwardsville—F. B. Dietz, Box 311.
 363 Elgin—Wm. A. Underhill, 358 Bent st.
 1048 Fairbury—H. E. Bastian.
 480 Freeburg—Henry Schick.
 719 Freeport—H. H. Hincine, Douglas av.
 1087 Galea—F. G. Eggleston, Box 654.
 360 Galesburg—Ed. Chelstrand, 1474 N. Sem-inary st.
 1290 Geneseo—Oscar Boom.
 1234 Girard—T. W. Starkay.
 178 Goreville—L. J. Albright.
 669 Harrisburg—Isaac M. Allen, Box 282.
 805 Havana—Grant Hole.
 581 Herrin—A. E. Spence.
 461 Highwood—Jos. Severson, Box 83.
 904 Jacksonville—J. W. Robinson, 134 Richards st.
 174 Joliet—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
 1029 Johnston—J. L. Westray, Lake Creek, Ill.
 496 Kankakee—B. C. Hutton, Box 157.
 154 Kewanee—F. Johnson, 700 E. 4th st.
 1066 Kinmundy—John W. Allen.
 250 Lake Forest—W. B. Russell, Box 47.
 336 La Salle—F. Gall, 232 9th st.
 568 Lincoln—Frank Dalzell, 125 Logan st.
 505 Litchfield—Geo. C. Fellner, 803 Chestnut.
 633 Madison—J. M. Richie, Granite City, Box 353.
 508 Marion—S. H. Hearne.
 789 Marissa—A. F. Jensen.
 1037 Marselles—S. A. Couch, Box 127.
 765 Mascoutah—Edmund Hoerd.
 347 Mattoon—W. W. Walker, 1819 Grant av.
 1296 Mendota—J. B. Phelps.
 803 Metropolis—B. P. D. Schroder.
 241 Moline—J. C. Fuller, Box 267.
 1265 Monmouth—John Lister.
 1161 Morris—Noble Holmes, Box 424.
 1188 Mt. Carmel—A. Schuckers.
 280 Mt. Olive—F. Garrels.
 999 Mt. Vernon—J. Harlow, 700 E. Main st.
 604 Murphyrboro—J. Weingarth, 527 N. 9th st.
 671 New Baden—Julius Hummel, Box 53.
 582 Odin—C. B. Vandercook.
 1192 Oglesby—Robert Pryde.
 661 Ottawa—J. D. Geary, 216 Delean st.
 1211 Palmyra—John Hunt.
 648 Pana—W. L. Wright, 702 S. Spruce st.
 1334 Paris—W. Thompson.
 644 Pekin—Geo. P. Chase, 510 S. 3d st.
 183 Peoria—H. A. Currie, 438 Archer ave.
 733 Percy—W. C. Fisk.
 195 Peru—Dave George, Box 51.
 1056 Pinckneyville—J. Funk.
 728 Pontiac—L. McCombs, 416 W. Moulton.
 189 Quincy—F. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison.

- 792 Rockford—I. W. Tuthill, 330 Penfield Pl.
 166 Rock Island—A. Johnson, 917 11th av.
 798 Salem—S. M. Pratz, Box 197.
 1299 Seatonville—V. H. Weisenburger.
 1083 St. Charles—Peter Ray.
 479 Sparta—H. C. Pillars, Box 326.
 16 Springfield—G. Thompson, 134 N. W. Grand ave.
 631 Spring Valley—D. F. Dilts, Box 621.
 156 Staunton—A. M. Gockel.
 695 Sterling—Charles Uhl.
 495 Streator—Ed. Kraske, 1002 S. Blooming-ton st.
 1250 Tamaroa—Sam Harris.
 748 Taylorville—Terry Rope.
 807 Toluca—S. L. Wells.
 1026 Urbana—Jacob Schmitt, 703 N. Univer-sity st.
 1338 Utica—Sam. B. Schmieding.
 1163 Virden—J. M. Ward.
 448 Waukegan—G. Williams, 1209 Washing-ton st.
 1193 West Frankfort—S. W. Parrish, Frankfort.
 418 Witt—Samuel Kessinger.

INDIANA

- 477 Alexandria—Clarence Noble.
 352 Anderson—W. E. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
 1308 Bluffton—W. P. McConnell, 530 E. Cherry.
 1380 Bedford—J. W. Boyce.
 694 Boonville—C. H. Bohrer.
 431 Brazil—H. Hays, 603 1st st.
 488 Clinton—Edward Oxford.
 1155 Columbus—A. B. Morton, E. Columbus.
 1355 Crawfordville—A. L. Paise, 830 S. Grant av.
 946 Decatur—J. A. Moore.
 998 Dugger—William Jones.
 1110 East Chicago—A. J. Lundquist, Hessville.
 565 Elkhart—Geo. Pimbley, 410 N. 2d st.
 652 Elwood—Hugh Moore, 2501 S. A. st.
 90 Evansville—S. A. Stork, 920 E. Illinois st.
 232 Ft. Wayne—L. Delegrange, 3531 Piqua av.
 859 French Lick—Chas. R. Lashbook.
 1350 Garrett—Sam. Noll.
 160 Gas City—J. W. Lucas, Box 26, Jonesboro.
 908 Goshen—M. C. Utery, 108 Olive st.
 599 Hammond—W. Dicks, Box 293.
 213 Hartford City—C. A. Brown, Box 657.
 Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, M. H. Evans, 704 W. 11th.
 60 "—(Ger.) Wm. Hoff, 908 Sanders st.
 281 "—J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
 549 "—(Stairs) W. L. Evans, 516 Bright.
 1317 Indiana Harbor—E. C. Brown.
 909 Jasonville—Chas. H. Edmondson.
 533 Jeffersonville—Louis Miller.
 1275 Kendallville—S. E. Carter.
 734 Kokomo—M. R. McBeth, 113 S. Union st.
 215 Lafayette—J. McKinley, 523 N. 5th st.
 487 Linton—Jas. F. Parks, Box 512.
 808 Logansport—W. J. French, Box 491.
 365 Marion—I. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman.
 1221 Matthews—H. O. Chamberlain.
 1238 Michigan City—Aberham Jones.
 592 Muncie—H. Kline, 512 W. 9th st.
 436 New Albany—Geo. W. Lemmon, 203 W. Spring st.
 445 New Castle—Jack Allen.
 1196 Oakland City—G. R. Thurman.
 932 Peru—W. G. Miller, 305 W. Canal st.
 1367 "—(Mill) J. Dreher, 158 E. 8th st.
 619 Petersburg—W. D. Goad.
 935 Princeton—J. T. Davison, No. Seminary st.
 912 Richmond—O. A. Lauck, 417 S. 9th st.
 806 Rushville—W. Wolung, 340 Jackson st.
 413 South Bend—J. Chirhart, 402 N. Taylor.
 1304 Spencer—W. M. Crist.
 706 Sullivan—R. E. Rice.
 205 Terre Haute—C. L. Hudson, 2022 N. 10th.
 358 Tipton—F. M. Roode.
 1357 Valparaiso—D. L. Mathews, 93 Franklin.
 658 Vincennes—A. C. Pennington, King's Htl.
 812 "—F. Conley, 605 Portland ave.
 598 Wabash—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll.
 1339 Warsaw—W. L. Stewart.
 1076 Washington—C. A. Boston, 412 William st.
 1038 Winslow—E. Gladdish.

INDIAN TERRITORY

- 1028 Ardmore—Albert Harris.
 1359 Bokchito—R. F. Moore.
 653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller.
 1158 Coalgate—J. G. Roberts.
 1199 Durant—E. E. Dyer.
 1092 Haileyville—Oscar J. Burdick.
 1072 Muskogee—Robert E. Dorsey, Box 375.
 986 South McAlester—C. M. Wathen, Box 77.
 1276 Wilberton—J. B. Kelsey.

IOWA

- 315 Boone—Theo. Johnson, 323 16th st.
 534 Burlington—Leonard Soderberg, 1420 Cleveland ave.
 308 Cedar Rapids—M. Carpenter, 339 4th ave., W.
 597 Centerville—G. W. Jones, Box 87.
 772 Clinton—M. Hansen, 250 Peck ave.
 1142 Colfax—Arthur C. Cox.
 611 Corydon—W. P. Alfred, Jr.
 364 Council Bluffs—H. H. Stover, 1124 S. 6th.
 634 Creston—John Harshaw, 710 W. Spencer.
 Davenport—Sec. District Council, Chas. Adrian, 1418 Liberty st.
 554 "—Chas. Adrian, 1418 Liberty st.
 1272 "—W. H. Hitchcock.
 106 Des Moines—J. C. Walker, 717 Mulberry.
 425 "—(Mill) I. R. French, 1424 Grand av.
 678 Dubuque—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
 284 Fort Dodge—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
 514 Hiteaman—Lucius Oaks, Box 213.
 1260 Iowa City—Jos. A. Poor, 210 N. Gilbert.
 523 Keokuk—H. L. Breitenstein, 1522 Bank.
 1171 Marion—S. M. Wiley, Box 836.
 1112 Marshalltown—F. Nicholson, 1000 W. Boone st.
 1247 Mason City—Tom Hodges, 210 S. Jack-son ave.
 1069 Muscatine—R. K. Rowland, 1008 E. 9th.
 1213 Mystic—B. F. Taylor.
 1116 Newton—Bruce Sattelle.
 1034 Oskaloosa—J. A. Harriman.
 767 Ottumwa—H. I. McCarrel, Leo ave.
 879 Red Oak—J. A. Elwood, 111 S. 3d st.
 948 Sioux City—C. M. Cook, 123 S. Iowa st.
 552 Waterloo—W. C. Eickelberg, Cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS

- 253 Argentine—M. Murphy, Box 347.
 753 Atchison—E. B. Harman, 711 Kansas av.
 1205 Chanute—W. O. Thomas.
 1212 Coffeyville—E. S. Harper, 509 E. 4th st.
 1224 Emporia—W. E. Daniels, 1427 Merchant.
 942 Fort Scott—E. O. Yackel, 724 Ransom.
 876 Frontenac—Sam Edgcomb.
 1198 Independence—K. L. White, 209 S. 10th.
 123 Iola—C. O. Churchill, 507 E. Spruce st.
 1042 Junction City—B. E. Smith.
 138 Kansas City—G. Turner, 909 S. 13th st.
 458 Lawrence—W. Dunn, 465 Locust st.
 499 Leavenworth—G. McCauley, 217½ N. 5th.

1022 Parsons—W. King, 1918 Clark ave.
561 Pittsburg—W. Williamson, 307 W. Forrest
1001 Scammon—Wm. Thompson, Box 43.
158 Topeka—R. M. Vanzant, Box 30.
1220 Wellington—L. Mosby, 409 N. Blaine st.
201 Wichita—W. E. Youngmeyer, 911 S. Emporia ave.
1183 Winfield—J. H. Cain.

KENTUCKY

472 Ashland—D. M. Brickley.
684 Bardwell—T. B. Sandford.
725 Bowling Green—E. N. Vernon.
641 Central City—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
712 Covington—C. Glattig, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785 " —J. Mautz, 138 Trevor st.
937 Fulton—J. H. Cullin.
851 Henderson—J. D. Nordgauger, 7 Julia st.
442 Hopkinsville—J. Weston, 1006 E. 7th st.
1218 Ludlow—James Glaser.
Louisville—Secretary of District Council, O. Gregory, 615 W. Broadway.
103 " —J. Martin, 2426 St. Xavier st.
214 " (Ger.) C. Wellenborg, 712 E. Madison st.
1369 " —J. W. Terry, 1156 Underhill st.
1039 Marion—Sam. Hurst.
698 Newport—J. Cronin, 923 Washington av.
809 Owensboro—J. Owen, 102 Woodford ave.
559 Paducah—W. Kirkpatrick, 402 S. 10th.
1352 Princeton—J. J. Jennings.
1017 Sturgis—B. K. Williams.

LOUISIANA

1147 Baton Rouge—J. Lyons, 211 15th st.
1225 " —W. Bangs, 113 Ferdinand st.
929 Crowley—O. E. Gregg, Box 582.
874 Jennings—Charles Killinger.
1057 Lake Charles—Thos. East.
868 Monroe—W. G. Lorraine, 613 Catalpa st.
758 " (Col.) M. Barnes.
1251 New Iberia—Clarence French.
76 New Orleans—F. Duhrkap, 616 Cadiz st.
397 Ruston—Charles Russ.
Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
85 " —James Cannon, Box 261.
764 " —P. F. Hartel, 442 Maple st.
1279 " —D. D. Swindle, care People's Drug Store.
995 Winfield—W. H. Baker.

MAINE

914 Augusta—John F. Spaulding, Box 198.
621 Bangor—W. A. Crocker, 367 Essex st.
459 Bar Harbor—N. Cheney, 20 Holland ave.
1259 Gardner—H. W. Dodge, 134 Spring st.
407 Lewiston—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
517 Portland—A. S. Thomas, 3 Leonard st., Woodfords.
1031 Madison—C. T. Miller.
1189 Rumford Falls—Edwin Brown.
787 Skowhegan—M. S. Adams.
348 Waterville—John S. Pressey.

MARYLAND

1126 Annapolis—A. T. Basil, West st. ext'd.
Baltimore—Sec. District Council, Wm. R. Phillips, 917 Ryan st.
990 " —G. Hewing, 1030 N. Eden st.
29 " —Wm. Keenan, 728 Aisquith st.
44 " (German) H. Bosse, 125 N. Montford ave.
1315 " —Lewis N. Bowen, 1833 N. Patterson Park av.
1458 " —H. Ripple, 541 N. Washington.
1024 Cumberland—W. S. Walton, 30½ N. Centre.
1378 Hagerstown—Elias H. Stouffer.
1351 Havre de Grace—John C. Baker.
1363 Salisbury—G. J. Meyers, 304 Wicomico.

MASSACHUSETTS

395 Adams—Geo. Rupprecht, 34 N. Sumner.
1298 Andover—Austin Poland.
1059 Athol—L. Bowen, 2018 Main st.
1307 Attleboro—Robt. Forbes, 41 Orange st.
Boston—Secretary District Council, J. E. Potts, 67 Batchelder street, Dorchester.
33 " —D. H. Deegan, 1122 Dorchester avenue, Dorchester.
954 " —M. Umas, 113 Brighton st.
1096 " —(Floor Layers) B. L. Baker, 50 Clarkson st., Dorchester.
889 Allston—G. R. England, 88 N. Beacon st., Brighton.
438 Brookline—James Keefe, 9 High st. Place.
441 Cambridge—Ira F. Bowley, 367 Beacon st., Somerville.
443 Chelsea—P. S. Mulligan, 20 Poplar st.
386 Dorchester—J. Lent, 23 Harbor View st.
218 East Boston—C. M. Dempsey, 321 Parris.
780 Everett—W. A. MacDuff, 3 Blanchard av.
625 Malden—F. W. Smith, Box 70.
959 Mattapan—C. Morgan, E. Milton, Mass.
1046 Bridgewater—John H. Toomey, Wall st.
624 Brockton—H. T. Blackwell, 16 Central sq.
858 Clinton—Omar Harvey, 16 Laurel st.
1123 Cohasset—Herbert R. Gott, Box 478.
892 Dedham—M. J. Campbell, 5 Partridge street, West Roxbury.
1372 Easthampton—R. Parsons, East st.
1008 Falmouth—Wm. S. Parker.
223 Fall River—A. Sampson, 203 Horton st.
1305 " —(Fr.) Frank Moquin, 33 Aimes.
778 Framingham—C. Patterson, 25 East st.
860 Framingham—E. F. Twitchell, Ashland, Mass.
1335 Franklin—Frank Hurd, Chestnut st.
570 Gardner—Thos. J. Foley, 65 Chestnut st.
910 Gloucester—J. C. Tuttle, Box 254.
1045 Great Barrington—C. H. Bell, 54 Dresser av.
782 Greenfield—Jos. Desautels, Elm st.
1292 Hamilton—Moses Wheeler, Wenham.
82 Haverhill—George A. Frost, Box 401.
424 Hingham—H. B. Hardy, Box 113.
Holyoke—Sec. Dist. Council, M. J. Leary, 72 Nanotuck st.
390 " —D. Laplante, 529 Summer st.
656 " —M. J. Gleason, 125 Dwight st.
400 Hudson—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
802 Hyde Park—J. Faulkner, 419 Hyde Pk av.
111 Lawrence—J. Labelle, 451 Broadway.
370 Lenox—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
794 Leicester—F. I. Brown, 15 Harrison st.
49 Lowell—Jos. A. Pion, 309 W. 6th st.
688 Lynn—G. Blood, 20 Emery st., Saugus.
1041 " —M. L. Delano, 88 Vine st.
962 Marblehead—R. H. Roach, 273 Washington st.
988 Marlboro—E. L. Power, 90 Highland st.
Middlesex—Sec'y District Council, H. H. Gove, 87 Summer st., Stoneham.
760 Melrose—C. Fletcher, 39 Boardman ave.
777 Medford—Thos. H. Flynn, 15 South st.
831 Arlington—S. Clow, Box 290, Lexington.

885 Woburn—Geo. H. Peppard, 14 Court st.
991 Winchester—L. Taylor, 48 Cutting st.
762 Quincy—W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
846 Revere—Bert J. Hart, Walnut ave.
67 Roxbury—J. McLaughlin, 35 Valentines st.
629 Somerville—F. Quessy, 33 Trull st.
862 Wakefield—W. Melanson, 9 John st.
938 West Roxbury—J. Smith, 105 Arundel st.
821 Winthrop—G. Livenstone, 31½ Hermon.
867 Milford—Wm. C. Waters, 27 Pond st.
847 Natick—F. Pulsifer, 21 High st.
693 Needham—Elias W. Adams.
1021 New Bedford—J. Maher, 181 Belleville av.
989 Newburyport—H. Marshall, 2 Spring st.
Newton—Sec. District Council, R. C. Ross, 84 Bowers st., Newtownville.
275 " —R. H. Thode, 757 Washington st., Newtownville.
680 Newton Centre—F. C. Boissner, 1241 Centre st.
708 West Newton—J. Christie, Box 744.

193 North Adams—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351 Northampton—Wm. Quinn, 181 Prospect st.
784 North Easton—Henry Holmes.
North Shore—Sec. District Council, D. A. Schantz, 3 Central st.
878 Beverly—A. W. Dodge, 53 Essex st.
950 Danvers—G. B. McRae.
924 Manchester—H. A. Hall, Box 460.
888 Salem—D. A. Schantz, 3 Central st.
866 Norwood—F. M. Prescott, 93 Hill st.
444 Pittsfield—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
1167 Scituate—A. W. Totman.
1197 Saugus—E. N. Fielding, Cliftondale.
861 Southbridge—Edmond Leppre, 27 Dean.
Springfield—Sec'y of Dist. Council, A. G. Hurd, 11 Wilbraham av.
96 " —(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 14 Loring st.
177 " —W. W. R. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.
1105 " —(Mill) J. F. Moran, 9 Bell ave., Merrick.
685 Chicopee—E. Blanchette, 6 Chestnut st.
1063 Stoughton—B. S. Capen, Box 1013.
1035 Taunton—C. E. Cornell, 47 Kilton st.
540 Waltham—W. F. Annable, 119 Brown st.
1227 " —A. B. Smith, 545 Main st.
1102 Watertown—Gus Lindstrom, 31 Spring.
823 Webster—Geo. M. Wilson, 19 Crosby st.
222 Westfield—L. H. Andrews, 11 Green ave.
848 Weymouth—G. B. Loring, East Braintree.
979 Williamstown—Arthur Brooks, Box 108.
1018 Whitman—E. A. Vaughan.

Worcester—Secretary of District Council, P. B. Keefe, 133 Shrewsbury st.
23 " —J. Cheatham, 88 Providence st.
408 " —(Fr.) F. Gaudette, 103 Washington st.
720 " —(Swedish) Fred Peterson, 11 Elizabeth st.
877 " —(Mill) R. H. Coates, 571 Main st.

MICHIGAN

984 Adrian—Wm. J. Brown, 64 Dennis st.
105 Alpena—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
512 Ann Arbor—Wm. Dupsloff, 415 W. Jefferson st.
871 Battle Creek—S. O. Pierce, 20 Virginia av.
116 Bay City—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
898 Benton Harbor—H. Graff, 111 Madison av.
1344 Boyne—P. F. Streeter.
797 Charlevoix—Jas. Saunders, Box 307.
1095 Cheboygan—Eugene Wansord.
1020 Delray—John A. Belisle.
19 Detroit—T. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303 " —O. Friedland, 591 Watson st.
1371 Dowagiac—Hy. W. East, 204 Main st.
577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex.
1194 Escanaba—Charles Franzene, 1022 4th.
643 Flint—Edwin Shannon, 1500 Beach st.
335 Grand Rapids—J. F. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
1330 " —S. W. Smith.
1336 " —Theo. Pearson, 199 Sinclair st.
130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett.
1254 Harbor Springs—George A. Irish.
1122 Houghton—J. W. Disney.
1310 Hudson—B. E. Westfall.
651 Jackson—C. W. Davis, 320 Bush st.
297 Kalamazoo—H. Greendyke, 1405 St. West.
1226 Manistee—W. S. Wells, 614 Pine st.
958 Marquette—D. J. Gray, N. E. cor. 3d and Crescent.
341 Marine City—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
1164 Midland—Geo. A. Bugbee.
173 Munising—A. L. Johnson.
100 Muskegon—Henry Rymhold, 124 3d st.
609 Onaway—H. L. Foye.
1077 Owosso—L. M. Burch, 633 Woodlawn av.
701 Petosky—W. H. Clark.
1032 Pontiac—J. Bethune, Cottage & Centre st.
585 Port Huron—C. E. Seebach, 2340 Walnut.
59 Saginaw—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334 " —W. Billington, 1011 Congress st.
46 Sault Ste. Marie—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.
1080 South Haven—H. Leetson, 1007 Cook av.
226 Traverse City—E. J. Hammond, 406 Wadsworth st.
814 Wyandotte—C. Renner, 20 Plum st.
1283 Ypsilanti—C. H. La Morder.

MINNESOTA

Duluth and Superior—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. F. Heller, 1424 W. Superior st., Duluth, Minn.
361 Duluth—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. Sixth st.
951 Brainerd—R. Ranson, 214 4th av., N.E.
1328 Hibbing—H. L. Hodquins.
992 Mankato—C. Keith, 235 Lock st.
Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 408 S. 7th st.
7 " —J. Franzen, 3314 Columbus av.
548 " —(Millwrights) Henry B. Bachman, 415 W. 26th st.
980 Rochester—H. E. Schroeder.
930 St. Cloud—Henry P. Steckling, 709 17½ av., S. St. Cloud.
957 Stillwater—L. Seiberlich, 715 S. 7th st.
87 St. Paul—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
307 Winona—E. Rohweder, 453 Grand st.

MISSISSIPPI

1348 Brook Haven—W. M. Welch.
1086 Gulfport—C. A. White.
354 Laurel—E. Tucker, Box 496.
466 Meridian—H. J. Hubbard, 5th st. and 45th ave.
1366 " —(Col.) A. Witfield, 1407 32d av.
970 Vicksburg—(Col.) George Ruffin.
1047 " —Frank Curtis, Box 71.

MISSOURI

1280 Bevier—E. L. Hampton.
1303 California—Jos. L. Smoot.
566 Charleston—P. G. Withers.

1278 Columbia—A. B. Wayland.
1262 Chillicothe—T. J. Patterson, 1501 Calhoun st.
922 Farmington—S. P. Counts.
721 Flat River—J. C. Beard.
1285 Green City—C. G. Smart.
607 Hannibal—M. B. Velle, 830 Centre st.
945 Jefferson City—H. J. Faust, 330 E. Ashley.
311 Joplin—C. S. Albright, 1906 Moffet ave.
4 Kansas City—J. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
48 Kirksville—A. N. Gardner, 516 N. High st.
1329 Kirkwood—Peter C. Bopp.
1177 Marcelline—W. B. White, Box 73.
934 Marshall—Clay Lemon, 766 S. Lafayette ave.
1187 Nevada—G. Mabry, 530 S. College st.
1165 New Madrid—Richard Phelon.
740 Noylenger—R. D. Frankford, Box 55.
1049 Poplar Bluff—H. F. Bullock.
978 Springfield—C. E. Gregory, 779 College st.
110 St. Joseph—C. E. Leslie, 19th and Daripho ave.
St. Louis—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C. Newman, 703 A N. 15th st.
5 " —(Ger.) Chas. Thoms, 2106 Victor.
45 " —(Ger.) H. Rosenbaum, 1801 Warren st.
47 " —(Ger.) E. Zimmermann, 3529 Indiana ave.
73 " —G. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester av.
257 " —A. W. Ware, 4767 Greer ave.
578 " —Aug. Stohman, 2011 Penn st.
1100 " —Adolph Riek, 2218 Gaine st.
1011 " —W. T. Smith, 6215 S. 7th st.
1206 Trenton—M. C. Pryor, Box 95.

MONTANA

88 Anaconda—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
112 Butte City—A. I. Woodbury, Box 623.
286 Great Falls—Geo. Hanks, 112 N. 14th.
923 Havre—Chas. T. Emery, Box 1318.
153 Helena—S. N. Holmquist, 1009 Bedford.
911 Kalispell—W. F. Ludwig.
1302 Lewiston—John A. Bitters.
1085 Livingston—Charles J. Butt.
816 Lothrop—W. A. Hawley.
28 Missoula—J. McElvany, Box 288.
744 Red Lodge—T. J. Dunnigan.

NEBRASKA

1286 Beatrice—Thomas Orvin.
113 Lincoln—J. W. Emberson, 2840 P st.
1306 " —G. R. Cameron, 1308 N st.
1332 " —(Mill) C. W. Axtell, 345 N. 27th.
960 Nebraska City—W. Lambert, 1912 1st Course.
427 Omaha—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth.
279 South Omaha—C. M. Williamson, 827 N. 17th st.

NEVADA

971 Reno—H. J. Newmarker, 601 Virginia st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1271 Clairmont—Alba Town.
538 Concord—E. S. Carroll, 7½ Depot st.
1138 Dover—E. A. Chick, 40 Oak st.
1222 Franklin—Napoleon Carberneau.
1270 Keene—C. A. Davis, 567 West st.
931 Manchester—G. W. Turney, 23 Appleton.
579 Nashua—A. C. Blane, 73 Walnut st.
921 Portsmouth—B. Redden, 5 Wibird st.
1289 West Derry—B. G. McCoy.

NEW JERSEY

1002 Arlington—R. S. Pierce, 110 Stewart av.
750 Asbury Park—F. W. Hall, Box 1015.
432 Atlantic City—J. Neill, 130 S. Tennessee av.
811 Atlantic Highlands—M. Southall, Leonardsville, N. J.
1067 Belleville—Edw. J. Mutch, Nutley, N. J.
1327 Bellmar—R. D. Whitlock, Box 1024, Asbury Park.
880 Bernardsville—J. B. Conklin.
121 Bridgeton—H. M. Wilson, 130 East ave.
20 Camden—C. Wolverson, 901 Bideman av.
1150 Deckertown—J. B. Fuller.
594 Dover—H. M. Miller, 126 Mt. Hope av.
941 East Orange—J. McKeever, 73 Sussex av.
519 E. Rutherford—K. J. Jorgenson, Madison st., Carlstadt.
1253 Gladstone—Theo. Stevens, Mine Brk. N.J.
1277 Glassboro—John C. Kirchner, Box 180.
265 Hackensack—C. A. Kan, 24 Warren st.
57 Irvington—T. Wilson, 56 Park ave.
Hudson County—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Burgess, 168 Mercer st., Jersey City.
612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
391 Hoboken—D. Connell, 254 7th st.
467 " —(Ger.) J. Koch, 386 Ocean ave., Jersey City.
299 West Hoboken—Wm. Grierson, 15 Tower Hill ave., West New York.
139 Jersey City—G. R. Edsall, 311 Communipaw ave.
118 " —(Mill) F. C. Lussenhop Jr., 549 Gregory av., Sta. I, Hoboken.
282 " —Wm. Haffman, 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.
482 " —J. Burgess, 168 Mercer st.
564 " —Chas. Neers, 247 Hancock ave., Jersey City Heights.
157 " —(Stairs) W. Mildnerbe, 159 Hancock ave.
383 Bayonne—Max Dinersten, 87 W 51st st.
486 " —C. A. Griffin, 82 W. 45th st.
1374 Keyport—Theo. A. Marks.
151 Long Branch—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
1058 Madison—J. F. Keating.
305 Millville—S. Horner, 821 Archer st.
429 Montclair—H. Baldwin, 11 Friendship pl.
638 Morristown—C. V. Deats, Box 163.
1373 " Geo. Herschman, Jr., 39 Sussex av.
Newark—Secretary of District Council, M. Ambrell, 29 Bragav ave.
119 " —S. Cole, 11 Norfolk st.
120 " —(Ger.) C. Herman, 80 Hamburg pl.
148 " —L. Baumann, 279 Waverly ave.
306 " —A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723 " —(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. 10th st.
1209 " —(Mill) J. Koll, 43 Crawford st.
1297 New Brunswick—Moses Doyle, Throop av.
1124 Newton—D. S. Gray, 98 High st.
349 Orange—M. Morlock, 59 Park st.
Paterson—Sec. Dist. Council, J. Fanning, 77 Ellison st.
325 " —S. Sixx, 189 Hamilton ave.
1036 " —Krine Englishman, 125 N. 2d st.
345 " —(Mill) J. Barbour, 5 Garfield av.
490 Passaic—J. Van Weil, Lodi.
1157 " —Max Martey, 126 President st.
65 Perth Amboy—W. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399 Phillipsburg—Jacob S. Lowe, 42 Fox st.
842 Pleasantville—Benj. F. Risley, Box 261.
1156 Point Pleasant—A. S. Farr.
781 Princeton—A. Hutchinson, 163 Nassau st.
1091 Ridgewood—Henry D. Walthen.

455 Somerville—E. Opdyke, 58 Mercer st.
1113 Springfield—W. H. Hoffman.
961 Summit—F. R. Spear, Box 193.
31 Trenton—J. E. Whitlock, 19 Chapel st.
Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox.
167 Elizabeth—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687 " —(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
330 New Orange—E. E. Pollock, Box 63.
155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, 147 W. Front.
537 Rahway—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
1236 Washington—M. H. Dupue, 89 W. Johnston st.
320 Westfield—Geo. W. Cox, 15 Downer st.
620 Vineland—G. P. Albertson, 513 Park av.

NEW MEXICO

1159 Alamogordo—W. M. Courtney.
1319 Albuquerque—James J. Votaw.
645 East Las Vegas—R. Bedford, 1119 11th st.
1362 Portales—W. L. Neil.
511 Roswell—M. M. Woodruff, P. O. Box 10.

NEW YORK

1054 Addison—E. L. Albee, Box 316.
274 Albany—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659 " —(Ger.) J. Lather, 217½ Sherman.
270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton.
6 Amsterdam—W. H. Prell, 73 Elizabeth st.
453 Auburn—Wm. H. Hickey, 99 Mechanic st.
614 Baldwinsville—Joseph McCarthey.
1321 Ballston Spa—Smith Hovey.
24 Batavia—J. Lehman, 13 Fisher Park.
233 Binghamton—W. C. Bryant, 28 Alfred st.
1052 Blaisdell—Otto Bush.
Buffalo—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. Olmsted, 24 Arnold st.
9 " —R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
132 " —(Mill) E. Miller, 77 Urban st.
355 " —(Ger.) M. Stahl, 214 Strauss st.
374 " —E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440 " —Sam Ruddy, 312 Northland ave.
1345 " —A. F. Koepnick, 70 Olmsted.
502 Canandaigua—Frank Perry, Box 77.
1109 Catskill—Charles Loveland, Box 274.
368 Clayton—L. C. Purdy, Box 256.
99 Cohoes—A. VanArman, 302 Remsen st.
1175 Cold Spring—A. Grumbacher, Box 254.
491 Corinth—Jesse F. Belden.
700 Corning—Ward B. Lamb, 255 Bridge st.
1019 Cortland—A. J. Roe, 5 Lincoln av.
503 Depew—J. M. Witherspoon, Box 617.
649 Dobbs Ferry—Harry J. Roth.
466 Dunkirk—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
532 Elmira—H. Lewis, 626 Windsor av.
323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—John F. O'Brien.
673 Fort Edward—Geo. S. Brigham.
754 Fulton—E. Schenck, 12 N. W. 1st st.
187 Geneva—M. J. Riley, 104 Castle st.
229 Glens Falls—Clayton T. Sawin, 21 Chester.
1144 " —(Mill) W. C. Palmer, 63 Walnut
1107 Gloversville—Herman L. Plattner, 77 Marshall ave.
1030 Gouverneur—E. H. Ethridge.
1309 Gowanda—Frank S. Parker.
380 Herkimer—T. Howe, 428 N. Prospect st.
1223 Hicksville, L. I.—Wm. H. Molloy.
1075 Hudson—A. Schaible, 41 N. 5th st.
1261 Ilion—E. A. Mixer, Frankfort, Herk. Co.
149 Irvington—Ed. Maitland, Box 78.
357 Islip, L. I.—W. E. Tuthill, Box 336, Bay Shore, L. I.
603 Ithaca—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
66 Jamestown—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
1268 Johnstown—H. Davenport, 13 E. Madison ave.
251 Kingston—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
727 Lake Placid—Elmer Goodrich.
516 Lindenhurst—John Wennisch, Box 16.
591 Little Falls—A. E. Coville, 64 Jackson st.
289 Lockport—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
1274 Malone—G. E. Hammill.
543 Mamaroneck—Thos. Russell.
574 Middletown—Simeon Wood, 39 Olive st.
1263 Millbrook—Hiram S. Tripp.
1134 Mt. Kisco—Walter Sellick.
646 Newark—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
301 Newburg—J. Templeton, 159 Renwick st.
New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. E. Martin, 51 Warren.
42 " —J. Gagan, 50 Walnut st.
718 " —George Booker, 769 E. 176th st., New York City.
New York City—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
" —Manhattan Borough, Sec. D. C., D. F. Featherston, Poplar st., Westchester.
51 " —K. McLean, 236 E. 123d st.
56 " —(Floor Layers) Jos. Hefner, 499 Ninth av., Long Island City.
64 " —E. C. Glock, 30 W. 47th st., Bayonne, N. J.
200 " —(Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 1344 Park av.
240 " —T. Forrestal, 1494 Lexington ave.
285 " —Gus Nelson, 71 E. 115th st.
309 " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.
340 " —D. Vanderbeck, 2170 7th av.
375 " —(Ger.) Frank Gillard, 354 E. 85th.
382 " —John Lussen, 220 E. 82d st.
457 " —(Scan) Ole Jensen, 211 E. 96th st.
468 " —W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
473 " —Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.
476 " —Wm. E. P. Schwarz, 8 Mill st., Long Island City.
497 " —(Ger.) L. Vogeney, 420 E. 82d st.
509 " —T. McQueen, 1526 1st ave.
513 " —(Ger.) P. Rheinhardt, 1501 Av. A.
575 " —(Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
707 " —(Fr. Can.) J. P. Laurier, 201 E. 85th st.
715 " —Chas. Camp, 114 Bradhurst av.
724 " —J. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
774 " —I. T. Nittke, 456 W. 20th st.
" Brooklyn Borough, Sec. Dis. Council, O. J. Henry, 57 Butler st., B'lyn.
12 " —T. Salverson, 13 Butler st.
32 " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) G. Andrew, 332 Hamburg ave., Brooklyn.
109 " —E. Tobin, 502 Schenck av., B'lyn.
126 " —M. J. Casey, 228 Monitor.
147 " —Louis J. Lang, 13 Chester st.
175 " —R. T. Ellison, 727 Monroe st.
247 " —W. Schweikert, 516 Carlton av.
258 " —M. Spence, 211 Pulaski st.
291 " —(Ger.) W. Braun, 283 Bleeker st.
381 " —E. French, 14 Kane Place.
451 " —Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471 " —Fred Small, 202 58th st.
639 " —August Sohus, 268 53d st.
786 " —(Ger. Millwright) H. Maak, 357 Linden st., " "
" Bronx Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, C. Schratz, 2023 Arthur av.
387 " —S. F. Edmondson, 2357 3d ave.
464 " —(Ger.) Geo. Pieser, 1036 Stebbins ave., Brooklyn.

- 478 New York City—C. R. Nagel, 668 Courtlandt ave.
40 " Kingsbridge—E. J. Morrison, 15 Ackerman st.
172 " Westchester—J. Magneson, Main st.
212 " Mt. Vernon—Henry Ramhorst, 136 W. Lincoln ave.
493 " —W. T. Wood, 37 Stevens av.
593 " Williamsbridge—C. Moder, 12 4th st.
" —Queens Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, F. Mittenzwei, Box 147, Corona, L. I.
906 Cedarhurst, L. I.—Robert Graef, Box 6, Woodmere, L. I.
640 College Point, L. I.—P. Carrol, Jr., 52 14th st.
81 Far Rockaway, L. I.—E. Ward, 265 Central ave.
714 Flushing, L. I.—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
1093 Glen Cove, L. I.—A. Erickson, Box 267.
907 Great Neck, L. I.—W. H. Ryan, Box 33.
613 Jamaica, L. I.—Charles Stout, Box 46.
34 Long Island City, L. I.—John Engel, 141 Newton Road.
507 Corona, L. I.—P. A. Anderson, Box 13.
983 Freeport, L. I.—S. P. Shea.
601 Rockaway Beach, L. I.—C. Schultz, Box 90.
128 Whitestone, L. I.—Henry Hey.
901 Woodhaven, L. I.—Thos. Tutill, 65 Oakley ave., Ozone Park, L. I.
324 Woodside, L. I.—John Fargeson, Box 92.
Richmond Borough—Sec. Dist. Council, James N. Maine, 43 State st. West Brighton, S. I.
606 Port Richmond—William Houseman, 68 Columbia ave., West New Brighton.
567 Stapleton, S. I.—P. J. Klee, 156 Targee st.
322 Niagara Falls—J. P. Bell, 1414 18th st.
1098 Norfolk—Hugh McCann, Massena, N. Y.
369 No. Tonawanda—W. M. Miller, 47 Bryant.
1377 No. Buffalo—M. Schobel, 139 Congress st.
310 Norwich—Ira Robb, 26 Mitchell st.
474 Nyack—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
1351 Ogdensburg—C. A. Sharp, 41 Covington.
101 Oneonta—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
546 Olean—M. A. Foster, Box 32.
1243 Oneida—P. A. Douglas, Central Hotel.
447 Ossining—D. E. Johnson, 27 Maurice av.
747 Oswego—Elmer E. Fish, 178 E. Mohawk.
163 Peekskill—John Worthington, 507 Smith.
996 Penn Yan—Evert Brown.
1115 Pleasantville—Otto Erler.
77 Portchester—J. Hoffman, 211 Chestnut st.
1135 Port Jefferson—Jerome W. Denton, Seton-act, L. I.
1145 Port Jervis—Frank R. Starret, 7 Fall st.
203 Poughkeepsie—F. Quaterman, Box 32.
72 Rochester—B. F. Lawn, 81 Glasgow st.
179 " —(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231 " —Adam Fey, 28 Yale st.
1016 Rome—Fred. C. Evans, 504 Lock st.
573 Rye—J. Rosenquist, Box 283.
1027 Sandy Hill—E. La Pau, 36 Lacrosse st.
600 Saranac Lake—L. W. Divine.
1015 Saratoga Springs—W. C. Stoddard.
412 Sayville, L. I.—E. Townsend, Box 74.
146 Schenectady—H. E. Bishop, 35 Perry Lane.
963 " —(Mill) H. Glenn, 101 Mohawk av., Scotia.
835 Seneca Falls—B. McKevitt, 3 Wash'gton.
853 Silver Creek—Edward Jersey.
Syracuse—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
15 " —(Ger.) A. Werner, 201 Rowland.
26 " —E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee.
192 " —Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine.
1162 Suffern—Herbert Sutherland.
895 Tarrytown—Walter Wright, 44 Wildey.
1256 Ticonderoga—Chas. A. Thatcher, Box 314.
78 Troy—James G. Wilson, Box 65.
636 " —(Mill) A. Bufo, 10 Lark st., Cohoes, N. Y.
918 Tupper Lake—Matthew Hammell.
389 Tuxedo—Fred. Slawson, Box 34, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
125 Utica—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
1141 Warwick—Melvin R. Green, Box 377.
278 Watertown—A. Wager, 308 Flower av. E.
1324 Westfield—J. W. Backman.
337 Whitesboro—L. Merklinger, Box 42.
53 White Plains—W. E. Patterson, Box 120.
273 Yonkers—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726 " Fred. Saarup, 124 Waverly st.
- NORTH CAROLINA**
384 Asheville—A. L. Henry, 49 West st.
558 Charlotte—W. T. Lemmond, 205 W. 4th.
1331 Durham—W. A. Wilkerson.
1379 Goldsboro—F. L. Manley.
530 Hendersonville—C. P. Hall.
630 Raleigh—L. A. Emory, 307 Swain st.
1215 Rocky Mount—J. W. Jones.
1210 Southport—C. N. Phillips.
826 Spray—J. L. Gatewood.
899 Wilmington—G. F. Quinn, 916 N. 4th st.
915 " —Harold H. Harris, 612 Wood st.
1361 Wilson—J. B. Sharp, Jr.
- NORTH DAKOTA**
1176 Fargo—C. J. Bengston, 415 N. 11th st.
- OHIO**
84 Akron—G. Reichard, 106 Euclid ave.
1139 Alliance—J. R. Carr.
539 Ashtabula—D. Nobel, 48 Cornell st.
569 Barberton—J. T. Montgomery, Box 210.
17 Bellaire—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170 Bridgeport—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
485 Byesville—J. W. Dille.
245 Cambridge—W. Waller, Box 860.
1291 Canal Dover—A. Miller, 129 8th st.
143 Canton—C. A. Rimmel, 1112 Linden ave.
589 Canal Winchester—G. McMunn, 882 Columbus st.
1255 " —C. H. Schremser, 476 Church st.
Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council, Louis A. Groll, 2526 Jefferson av.
2 " —Thos. S. Jones, 1121 Fuller st.
209 " —(Ger.) Aug. Weise, 969 Gest st.
327 " —(Mill) E. G. Landherr, 3213 Beresford av.
628 " —S. Gilfillan, 4214 Langdon st.
664 " —(Stair) J. Eicher, 913 Central av., Newport, Ky.
667 " —D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676 " —O. E. Stienly, 175 Warner st.
692 " —J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
Cleveland—Secretary of District Council, Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
11 " —Jas. Rumsey, 60 Clara st.
14 " —T. W. Keller, 733 St. Clair st.
39 " —(Boh.) J. Vlasek, 2 Ovington st., Station D.
393 " —(Ger.) T. Wehrich, 16 Parker st.
449 " —(Ger.) Fred Behrens, 228 Burton.
1108 " —Wm. Lipscomb, 2025 Loraine st.
1231 " —Wm. Roediger, 122 Rosedale st.
1242 " —(Parquet Floor Layers) M. Erickson, 105 Fairview st.
1258 " —E. B. Gafkey, 15 Thompsons st.
1346 " —(Mill) John Lawless, 34 Myrtle.
- 739 College Hill—A. T. Forbes, Sta. K.
1089 Collinwood—J. E. Tiffin.
61 Columbus—Lewis Peters, 486 Oak st.
494 " —F. Redding, 1013 Michigan av.
863 Conneaut—E. W. Rockwell, Box 25.
525 Coshocton—M. S. Edwards, 311 N. 10th st.
Dayton—Secretary of District Council, F. H. Davis, 30 E. McPherson st.
104 " —J. M. Bonner, 24 Bradford st.
346 " —(Ger.) J. Wirth, 153 Fillmore st.
1132 " —(Mill) J. W. Becker, 1214 So. Wayne ave.
1009 Delhi—F. Hautman.
328 East Liverpool—G. Beatty, 187 Avondale.
294 East Palestine—Ed. Warner.
822 Findlay—J. B. Alspach, 1221 Summit st.
1166 Fremont—S. D. Day, Tiffin and Tillotson.
1237 Gallon—C. A. Burt, 432 Railroad st.
637 Hamilton—W. A. Stewart, 1051 Grand Boulevard.
1111 Ironton—John Mohr, 229 Chestnut st.
840 Kenton—C. Titlow, 219 Mill st.
86 Lancaster—A. M. Smoot.
182 Lima—James Munday, Box 594.
1288 Lisbon—J. E. Benson.
703 Lockland—A. Matre, Reading, O.
705 Lorain—John G. Whitby, 200 Fifth st.
854 Madisonville—Thomas Devine.
735 Mansfield—Ed. Stauffer, 194 E. 3d st.
1149 Marion—Ray Smith.
356 Marietta—C. A. Brähler, 627 9th st.
881 Massillon—Robert Satterlin, Box 205.
749 Mount Vernon—F. Farrison, 211 E. Chestnut st.
136 Newark—S. R. Fristoe, 59 William st.
1266 New Philadelphia—Ira E. Wolf.
837 Norwalk—C. B. Beers, 28 Whitney av.
404 Painesville—F. C. Tucker.
650 Pomeroy—E. D. Will.
1101 Portland Station—W. L. Clow.
437 Portsmouth—B. S. Hosier, 35 W. Front st.
1282 Salem—W. B. Stratton, 48 Lincoln av.
940 Sandusky—Fred J. Simon, 218 Stone st.
1267 " —(Mill) Frank Holzmueller, 1520 Monroe st.
1025 Sidney—Tim Welch, S. West ave.
660 Springfield—D. W. Jacoby, 111 S. Western.
186 Steubenville—E. Sprowle, 902 W. Market.
243 Tiffin—R. S. Dysinger, 205 Hedges st.
Toledo—Secretary of District Council, W. H. Cross, 30 Oliver House Bldg.
25 " —Chas. Andrews, 1354 Hicks st.
168 " —(Ger.) C. Woehler, 806 Missouri.
557 " —H. J. Comte, 421 Parker av.
1311 Uricksville—V. Maurer.
1235 Warren—O. A. Kistler, 208 John st.
1200 Washington Court House—F. F. Fultz, Box 520.
1300 Wellston—C. L. Carnal.
405 Wellsville—H. E. Kern, Box 147.
1239 Wooster—Har. Miller, 105 W. Larwill st.
171 Youngstown—G. L. Hopkins, 153 S. Pearl.
716 Zanesville—F. Kappes, 316 N. 7th st.
- OKLAHOMA**
117 Chandler—J. M. Bradbury, Box 195.
763 " —F. W. Weller, Box 542.
913 Guthrie—R. A. Doty, 1105 W. Noble st.
985 Hobart—D. F. Gerkin, Box 544.
902 Lawton—W. A. George.
Oklahoma City—Secretary of District Council, C. E. Cooper, Box 1012.
276 " —L. M. Up De Graff, Box 131.
292 Shawnee—F. D. Holmes, Box 248.
- OREGON**
1133 Albany—E. E. Wagestaff.
917 Astoria—John S. Sjogren, 361 31st st.
536 Baker City—J. Osborn, Box 415.
1349 Eugene—George K. Munroe.
1148 Grant's Pass—W. H. McMains.
872 La Grande—G. J. Wagener.
1131 Oregon City—C. B. Johnson.
1313 Pendleton—G. F. Ritchey.
50 Portland—W. H. Hellman, Box 548.
1065 Salem—Wm. Lansing.
1185 Sumpter—S. H. Summers.
1219 The Dalles—H. F. Buncetorf.
- PENNSYLVANIA**
465 Ardmore—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
211 Allegheny City—M. M. Wills, 314 Dawson.
237 " —(Ger.) A. Weizmann, 66 Troy Hill road.
135 Allentown—O. Arner, 230 N. Franklin st.
900 Altoona—H. R. Haines, 3207 Walnut av.
1190 Bellefonte—C. Wetzel, Box 233.
1252 Beltzhoover—C. Kaufman, 121 Southern ave., Knoxville, Pa.
263 Berwick—J. M. Belles, Box 17.
833 Berwyn—M. L. Montgomery.
406 Bethlehem—R. Moyer, 153 Ettwine st.
773 Braddock—Chas. Kearns, 1133 Rebecca st., Wilkingsburg.
124 Bradford—W. McQuown, 14 Charlotte.
500 Butler—E. W. Schenk, 325 W. Penn st.
813 Cambria—F. Love, 11 Richmond st.
1044 Charleroi—L. V. Jackman, 811 Shady av.
571 Carnegie—John G. Garbart, Elliot P. O., Allegheny county.
207 Chester—Eber S. Rigby, 316 S. Fifth st.
1079 Clairton—L. A. Cooper.
845 Clifton Heights—Frank J. Quantin.
587 Coatesville—J. A. Bell, 132 N. 5th ave.
882 Columbia—J. H. Harnes, 1115 Barber st.
321 Connelville—S. W. Strawn, 415 S. Pitts.
1273 Coraopolis—Henry Trautman.
1136 Donora—Britt Reed.
768 Dorranstown—E. Gunton, Forty Fort.
1099 Downingtown—P. Smalley, E. Down'g'tn.
580 DuBois—T. C. Graham.
239 Easton—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
501 East Stroudsburg—Frank O. Phillips.
421 Elwood City—Albert Adams, Box 185.
409 Erie—C. Bauman, 953 W. 21st st.
682 Franklin—T. A. Nicklen, Third ward.
905 Freeport—Jacob C. Nagel, 14 Front st.
462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
1000 Greenvale—A. Bales, 460 N. Main st.
298 Hanover—Charles W. Unger.
287 Harrisburg—J. Smith, 213 Calder st.
129 Hazleton—W. H. McHose, 103 S. Poplar.
890 Hazleton—George Mycock, Concord st.
288 Homestead—E. Rowe, Jr., 110 W. 10th av.
1186 Homewood—Wm. Remley, 7419 Finance st., E. E.
795 Johnstown—J. A. Kaley.
1064 Jersey Shore—H. F. Menger.
545 Kane—C. H. Phillips, 430 Bayard st.
1129 Kittanning—J. F. Shaffer, Box 191.
208 Lancaster—Elmer E. Ehly, 646 Lake st.
1364 " —J. M. Barton, 531 W. Lemonlane.
677 Lebanon—Cyrus Snively, 336 Shaffers-town road.
1153 Lock Haven—J. Leiser, 109 W. Church st.
1094 Mahanoy City—R. C. Fowler, 222 W. Pine.
255 McKees Rocks—C. McElhatten, Box 947.
827 McKeesport—J. Ross, 808 Soles st.
556 Meadville—C. W. Robinson, 475 North st.
1033 Monaca—Fred. R. Schwartz.
974 Monessen—Wm. S. McCreary, Box 565.
711 Mt. Carmel—W. E. Moyer, 14 S. Market.
- 415 Mt. Jewett—Thomas B. White.
414 Nanticoke—W. H. Cool, 256 E. Broad st.
246 New Brighton—A. Burry, 545 11th ave.
206 New Castle—W. E. Kramer, 133 E. Main.
333 New Kensington—J. A. Wissinger, Box 459.
897 Norristown—J. W. Printz, 543 Corson st.
830 Oil City—C. H. Messner, 203 W. 6th st.
- PHILADELPHIA**—Secretary of District Council, W. J. Ford, 1918 Harlan st.
8 " —Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
122 " —(Germantown) J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duvel st.
227 " —(Kensington) W. Neill, 2575 Memphis st.
238 " —(Ger.) Jos. E. Oyen, 814 N. 4th st.
277 " —Calvin H. Bromell, 817 Holly st.
359 " —(Mill) Joseph F. Heilman, 2101 Monmouth st.
463 " —(Frankford) G. A. Harper, 4350 Paul st.
736 " —J. Hayter, 928 Mifflin st.
843 " —(Jenkintown) Wilson A. Hillegas, 1018 Pine st., Philadelphia.
964 " —Chas. Crowsers, 721 N. 17th st.
972 " —(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, 1446 S. 47th st.
1013 " —(Parquet Floor Layers) J. Clements, 2101 Brandywine st.
1051 " —(Ger. Cabinetmakers) C. Gehring, 4305 N. 8th st.
1073 " —(Jewish) N. Blue, 522 S. 9th st.
1090 " —H. P. Parlett, 442 Salford st.
- PITTSBURGH**—Secretary of District Council, Walter Donaldson, Box 24, Sta. A.
142 " —H. G. Schomaker, 1223 Veto st., Allegheny City.
164 " —(Ger.) P. Geck, 2151 Rose st.
165 " —J. H. Steffler, Hastings and Reynolds sts., E. E.
202 " —G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoeveler st.
230 " —W. J. Richey, 108 S. 17th st.
254 " —J. M. Reichard, 159 Mayflower.
385 " —E. Mitchell, 620 Independence st.
402 " —(Ger.) L. Panker, 54 Gregory st.
401 Pittston—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
150 Plymouth—Wm. Deitz, 32 Gaylord av.
997 Pottstown—J. Geist, 72 N. Adams st.
228 Pottsville—H. Gundrum, 740 Water st.
1088 Punxsutawney—J. W. Tucker, Box 70.
492 Reading—F. L. Degler, 1153 Elm st.
834 Reynoldsville—W. J. Burris, Box 416.
947 Ridgway—E. M. Dowell.
1114 Rockledge—J. Bibus, Fox Chase.
145 Sayre—C. L. Simons, Stevenson st.
563 Scranton—P. J. Conlon, 309 Lack av.
484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) E. W. Rech, 742 Locust.
699 Sewickley—W. H. Bradt, 316 Thorn st.
37 Shamokin—W. T. Wray, 816 E. Dewert.
268 Sharon—O. Miner, 50 A st.
709 Shenandoah—Jos. Lehmler, 210 W. Coal.
982 St. Mary's—J. Kronewoetter, Chestnut st.
838 Sunbury—Jared Lenker, 426 Catawissa avenue.
824 Tamaqua—F. J. Farber, Box 115.
1050 Tarentum—W. W. McCall.
1130 Titusville—George Tucker, 98 Brook st.
966 Uniontown—C. C. Wright.
852 Verona—James Davis, Box 29.
1322 Waynesboro—J. W. Heckman, 128 Ridge av.
987 Waynesburg—J. J. McCormick.
1014 Warren—O. H. Kingsley, 114 Jackson st.
541 Washington—J. Hallans, 15 Wash'gton rd.
248 Weissport—David Snyder.
1154 West Chester—Jesse Seal, 104 Price st.
- WYOMING VALLEY**—Secretary of District Council, H. Gass, 75 Regent st.
93 Wilkesbarre—C. B. Neuhart, 134 Brown.
102 " —A. D. Campbell, 61 Madison st.
665 " —(Mill) George Gebhart, 197 E. Northampton st.
430 Wilkingsburg—W. F. Miller, 1408 Coal st.
691 Williamsport—H. Harman, 228 Walnut.
936 Wilmerding—R. D. Walizer, 531 1/2 Cherry alley Braddock.
191 York—C. A. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.
- RHODE ISLAND**
977 Arctic—Wm. E. Palmer, Box 183.
1125 Central Falls—E. S. Hebert, 33 Sylvan st.
1182 Manville—Ad. Noreau, Box 176.
176 Newport—J. J. Gallagher, 24 Hall ave.
1245 " —Wm. Nash, 30 Pond ave.
342 Pawtucket—H. Lerose, 747 Main st.
94 Providence—J. W. Gray, 49 Greenwich st.
632 " —Kempston Hunter, 594 Prairie av.
1233 " —Ereole Pincitelli, 22 Till st.
1264 Valley Falls—Edmond Boucher, 99 Tremont st., Central Falls, R. I.
1269 Warren—William E. Molloy.
217 Westerly—F. E. Saunders, 31 Granite st.
801 Woonsocket—Evarist Dupresne, 388 Diamond Hill road.
- SOUTH CAROLINA**
1323 Beaufort—James Washington.
1318 Camden—R. N. McKain.
52 Charleston—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
159 " —W. E. Mosimann, 86 Nassau st.
69 Columbia—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 Taylor st.
949 " —J. P. Chartrand, 9 Hurlyville st.
221 Florence—(Col.) J. W. Brown.
1365 Greenwood—L. W. Nance.
1368 Laurens—J. L. Williams.
875 Mullins—Chas. M. McKoy.
1241 Sumter—Sanders Fraiser.
- SOUTH DAKOTA**
783 Sioux Falls—J. A. Martin, Room 30, Masonic Temple.
- TENNESSEE**
759 Chattanooga—W. Hathaway, 714 1/2 Cedar.
779 Clarksville—S. R. Moody.
259 Jackson—J. W. Sykes, 247 Hatton st.
Knoxville—Sec. Dist. Council, P. E. Chenoweth, 3062 Crescent boulevard.
225 " —P. E. Chenoweth, 3062 Crescent boulevard.
1178 " —J. Simson, 916 W. Clinch st.
Memphis—Sec. Dist. Council, R. P. Kendrick, 2119 Harbert ave.
152 " —(Col.) R. J. Pope, 340 Dunlap st.
219 " —T. M. Edmonds, 124 Robeson.
394 " —J. E. Wright, 159 Marr st.
1294 " —J. M. Gunn, 283 Poplar st.
1326 " —(Millwrights) E. B. Reynolds, Bullington st.
350 Nashville—R. Sutherland, 313 N. Second.
1003 " —P. C. Ross, 634 Fogg st.
968 Sherman Heights—J. F. Horner, Box 74.
- TEXAS**
1281 Abilene—Z. T. Peak.
770 Amarillo—W. L. Scott.
300 Austin—J. D. Schneider, Box 182.
732 Bay City—H. D. Hill.
392 Beaumont—A. Copeland, Box 306.
1287 Big Sandy—R. T. Howell.
- 1170 Carthage—L. J. Parker, Box 125.
1333 Center—R. W. Robertson.
1202 Commerce—John H. Gill.
731 Corsicana—E. B. Church, 915 W. 9th av.
886 Delhart—J. I. Green.
198 Dallas—E. J. Moffitt, Box 299.
371 Denison—H. C. Fuller, 708 W. Crawford.
1151 Eagle Lake—Geo. V. Cesinger.
544 El Paso—S. Fisher, Jr., Box 631.
738 Ennis—T. H. Stapleton, Box 129.
339 Fort Worth—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
506 Gainesville—J. I. Siddall, 505 Taylor st.
Galveston—Sec. of Dist. Council, Henry Rabe, 2012 Ave. M.
526 " —Wm. Lawes, 2128 Ave. G.
572 Georgetown—C. McGlamery, Box 284.
973 Grand Saline—A. D. Roberson.
856 Greenville—W. J. Hamilton.
1208 Hereford—C. H. Turk.
Houston—Sec. District Council, George H. Blake, 1408 Nance st.
114 " —J. E. Proctor, 49 Paige st.
953 " —Peter Allerup, 1320 Congress av.
30 Hubbard City—A. J. Hill, Box 82.
140 Lampasas—L. R. Scott.
820 Lockhart—S. P. Holmes.
1097 Longview—E. E. Newton, Box 373.
855 Marshall—E. H. Lewis.
185 Marine—Ed. Wilson.
1203 Mart—E. F. King, Box 85.
662 Mineral Wells—G. W. Johnson.
1128 Nederland—Charles Rucker.
1023 Orange—B. B. Works, Box 661.
873 Palestine—H. L. Smith, 615 Royal st.
520 Paris—W. Miller, 748 N. Main st.
610 Port Arthur—F. J. McKenzie, Box 203.
1179 Roxton—W. V. Warner, Box 38.
1312 San Angelo—S. L. Ogle, Box 297.
San Antonio—Sec. Dist. Council, L. Beversdorf, 723 Camden st.
460 " —(Ger.) T. Jaurnig, 1111 E. Commerce st.
717 " —A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
197 Sherman—W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost.
729 Stephenville—H. M. Wood, Box 32.
171 Sweetwater—L. Faber.
596 Taylor—W. B. Milburn, Box 448.
555 Temple—J. M. Cook, 613 N. 2d st.
602 Terrell—S. R. L. Gill, Box 519.
379 Texarkana—J. W. Moore, 1516 Co. ave.
1104 Tyler—J. M. McGinney.
622 Waco—W. R. Wyatt, Box 170.
686 Waxahatchie—W. W. Walston, Box 355.
608 Weatherford—T. E. Love, 422 Ball st.
- UTAH**
450 Ogden—Robert Barr, 2267 Moffitt ave.
184 Salt Lake City—J. J. Hunt, Box 296.
- VERMONT**
481 Barre—E. N. Philbrick, Orange st.
683 Burlington—H. A. Hoyt, 11 Pine st.
1284 Middlebury—C. H. La Mader.
679 Montpelier—J. P. Collins, 15 Guernsey st.
590 Rutland—F. J. Perkins, 188 Lincoln st.
1230 St. Albans—F. E. Freer, 7 Hoyt st.
- VIRGINIA**
967 Charlottesville—W. L. Salmon.
456 Danville—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabell st.
1078 Fredericksburg—M. L. Latham.
887 Hampton—L. L. Bush.
994 Hot Springs—J. P. Crist.
403 Lynchburg—R. L. Daniel, 604 Main st.
373 Newport News—(Col.) P. R. Shell, 150 18th.
396 " —E. D. Cawmen, 1236 25th st.
331 Norfolk—H. N. Farris, 215 E. Highland ave.
1174 " —C. H. Dodson, 117 N. Malthy av.
551 Portsmouth—W. L. Vann, 1720 Worth st.
388 Richmond—E. Woodward, 118 W. Cary st.
1180 " —E. S. Paterson, 417 W. Marshall.
319 Roanoke—T. H. Pettus, 424 5th st., S. E.
1070 Staunton—R. F. Peterfish, 116 N. Jefferson.
- WASHINGTON**
883 Aberdeen—M. M. Briggs, Box 347.
1004 Ellensburg—W. M. Pearson.
562 Everett—F. S. Arnold, 2327 Oakes ave.
775 Gray's Harbor—A. J. Acteson, Hoquiam.
756 New Whatcom—G. W. Maroe, 2411 G st.
956 Olympia—F. M. Canaday, 223 14th st.
528 Republic—John Malmquist, Box 126.
1061 Ritzville—Wm. Kridler, Box 130.
131 Seattle—G. W. Boyce, 1520 4th av.
338 " —(Mill) K. Edberg, 1906 7th av.
98 Spokane—J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardner av.
1060 " —G. Holec, 128 8th ave.
470 Tacoma—A. Munden, 809 N st.
1214 Walla Walla—J. L. Cunningham.
- WEST VIRGINIA**
976 Bluefield—A. J. Horaker, S. Bland st.
1207 Charleston—J. C. Langhorn, 71 Wilson st.
435 Chester—H. A. Stewart, Mercer P. O.
236 Clarksburg—J. M. Osbourne, 740 Mulberry.
428 Fairmount—W. R. Hickman, 610 Fairmount ave.
702 Grafton—C. L. Wells, 110 Walnut st.
302 Huntington—B. Merrill, 720 7th ave.
1339 Morgantown—Otto Petry, 658 Spruce st.
1353 Mountsville—F. Caruthers, 1207 Lafayette.
800 Parkersburg—J. F. Ward, 658 Mark st.
1181 Piedmont—Harry F. Smith.
893 Wellsburg—T. W. Swaney, Box 597.
3 Wheeling—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.
- WISCONSIN**
955 Appleton—J. S. Meidam, 1107 Morrison.
926 Beloit—Jos. M. Lathers, 403 Euclid ave.
1074 Eau Claire—J. Tighmiller, 309 Wisconsin.
776 Fond-du-Lac—E. P. Brown, 154 Forest av.
1146 Green Bay—F. Cross, 135 Oakland ave.
836 Janesville—M. Roherty, 54 Chestnut.
161 Kenosha—E. F. Fechner, 756 Dayton st.
1143 La Crosse—Geo. Otto, 1232 Adams st.
290 Lake Geneva—Ed. Rowland, Box 606.
314 Madison—W. Albrecht, 325 W. Dayton.
849 Manitowish—H. Stechmeyer, 727 N. 12th.
1246 Marinette—A. J. Sicker, 1200 Marinmar.
68 Menominee—Herman Valaske.
Milwaukee—Secretary of District Council, Chas. Felsch, 1086 26th st.
188 " —Charles Felsch, 1086 26th st.
522 " —(Ger.) Fritz Maurer, 1007 19th st.
896 " —(Mill) A. Henkforth, 1019 7th st.
1249 Neenah—P. Hansen, 119 Commercial st.
1314 Oconomowoc—Elmer D. Paul.
252 Oshkosh—Wm. Hoppe, 240 15th st.
91 Racine—H. Frederickson, 721 Racine st.
657 Sheboygan—F. H. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th.
1120 South Milwaukee—Albert Block.
344 Waukesha—Geo. F. Pfeffer, 401 Lake st.
755 West Superior—H. W. Nichols, 1905 18th.
- WYOMING**
469 Cheyenne—C. S. Ackley, 810 W. 23d st.

OUR CITIES

Following is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal. Albany, N. Y. Allegheny City, Pa. Alton, Ill. Anderson, Ind. Ardmore, Pa. Ashland, Wis. Argentine, Kan. Atlanta, Ga. Auburn, N. Y. Austin, Tex. Bakersfield, Cal. Bay City, Mich. Bayonne, N. J. Beaumont, Mass. Bedford Park, N. Y. Belleville, Ill. Beaumont, Tex. Berkeley, Tex. Birmingham, Ala. Berwyn, Pa. Bessemer, Colo. Bloomington, Ill. Boston, Mass. Boulder, Colo. Braddock, Pa. Bridgeport, Conn. Brighton Park, Ill. Brookline, Mass. Brooklyn, N. Y. Buffalo, N. Y. Butte, Mont. Cambridge, Mass. Camden, N. J. Canon City, Colo. Carnegie, Pa. Carondelet, Mo. Cedar Rapids, Ia. Centralia, Ill. Chester, Pa. Cheyenne, Wyo. Chicago, Ill. Chicago Heights, Ill. Chicopee, Mass. Cincinnati, Ohio. Cleveland, Ohio. Coffeen, Ill. College Point, N. Y. Collinsville, Ill. Colorado City, Colo. Colorado Sp'gs, Colo. Columbus, Ohio. Council Bluffs, Ia. Covington, Ky. Corona, N. Y. Cripple Creek, Colo. Dallas, Tex. Danvers, Mass. Davenport, Ia. Denver, Colo. Des Moines, Iowa. Detroit, Mich. Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Dorchester, Mass. Duluth, Minn. East Boston, Mass. East St. Louis, Ill. Edwardsville, Ill. Elizabeth, N. J. Elwood, Ind. Elmhurst, Ill. El Paso, Texas. Englewood, Ill. Eureka, Cal. Evanston, Ill. Evansville, Ind. Everett, Mass. Fall River, Mass. Fitchburg, Mass. Florence, Colo. Flushing, N. Y. Fort Worth, Tex. Framingham, Mass. Fremont, Colo. Fresno, Cal. Galveston, Texas. Geneva, N. Y. Gillette, Colo. Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y. Grand Crossing, Ill. Grand Junction, Colo. Grand Rapids, Mich. Great Falls, Mont. Greenwich, Conn. Hartford, Conn. Hawthorne, Ind. Hanford, Cal. Haverhill, Mass. Highland Park, Ill. Hingham, Mass. Highland, Ill. Holyoke, N. J. Homestead, Pa. Houston, Texas. Hot Springs, Ark. Hubbard City, Tex. Hyde Park, Ill. Independence, Colo. Indianapolis, Ind. Irvington, N. J. Jersey City, N. J. Joplin, Mo. Kansas City, Mo. Kansas City, Kan. Kensington, Ill. Kingston, N. Y. Kingsbridge, N. Y. Knoxville, Tenn. La Junta, Colo. Lake Charles, La. Lake Forest, Ill. Lawrence, Kan. Lawrence, Mass. Leavenworth, Kan. Lebanon, Ill. Lenox, Mass. Leominster, Mass. Lockland, Ohio. Long Beach, Cal. Long Branch, N. J. Long Island City, N. Y. Los Angeles, Cal. Los Gatos, Cal. Lowell, Mass. Lynn, Mass. Madison, Ill. Malden, Mass. Mamaroneck, N. Y. Marion, Ind. Maywood, Ill. McKeesport, Pa. Medford, Mass. Memphis, Tenn. Menlo Park, Cal. Meriden, Conn. Milford, Mass. Milwaukee, Wis. Minneapolis, Minn. Moline, Ill. Mooreland, Ill. Montclair, N. J. Mount Olive, Ill. Mount Vernon, N. Y. Mount Vernon, Ind. Muncie, Ind. Murphysboro, Ill. Nelson, B. C. Newark, N. J. New Brighton, N. Y. New Britain, Conn. Newburgh, N. Y. Newberryport, Mass. New Castle, Pa. New Haven, Conn. New London, Conn. New Orleans, La. New Rochelle, N. Y. Newport, R. I. Newport, Ky. Newton, Mass. Newtown, N. Y. Newton Centre, Mass. New York, N. Y. Niagara Falls, N. Y. North Adams, Mass. Norwalk, Conn. Norwich, Conn. Oakland, Cal. Oak Park, Ill. Odessa, Ill. Ogden, Utah. Omaha, Neb. Orange, N. J. Ouray, Colo. Paducah, Ky. Palo Alto, Cal. Pasadena, Cal. Peoria, Ill. Percy, Ill. Perth Amboy, N. J. Philadelphia, Pa. Pittsburg, Kan. Pittsburg, Pa. Pittsfield, Mass. Plainfield, N. J. Port Arthur, Texas. Port Chester, N. Y. Port Richmond, N. Y. Portland, Ohio. Portland, Ore. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Pueblo, Colo. Quincy, Ill. Racine, Wis. Randsburg, Cal. Revere, Mass. Riverside, Cal. Rochester, N. Y. Rock Island, Ill. Rogers Park, Ill. Roswell, N. M. Rutherford, N. J. Sacramento, Cal. Saginaw, Mich. Salem, Ill. Salida, Cal. Salt Lake City, Utah. San Antonio, Tex. San Diego, Cal. San Francisco, Cal. San Luis Obispo, Cal. San Jose, Cal. San Mateo, Cal. San Rafael, Cal. Santa Barbara, Cal. Santa Cruz, Cal. Schenectady, N. Y. Scranton, Pa. Seattle, Wash. Sewickley, Pa. Sheboygan, Wis. Shreveport, La. South Chicago, Ill. South Denver, Colo. South Evanston, Ill. South Englewood, Ill. South Omaha, Neb. Spokane, Wash. Springfield, Ill. Springfield, Mass. Stamford, Conn. Staunton, Ill. St. Joseph, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Paul, Minn. Stapleton, N. Y. Stockton, Cal. Streator, Ill. Swampscott, Mass. Syracuse, N. Y. Tacoma, Wash. Tampa, Fla. Tarrytown, N. Y. Taunton, Mass. Telluride, Colo. Terrell, Texas. Thompsonville, Conn. Toronto, Can. Tiburon, Can. Toledo, Ohio. Topeka, Kan. Town of Lake, Ill. Trenton, N. J. Tucson, Ariz. Union Hill, N. J. Unionport, N. Y. Utica, N. Y. Vallejo, Cal. Vancouver, B. C. Van Nest, N. Y. Venice, Ill. Victor, Colo. Waco, Texas. Wakefield, Mass. Washington, D. C. Waterbury, Conn. Watsonville, Cal. Waukegan, Ill. Westchester, N. Y. West Hoboken, N. J. West Newton, Mass. West Superior, Wis. Whitesboro, N. Y. White Plains, N. Y. Wilkesbarre, Pa. Wilkinsburg, Pa. Williamsbridge, N. Y. Wichita, Kan. Woburn, Mass. Worcester, Mass. Woodlawn, N. Y. Yonkers, N. Y. Youngstown, Ohio.

Total—296 cities and towns.

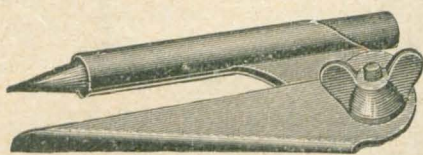
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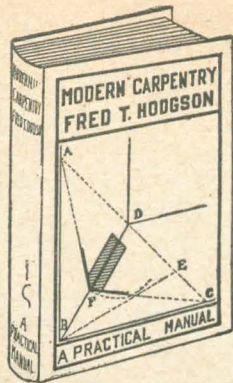
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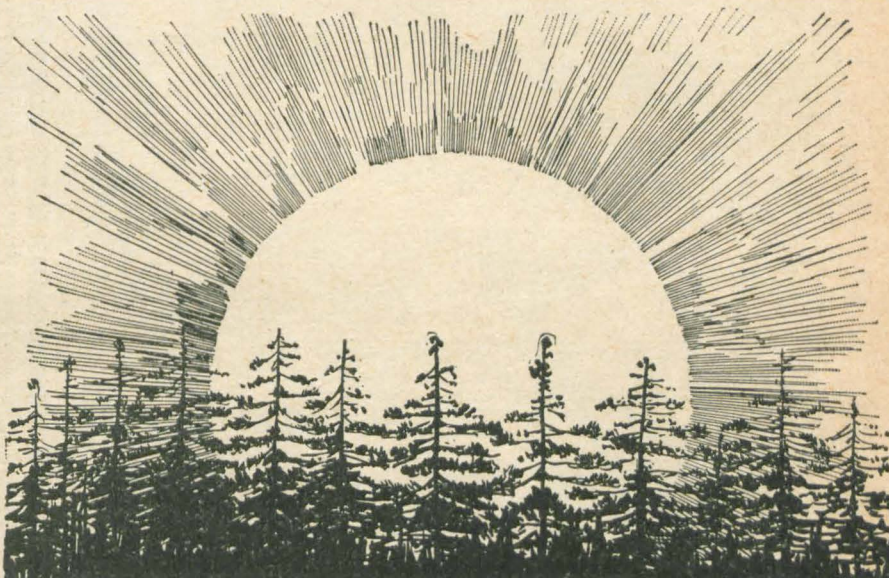
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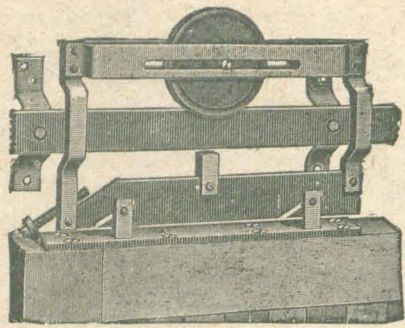
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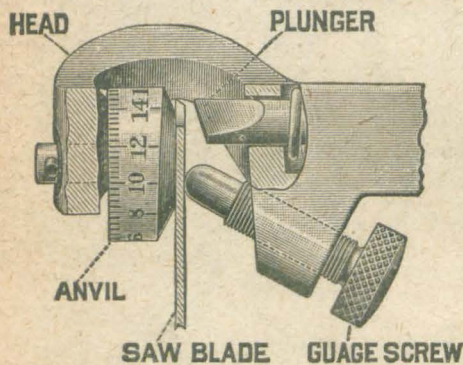
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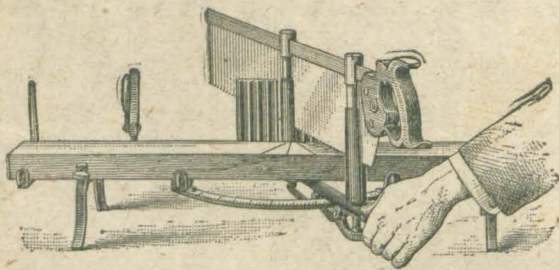


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G. D. Inskip

This Work is specially prepared and written for the Mechanic. By the use of tables he can compute any length of Rafter, Hip or Valley, with ease and accuracy, from $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch to 150 feet. It is in two volumes. Vol. I is handsomely illustrated with diagrams, conveying to the mind of the reader the practical way of cutting Roof Members. It takes in all manner of Pitches, Degrees and Minutes, or any possible Plan of Roof, and gives all measurements full size. Scale measurements are dispensed with, and the steel square is used only as a bevel and is of no moment in acquiring lengths and intersections.

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A bad workman quarrels with his tools, but even a good workman quarrels with bad tools.

No workman, however, quarrels with

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nor will he ever quarrel with you for having sold them to him.

Your reputation is made by sale added to sale. No one sale will make or break you, but the continued reputation of selling such good tools as Plumb's is one that you cannot afford to despise.

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Are Carried to the Four Corners of the Continent NORTH, SOUTH, EAST and WEST. They are known by the sign of the "Keystone," our trade-mark ticket, which is to be found on every garment.—Our trade-mark is known to stand for all that is good in garment making—good material, good workmanship, made in clean, well ventilated workrooms by skilful, well-paid union operators.—These are the qualifications which produce the "Keystone" garments and make possible their sale from ocean to ocean.

Look for the
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If your dealer does not keep "Keystone" goods, send us his name.

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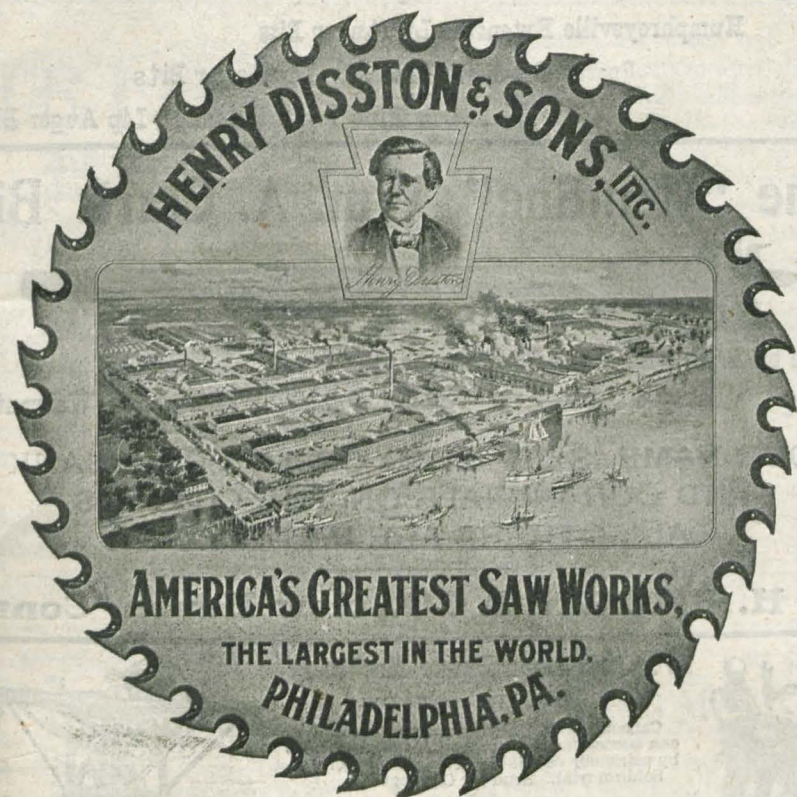
THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXIII—No. 2
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1903

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Used by Up-to-Date Carpenters
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Saves Labor and Cord
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to Housekeepers

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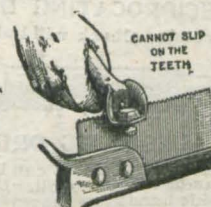
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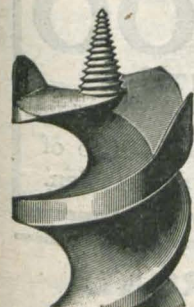
Thousands of this tool have
been sold, and they are high-
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some one says "It's just as
good."

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Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS"
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ARE THE STANDARD

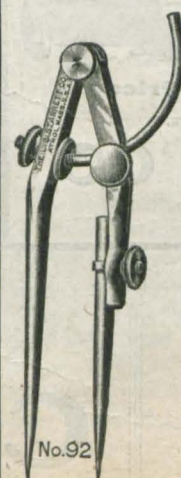
Consider the Quality—when

buying Spring Hinges, which of all hardware
perform the hardest work. Bommer Spring
Hinges never fail to give satisfaction.

"Practically unbreakable," says World's Fair Award, Chicago, 1893
Gold Medal, Paris, 1900. Gold Medal, Pan-Am., Buffalo, 1901

For Sale by Hardware Dealers

BOMMER SPRING HINGES



STARRETT DIVIDERS

The points are of crucible forged steel,
nicely tempered.

The best device for fine adjustment.
Each leg locked easily and firmly.

The adjustable leg may be instantly re-
moved and a common pencil inserted.

These Dividers are light, but rigid.

PRICES:

	6-inch	7-inch	8-inch	9-inch
Plain.....	.85	.90	\$1.00	\$1.15
Nickel.....	\$1.10	1.15	1.25	1.40

Send for Catalogue No. 16 V of Fine Mechanical Tools.

The L. S. Starrett Co.
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Insist on your Dealer supplying a Simonds Hand Saw

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Highest Awards & Prize Medals
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Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



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Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5 inches



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Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw-driver at any part of its length.



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For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



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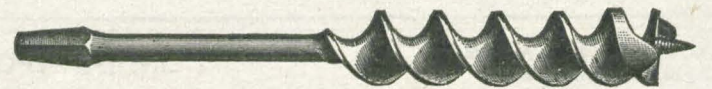
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The "Genuine" Wm. A. Clark Bit



Made by R. H. BROWN & CO. from the Best Quality

JESSOP'S CAST STEEL, and Warranted

OUR NAME IS STAMPED ON THE BIT SHANK
AND OUR INITIALS ON THE CUTTERS
ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS

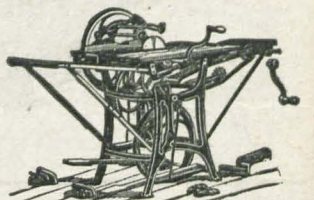
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COMPLETE OUTFITS

Carpenters and Builders with steam power
can successfully compete with the large shops
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Sold on trial. Send for Catalogue A.

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Best Advertising Medium for Tool Manufacturers, Wood Working
Machinery, Hardware, Lumber and Building Materials. Also of
Special Advantage to Contractors, Architects and Business Men.



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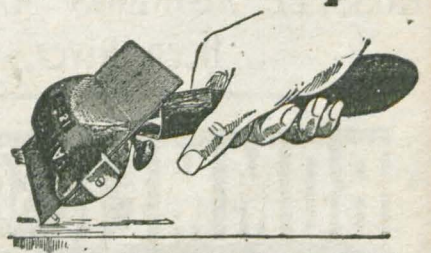
Unequaled by any other make for keen-
smooth, hard cutting edges—last a life,
time, and give satisfaction to the end.
If your hardware dealer does not keep
them, send to us for carpenter tool cata-
logue. Be sure to specify "CARPENTER"

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MUSCOGEE, I. T.—Work is very dull here this season, and the demand for carpenters is considerably less than the supply. Carpenters seeking work will escape sad disappointment by steering of this place for the next three months at least.

ORANGE, Tex.—We have recently had trouble with a contractor by the name of C. W. Epperson, he failing to pay the wages due his men. Traveling brothers visiting this city are therefore cautioned against accepting employment with this contractor.

RACINE, Wis.—Our Union is in a fairly good condition and we are elated over the success of a smoker to which we invited all fair employers. A number of them attended, and all present enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content and had a glorious time.

ENID, O. T.—This town possesses one of the liveliest Unions in the Territory and is doing a flourishing business. There are only a few non-union men in town. We have had plenty of work during the past summer, but prospects at this writing are anything but encouraging, and carpenters should stay away.

SILVER CREEK, N. Y.—Our Union is in a flourishing condition and the members are very enthusiastic in the work. The meetings are well attended and much good is being accomplished. Our gatherings are made more interesting by the discussion of the various economic problems, which is a strong indication that the time is now ripe for independent political action upon the part of the working class.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Local Union 945 has just passed its first anniversary, which event was celebrated on November 29th, when we held a reception, with luncheon and music. Besides our members and their families, contractors and non-union men had also been invited, and all had a good time up to a late hour. We have a membership of sixty-one in good standing at present, having lost but eight members since we organized, most of these withdrawing by clearance card. Our working hours are nine per day, and wages range from 25 to 30 cents an hour. The past season was an excellent one and we had all the work we could do. Trade is rather dull, however, since the winter season set in.

PRINCETON, Ind.—Local Union 935 is in a prosperous condition, and after the revival of business we expect still better results. Our relations with the contractors, we are happy to state, are very satisfactory, they giving us no cause for complaint and all adhering to the terms of the union. They positively refuse to hire a man unless he is in possession of a clear card. Our first anniversary was celebrated by giving a smoker, which was a grand success. We are now enlisted for another year's work in the interest of unionism and Labor's rights.

HOUGHTON, Mich.—Considering that it was born only last May, we can say that Local Union 1122 is doing splendidly. During this winter and coming spring we expect many additions to our ranks. There are a number of non-union carpenters in this vicinity, and as soon as business revives we trust that a majority of them will do the right thing by themselves and their organized fellow craftsmen. During the past season work has been very good; in fact, we have not had a member out of employment. Things look bright indeed at present.

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.—Our Local Union, organized less than ten months ago, is in fine condition. Our meetings are well attended, and great interest is taken in the cause of unionism. In fact, unusual interest is being taken just at present on account of new trade rules we are trying to establish. We are fighting for the eight-hour day and an increase of 15 cents per hour. We will possibly meet with some resistance before a settlement is effected. Work is dull at present and the outlook for spring work is not extra good; therefore we would ask that East Chicago be placed under the heading of "Localities where Work is Dull."

SHREVEPORT, La.—Conditions here remain much the same as reported in the December and January issues of this journal. The trouble between the unions and the Builders' Exchange is still unsettled. To render the situation still more complicated, reports that work is plentiful here and wages high have been spread broadcast. Exactly the contrary is true. We have plenty of idle men, and such of the employers as refuse to pay the union scale are attempting to import cheap labor. While there are prospects of improvement, all carpenters are asked to remain away until matters are settled.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—Everything is moving along nicely here, although our struggle is not over. Organizer Kent broke the ice between the Goulds of this place and Union 276 by advising us to make demand for 35 cents an hour. The Builders' Exchange rejected this proposition and offered to compromise on 30 cents. However, as the class of work

under way requires the best of mechanics, and as the scabs have proved incompetent, 35 cents has been granted by the more prominent contractors despite the opposition of the Builders' Exchange. The spirit of American manhood runs high here, and there is no doubt that 40 cents an hour will be the scale before long. We are hampered by an influx of carpenters who come here under the mistaken notion that work is booming. They impede our efforts to secure full recognition of our demands. Please class Oklahoma City among our eight-hour cities.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, work is dull:

New York City.	Pittsburg, Pa.
St. Louis, Mo.	Winsted, Conn.
Nashville, Tenn.	Jasper, Ala.
Galveston, Tex.	Williamsport, Pa.
Jonesboro, Ark.	Chester, Ill.
Canon City, Okla.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Columbia, S. C.	New Orleans, La.
Greenville, Tex.	Waynesville, N. C.
Sharon, Pa.	Ardmore, Ind. Ter.
Norfolk, Va.	Terrell, Tex.
Brantford, Ont.	Tampa, Fla.
Haywood, Cal.	Binghamton, N. Y.
Jamestown, N. Y.	Lampasas, Tex.
Helena, Mont.	Macon, Ga.
Sheffield, Ala.	Memphis, Tenn.
Richmond, Va.	Grand Junction, Colo.
San Antonio, Tex.	Divernon, Ill.
Corsicana, Tex.	Kewanee, Ill.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Birmingham, Ala.	Cheyenne, Wyo.
Durant, I. T.	East Chicago, Ind.

The Season is Dull in Baltimore

The trade is exceedingly dull in Baltimore, Maryland, and large numbers of carpenters are walking the streets. Remain away until further notice.

No Boom in Lewiston, Idaho

Hearing that a report is being circulated by unscrupulous persons to the effect that there is an abundance of work in Lewiston, Local Union 388 desires to emphatically contradict it and advises all carpenters to stay away. Large numbers of men there are idle, and there is little or no prospect of obtaining employment for some time to come.

A Very Dull Time in Pueblo

For the first time in the history of Local Union 362 we are compelled to warn all carpenters against coming to Pueblo. We are at present literally overrun with idle men, at least 150 of them walking the streets. The outlook for the coming season is not encouraging, either, and carpenters coming to this city expecting to get good wages and short hours will be sorrowfully disappointed. Brothers, stay away from this "Little Pittsburg" of the West. R. A. ROHDER, R. S., Pueblo, Colo. Local Union 362.

GENERAL OFFICE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

STEVENSON BUILDING

Fifth Floor

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Help Cincinnati to Win

Our Cincinnati (Ohio) District having decided to make a demand on the employers for an increase in wages, to take effect on May 1, all carpenters and millhands are requested to avoid that locality until this movement has been brought to a successful termination, of which due notice will be given in this journal.

Look Out for this Non-Union Stuff

The "Craftsman Shop," of Ossening, N. Y., under the management of Carpenter & Hazzard, has been placed on the unfair list by our local union of that city. Mr. Carpenter is a contractor and builder who has been antagonistic to the union ever since its organization, and the firm employs none but non-union men. It manufactures mill work and material required in building generally. Discriminate against this material until this unfair concern agrees to the establishment of union conditions in its shop.

Declared Unfair

The R. P. Moore Milling Company of Kings and Princeton, Ind., and the Zenith Milling Company of Princeton, Ind., positively refuse to employ union labor in any capacity or sign the scale. The Princeton Federal Labor Union, 9133, affiliated with the A.F. of L., has declared these firms unfair to union labor, and call on all union men of whatever craft not to use their products, such as flour, meal, bran, ship stuff, etc. Beware of these brands: "Whiter than Snow," "Triumph" and "Golden Rod." Look for the blue label on breadstuff.

Who Can Locate Him?

John W. Meyers, a carpenter by trade, deserted his wife and children in Cincinnati, Ohio, and left them in destitute circumstances. From advices received by Mrs. Meyers it is surmised that her husband joined a local union in Chicago recently and may be working in St. Louis, Mo., at present under the assumed name of W. Meierott or John Wolfgang. He is 30 years old, but looks younger; about 5 feet 9 inches in height; rather slender in build; large brown eyes, dark complexion; small scar on cheek near mouth; in appearance and actions always of a pleasing and gentle disposition, and dresses well. Whoever can locate this John W. Meyers will kindly communicate with the General Office without delay.



Appeals for Aid Must be Approved by the General Executive Board

To all Local Unions and District Councils:

Communication after communication reaches this Office making inquiry as to the right of our subordinate Local Unions to send out circular letters asking for financial assistance to tide them over their difficulties when involved in trade movements and other disputes, whether local or general. In many instances they want to help a disabled brother, or to build a Labor Temple, or to start a new political party, or charter a new co-operative plant of some kind or other.

While all these objects may be very good and well worthy of our most careful consideration, still it is hardly fair that one locality should attempt, by unauthorized circulars, to get other places to bear the greatest part of their responsibilities. Besides that, the sanction of this Office and the General Executive Board must first be obtained as per the standing decision of the G. E. B., rendered October 4, 1890, which is as follows:

All Local Unions are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid, or calling on the Locals in any form to purchase tickets, unless by the approval of the General Executive Board, attested by the General Secretary-Treasurer.

I would therefore warn all Local Unions and District Councils to take no notice of begging letters or circulars unless the consent of this Office has first been obtained.

Faternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Report of General President.

To the Members of the General Executive Board, Greeting:

Following is my report for the quarter ending January 1, 1903. Owing to our recent removal to the city of Indianapolis, we are not in a position at this time to extend the reception to which your body is entitled, nor offer you the accommodation necessary for the proper transaction of your affairs, but hope that at your next meeting we may be able to make you more comfortable. In the meantime, however, we would ask your kind indulgence, and will act promptly upon any suggestions you may have to offer.

I am pleased to inform you that our organization has made splendid progress and the outlook for the future is certainly bright. We now have 1394 local unions, a gain of 124 locals in the last three months, with a corresponding increase in membership.

During the last quarter most of my time has been occupied in the office, owing to the attendance of our General Secretary-Treasurer at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and his absence from this office upon other official business that demanded his attention.

I wish to call your attention to the proposition that has been submitted to me from the independent organization of carpenters in Philadelphia, Pa., who desire to become affiliated with the United Brotherhood. I submit the same for your careful consideration and recommend its acceptance, as I have been assured by the District Council of that city that there will be no objection on their part to it and that they believe it will be the means of more thoroughly organizing

that city, where they expect to get better conditions this spring.

Owing to the many demands made upon me at our recent convention, I have placed three general organizers in the South, two white and one colored, and with good results, although the existing prejudice against the negro race has been to their detriment. These organizers have done good work, and I hope in the near future to see still better results from their efforts in behalf of all the carpenters in the South. I might add that, in my opinion, the only way the South can be thoroughly organized is by bringing the men of our craft, regardless of color, into the Brotherhood. Accordingly, I have appointed a colored organizer. I believe that if the colored men are thoroughly organized the carpenters in the South will be in a position to control trade affairs and gain better conditions in the near future.

At this time I wish to recommend that some provision be made to better compensate our general organizers. I find that in many instances, at the present rate, after covering their expenses, there is virtually nothing left for the support of their families. In view of this I would recommend for your consideration the advisability of increasing the remuneration allowed them for their services.

I would also call your attention to the fact that some of the decisions of the General Executive Board, rendered years ago, should be stricken from our Constitution, as they are in direct conflict with our present laws, thereby misleading and causing much unnecessary correspondence and trouble.

It is my intention, in a short time, to appoint a number of district organizers in an endeavor to bring about a more thorough organization of our craft.

All of which, I trust, will meet with your approval.

WILLIAM D. HUBER,
General President.

Take Notice, Please

Owing to the removal of the General Office and the finance books having been in the hands of the General Executive Board for inspection, the statement "Money Received" during the month of January, 1903, can not be published in this month's issue. It will appear in the March number.

Attention, Everybody

We again call the attention of our members to a circular sent out by the National Seal and Stamp Works, of Baltimore, Md., offering pins, watch charms, etc., for sale and representing the emblem to be equal to our Brotherhood design. This firm is manufacturing these articles without any authority from headquarters, and their design is not a true facsimile of our emblem.

Pay no heed to these circulars. Buy your pins, badges, watch charms, etc., from the General Office only and avoid being imposed upon by inferior goods.

THE enemies of the labor movement would like to foster the belief that a few leaders constitute its motive and guiding force, and that the rank and file blindly and passively follow them. In justice both to the cause and their chosen leaders, the rank and file owe the duty of demonstrating, on every possible occasion, the true democratic character of the movement, by intelligently considering its needs, by clearly instructing their officers and agents, by loyally supporting them so long as they are true to their trust, and by holding them to strict accountability if they go wrong.



Not a Non-Union Carpenter in Pekin

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

It is several months since an item from these parts appeared in our journal, and I am pleased to state at this time that our Local Union 644 has been progressing steadily since we were organized three years ago. The carpenters in this city, eighty in all, are members of our organization, which result has been accomplished by hard and persistent efforts of our active missionary workers, who have labored incessantly to such an extent that non-union men hardly loom up before they are interviewed regarding their standing and their disposition as to unionism. During the past season an agreement between our contractors and the union has been in operation providing that none but union men be employed, and now that the season is ended we can say that the contractors have faithfully lived up to their agreement, and both parties are perfectly satisfied and desire no change in this respect. However, we are desirous of, and feel justified in demanding, a change in our present scale of wages, and with this object in view we have taken steps to obtain a slight increase the coming season. This being our first demand for an advance in wages since we organized, we do not anticipate any trouble and trust that it will be granted without protest. In conclusion I will say that it would be a great advantage for our members all over the country if they would more generally adhere to the custom of wearing the emblem pin of our order, because if every one of our members would wear it union men could more readily be distinguished from non-union men among strangers coming to any locality. It would assure a more cordial welcome to union men and at the same time render appreciable assistance to the work of organization, as it would facilitate the control over shops and buildings. Let us wear the emblem, and wear it conspicuously.

SHAYINGS,
Pekin, Ill. Local Union 644

Trinidad Local Flourishes

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Local Union 1183 is in a flourishing condition. When, on June 20, we received our charter it was predicted that we would not last three months. One contractor even said that he would have us all going South by that time, but instead of that we captured him and all his men, and now, after a six months' existence of our union, we are proud to say that every carpenter in the city is on its roll. At the time of our organizing there were as few as three unions in this city, viz.: the clerks, cigarmakers and musicians. At present, in addition to the former, we have the carpenters, teamsters, sheet-metal workers, printers, laundry workers, brick and stone masons, building laborers, painters, carmen and bartenders, thoroughly organized, and the cooks and waiters, the bootblacks and porters, and the blacksmiths have applied to their respective national or international bodies for charters. I have also a Federal Labor Union under way, and in another week I expect to have it chartered. Has ever a better record been made in six months?

DAN L. SAYLOR,
Business Agent.
Trinidad, Colo.

We Want Better Attendance

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Here in Gainesville we are as finely fixed as anyone could wish in the way of club quarters, with nicely carpeted hall, electric lights, warmth and all sorts of comforts, and as nice a set of members as you would find in a week's journey, and yet our lodge meetings are not well attended. What's the matter? The Union stands for our joint interest, and every member tries, as far as we can judge, to keep his pledges faithfully, yet we lack concentration of energy. We want to be in shape to all pull together in "times of peace as well as strikes," and to do this we must have combined effort of the entire membership. Our town is prospering finely in the way of improvements; we are not suffering for anything and we expect still better times in the future. The way to effect improvements in labor conditions is through individual attention, first of all, and, secondly, by cementing individual interests under the bond of our Union. Let us all come out and take a new personal interest in the Union; attend meetings; suggest whatever appears good and helpful to our own cause, and profit by each other's experiences so as to make a collective success as well as a personal one. We can't afford to be slack in this matter, because what concerns our means of living concerns us all very intimately. Let us have harmony, good will and cheerful co-operation. From these three things fine results must accrue.

EMIL O. PETERSEN.
Gainesville, Ga. Local Union 798

Independence Is Organizing

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Please state to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, through the medium of your columns, that Independence is up and coming to the front. We have nine charters in the town, eight of which have been granted during the past seven months. We work with the Central Labor Union, and have adopted a C. L. U. working card, which went into effect on January 1; all work under the same card. We have had a little trouble here owing to the extraordinary conditions which existed prior to our organization, but by the efficient aid of Brother S. J. Kent we are about to unravel the Gordian knot. We had a public meeting on the 21st, under the auspices of the C. L. U., and Labor Hall was crowded. Brother Kent spoke, using economic truths and human sympathy as the wedge to open the heart, and common sense as the sledge to drive the wedge home. The result of his talk is that another union is talked of. Times are rather dull at present. We work nine hours since October 1, and will continue so, with eight hours on Saturday, during the summer, at \$2 a day for carpenters, \$2.50 for joiners and \$3 for foremen—minimum wage scale. Carpenters had better stay away from Independence just now.

M. BJORN, F. S.,
Independence, Kan. Central Labor Union.

What Unionism Accomplishes

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Unionism in Norwich is progressing in a degree that astonishes even the casual observer. Nearly every branch of industry is organized, and practically all this has been accomplished within the past eighteen months.

On July 19, 1901, our carpenters' union was organized with a membership of twenty. At this time wages ranged from \$1.50 to \$1.75 for ten hours. Shortly afterward we made a demand for a nine-hour day and a minimum scale of 22½ cents, which was granted by all the em-

employers without any trouble occurring. On March 1, 1902, having come to the conclusion that our wages were still too low and entirely inadequate because of the increase in the cost of living, we demanded a further advance, making our maximum scale 28 cents, which demand was also agreed to without any clash with the employers. It is true, we encountered some small difficulties, but these were satisfactorily adjusted. Valuable assistance was rendered us in these matters by Brother Guerin, of Troy.

We have a central body here, composed of fifteen unions, which is doing splendid work for the wage-earners of this city.

Work has been pretty fair for the past years and indications point to prosperous trade conditions for the year to come.

Fraternally yours, F. M. L.,
Norwich, N. Y. Local Union 310.

A Highly Creditable Record of Progress

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

This has been a banner year for the union carpenters of Columbus. We have added nearly two hundred members to Locals 61 and 494 since last April, and have been able to get a scale of 35 cents—and more in many instances. There is still an overplus of non-union men in our city, mostly floaters and outsiders, for which the contractors are to blame, as they encourage them to come here and give them work in order to antagonize the unions. After these men have been brought here they are generally found lacking, and in a few days or weeks are turned loose to prey on organized labor, having been coached up to think that they can get as good wages outside the union as in it. The plain fact, however, is that the non-unionists here have been working right along for from 5 to 10 cents per hour less than the union men have been getting.

Despite all that we have had to contend against, we have made wonderful progress, and the strength of our organization has been felt by the employers to such an extent that most of them employ union men and offer no resistance to the enforcement of trade rules. While we feel that, as an organization, we were never in a more prosperous condition, we would ask all traveling carpenters to stay away from Columbus until conditions are more favorable, when due notice will appear in this journal.

J. A. SLANE,
Columbus, Ohio. Local Union 494.

Clarksburg is Strong and Militant.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

As it has been some time since you heard from this part of the vineyard, I take the liberty of sending you these few hastily written lines to let you know that our Union is very much alive and has just closed one of the most successful years in its history. While, perhaps, there may be other Unions in this State that outnumber us in membership, as an organization living up to the principles set forth in our obligation we stand second to none. Taking into consideration the fact that the non-union men we have had to contend with here have outnumbered us four to one, we feel justified in manifesting pride in the success of our undertakings and our ability to enforce all our demands.

In my opinion, the greatest thing in this progressive age is organization. We should feel at once proud and highly honored in having a place in the volunteer organization of labor—an army that is marching forward with victory written upon its banners.

While the past year has been a progressive one with us, we look forward to the year 1903 in full confidence that when its

record is closed it will have proved to be the greatest year in the history of unionism in Clarksburg, as we expect great activity in building and trade movements.

And now, wishing you all a happy new year, and assuring you that you will hear from us occasionally, I remain, yours in brotherhood,
C. P. HOWELL,
Clarksburg, W. Va. Local Union 236.

Doings of the Indiana State Council

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The Indiana State Council of Carpenters met December 31, with twenty-one delegates in attendance and Brother J. G. Fields, of Elwood, in the chair. A committee appointed for the purpose of devising a plan for the division of the State into districts submitted its report, which was concurred in. It was the sense of the delegates present that an effort should be made to come to an understanding and eventually an agreement with the contractors of the entire State as to wages, working hours, etc. With this object in view, the President and Secretary were appointed a committee to confer with the employers and impress them with the advisability of holding joint conferences with our State representatives, the decisions of this body to be final on all questions relating to wages and upon all differences which may arise. The Council has adopted this course, knowing by experience that strikes are very expensive not only to the men involved but also to the public, and that they should be averted by men and employers meeting together and coming to an understanding upon all questions at issue.

We would now call upon all Locals in the State of Indiana to each appoint three delegates and instruct them to attend the next meeting of the Council, to be held February 28, 1903, in Carpenters' Hall, Maryland and Virginia avenues, Indianapolis.

JAMES S. MYERS,
Secretary State Council.

Gadsden is Moving to the Front

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Having been organized now for three years, and not having seen a communication from any of the brethren here within that time, I take the liberty of a few lines in our journal to let you know that the cause of organized labor here is pushing steadily to the front.

Three years ago a little handful of carpenters got together and formed our present Union, No. 271, the pioneer of labor organization in this vicinity. Some time later the retail clerks organized a local in Gadsden. These two organizations battled along against heavy odds, sometimes on top and sometimes hardly knowing where they stood, but never whipped or overwhelmed, and to-day we have the great satisfaction of seeing all the trades getting together and organizing. We now have a brand-new Trades Council, with a representation of five unions and a fair prospect of two more coming in. We also have another union of carpenters and joiners under way, the charter having been applied for.

A great deal of work remains to be done, however, before proper union conditions are established. One of our aims is an eight-hour day for all workers. At present all the building trades work ten hours, while some of the factories and mills work eleven and twelve hours per day. The carpenters have a scale of 20 cents an hour, but there is a strong feeling toward increasing the pay and shortening the hours. With one general, united, energetic and determined effort we feel that we can improve our condition, and until this is done Gadsden should be avoided by all work-seekers.

Shuler Brothers have started the excavations for an immense steel plant lately located here. They have started out as avowed enemies of organized labor, and are offering the immense sum of 90 cents per day. Yours fraternally,

W. T. SPEGAL,
Gadsden, Ala. Local Union 271.

The Scab is Worse Than a Traitor

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In the investigation of the coal strike by the Commissioners, one of the arguments presented by the operators is that every man should be allowed to work for such wages as he is willing to accept, regardless of what is demanded by the organized miners. This is the position also of others who do not understand, or pretend not to understand, the objects of organized labor.

Now, I may be wrong—if I am I hope someone more competent will set me right—but to me it looks this way: As an illustration we will suppose that the United States becomes involved in a war with a foreign power. The Colt Manufacturing Company or the Winchester concern has a large supply of arms and other munitions of war, there is a big demand for them at high prices, and the foreign country offers to purchase them. Would it be right for these companies to sell to the foreign power? They have the goods for sale, the same as the laborer has his working-power for sale.

In the innumerable contests of organized labor with the employing class, labor is the weapon used. If the employers cannot get the labor, they must come to terms of settlement and sign a treaty of peace. But if workmen who do not belong to the union take the places of the strikers, thus supplying arms to the enemy, the struggle is prolonged, the employers finally win, and a reduction of wages is always the result. In such an event, are the strike-breakers simply exercising their right? Are they not robbing their own families and their fellow-workmen? The working class has had sufficient bitter experience to become well acquainted with the strike tactics of the capitalists. It is their universal rule, when the workers are compelled to strike for living wages, to promise high pay to strike-breakers. If they succeed in winning by this or other means, wages are immediately reduced lower than they were before.

Considering the consequences of their acts, I really think that the manufacturer who sells arms to a foreign foe is more to be respected than the scab who is used to reduce every workingman and his family to the level of slaves.

I may be counted as a "crank" on the subject of organized labor, but I cannot help it when I see the condition of the workingmen of my country and observe their mode of living, see them shivering in patched clothing, their children barefooted, ragged, uneducated and often hungry. When I see these things and contrast them with the condition of the employers as they sit in their comfortable offices looking so well dressed and self-important—while in many cases the world would be better off without them—I am obliged to say something, or I should be like a steam boiler without its safety valve. It is partly true that in some cases the working class does not make the best use of improved conditions, but this is no fault of theirs. It is the result of years—yes, ages—of injustice practiced upon them by the possessors of wealth.

Nowadays we often read of great contributions made by millionaires for free libraries and educational institutions, and the press teems with eulogies of their

munificence. But to me it looks different. To me it appears like a reduction of pay—or an advance in the cost of the necessities of life, which amounts to the same thing. These great donations must be made up for somehow. If one will notice, every time John D. Rockefeller makes a "gift" the price of oil jumps up one or two cents. When we consider the amount of oil used we may readily see that instead of giving away anything he has simply increased his dividends. His boasted donation is simply a cloak to conceal the real transaction. And so in most other cases of alleged "public-spirited" donations. A manufacturer gives \$25,000 toward endowing a college (to which, as he well knows, only those able to pay their way are admitted). Immediately afterward he reduces the wages of his employees 10 percent., and in a short time his \$25,000 has paid him 100 per cent. and he has secured a vast amount of free advertising that would have cost him \$100,000 had he paid for it. So where is his self-sacrifice, after all? It was simply a shrewd business transaction.

But I must stop, or I shall be accused of being an anarchist—which I am not. I am only a poor carpenter, which is the most honorable calling in the world. Was not Jesus Christ a carpenter?

J. I. WAITE, R. S.,
Brunswick, Ga. Local Union 865.

One Life's Success

MARGARET SCOTT HALL

He climbed the steeps of learning,
Ambition knew no rest;
Mounted the heights of wisdom,
Toiled to its lofty crest.
He gained the dizzy summit,
Achieved deserved success,
Yet still the soul in longing
Cried out for happiness.

He lacked a noble purpose—
The past for self was spent—
Hence all the hills re-echoed
His sigh of discontent.
He won fame's highest honors,
Yet had not learned to live,
And yearned for something better
That life might have to give.

With pleasure, love and learning,
And all wealth may supply,
He found a humane purpose
Alone could satisfy.
He sought in depths below him—
Lo! grief in floodtide ran,
And there he found a mission
To bless his fellow-man.

He dried the tears of sorrow,
Relieved another's pain
And found, in helping others,
His was the richer gain.
He had no time for grieving
Over a past ill-spent;
Somehow the happy present
Banished his discontent.

Kirkwood, Ga.

About the smallest, meanest and most contemptible fellow on this mundane sphere is the one who uses the union as an excuse for remaining away from his wife and little ones, who never attends the meetings of the union, but instead devotes his time and energies in devising schemes to defraud the "corner grocery" out of another can for himself and his gang of alley booze fighters.—Mixer and Server.

THE workingman owes neither gratitude nor loyalty to his boss. The one who acts upon such false motives cannot but fail in the duty of mutual aid he owes to his fellow-workers.

EXPULSIONS

F. H. Wilson, late treasurer of Local Union 1023, Orange, Tex., has been expelled by that union for misappropriation of funds belonging to the Brotherhood.

Movements for Better Conditions

LOCAL UNION 719, FREEPORT, ILL.—We are still working ten hours here, and for wages lower than those paid to carpenters in any other town in Northern Illinois. Now we have inaugurated a movement to secure the nine-hour day, which the contractors are averse to granting. As difficulty appears to be unavoidable, we would request all carpenters to stay away until we have gained our point.

LOCAL UNION 384, ASHEVILLE, N. C.—We have made a strong demand for the eight-hour day, to take effect on May 1. While we believe that most of the contractors will be level-headed enough to grant our demand, some of them may offer resistance, and it would be well for all mechanics to keep away from this locality until further notice. There are plenty of idle men walking the streets anyhow. Though work is dull at present, we are hopeful of better times next summer. Our Local Union is in fine condition, and we have a strong Building Trades Council with which all crafts in the building line are affiliated.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Sharpsburg, Pa.	Bowling Green, Ohio.
Sheridan, Wyo.	Albert Lea, Minn.
Girardville, Pa.	Grand Island, Neb.
Valdosta, Ga.	Tottenville, S. I., N. Y.
Newnan, Ga.	Atlanta, Ga.
Reno, Nev.	South Amboy, N. J.
Fremont, Neb.	Longmont, Colo.
Golden, Colo.	Hattiesburg, Miss.
Clovis, Cal.	Greenville, S. C.
Clearfield, Pa.	Santa Monica, Cal.
Franklin, Ind.	Watertown, Wis.
Cherryvale, Kan.	Red Bank, N. J.
Greenville, S. C.	Mitchell, So. Dak.
Perry, N. Y.	Toronto Junction, Ont.
Boston, Mass.	Chase City, Va.
Economy, Pa.	Holland, Mich.
Petersburg, Va.	Pomona, Cal.
Prescott, Ariz.	Santa Anna, Cal.
Hugo, I. T.	Clinton, Ill.
Johnstown, Pa.	Idaho Falls, Idaho.
Quanah, Texas.	St. Augustine, Fla.
Lima, Ohio.	Morganton, N. C.

Total—Forty-four Local Unions.

Heads of Two Big Unions

On January 27th last the officers and members of the executive boards of the United Mine Workers of America and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the two largest and wealthiest labor organizations in the world, held a social meeting at the offices of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in the Stevenson building. It is the first meeting of that nature that has ever been held between international bodies.

Those who were present were President John Mitchell, Secretary Wilson and the members of the executive board of the Mine Workers, and President Huber, Secretary Duffy and the Executive Board of the carpenters.

The meeting was purely a social one, but during the evening short talks were made on the necessity of a closer bond of unity among the great labor organizations of the country, and plans were discussed as to the best manner by which the desired result would be obtained.—*Indianapolis News.*

Eight Hours in Germany

The printing trades of Germany have agreed on a uniform wage scale and working hours to govern the whole German Empire. The working hours are fixed at nine per day, with "intervals," but the actual working time must not exceed eight hours a day. All disputes must be submitted to an arbitration board composed equally of employers and employees.

He Gets the Blame

The most abused man in the ranks of organized labor is he who tries to better the condition of his fellow workers. It does not matter how sincere he is, or whether he is paid for the time he loses. And it is often the case that the man who does the most work in this line is the less thanked, not to say paid. Employers call him an agitator, and assert if it were not for him they could hire cheaper help. Employers do not stop to think that the poorest paid people in the land to-day are the officers of the labor organizations. If some of them had to do the work gratis that is performed by good and true union men they would throw up their hands in holy horror. The labor agitator is a benefactor. It is through his efforts that fair wages and short hours are granted; it is he who fights the battles of his many followers, and it is he who is first discharged when occasion requires a laying off or a reduction of expenses. He is a bold, bad man—in the eyes of the employer. And yet this same agitator may have a large family to support, and the time he loses is his own loss. A labor organization without an agitator might as well not exist. The men who stomp the corridors of the legislative halls looking after labor legislation are also dubbed agitators. What should you call the well paid lawyers who look after the interests of corporations around the capital? They are not agitators. Oh, no! They must be called legal gentlemen. It is only the man who has the courage to voice the sentiments of the oppressed toiler that is an agitator.—*Miners' Agent.*

Who Shall Save?

Who shall save? Our land lies captive
To monopolistic powers,
And the plaint of woe sounds stronger
Through the hunger-haunted hours,
Myriad human hearts are broken
As the wheels of commerce grind;
Business greed has got its clutches
On the heart of human kind.

Who shall save? Not party tricksters
Who are shouted into fame,
And who hypnotize the masses.
By the glitter of a name,
They are paid to trick and trifle
To attain a private end,
Theirs is but to bribe and barter
Not to alter or to mend.

Who shall save? Not they who linger
In the shadow of a cross,
They who find sweet consolation
In the fact of earthly loss.
All the honest strife of labor
Is to them a passing breath,
What have they to do with living
When their life begins with death?

Who shall save? Not all the wise ones
Who have learned what schools could tell;
Those whose economic knowledge
Finds vent in a college yell.
Theirs is but to plod and ponder
In a dull, parrotic way;
They are more concerned with mummies
Than the living of to-day.

Who shall save? The ones that suffer
All the wrongs that others give;
They whose hardest task in living
Is to get enough to live,
They who wear the chains shall break
them
With the might of right alone;
They who need a savior chiefest
Shall be saviors of their own.

Who shall save? Why, you, the people!
Fountain of all law and life!
You whose mandate still has virtue
To bring harmony from strife.
Unjust laws shall melt before you
Like the snowdrifts in a thaw;
There's no right that your decision
Cannot change into a law.
CHARLES CASSON, in *Coming Nation.*

When trusts and monopolies fix the prices of goods on one hand and the rate of wages on the other, what remedy has either the public or labor for relief?

Forced to Return Union Funds

The Supreme Court, at Buffalo, N. Y., recently decided a case which is of interest to organized labor in general. Some members of a bakery wagon drivers' union appropriated the organization's money, divided it among themselves and proceeded to break up the local union. Suit was instituted by the Bakers' International Union to recover the property of the union. The court decided that the members who had seen fit to appropriate the union's funds must return the money, and ruled that the by-laws and constitution of a union are a binding contract, the terms of which must be met by all members of the organization. It also held that seven members in good standing constituted a local union under the laws of the bakers, and that those who leave the union cannot claim any of its property.

Furniture Woods

Satinwood is imported from Cuba and St. Domingo in small hewn logs, and larger wood comes from Central and Southern India and Ceylon. It has a fine hard grain, similar to boxwood, and for furniture and decoration, where cost is a secondary consideration, it is peerless; while its beautiful shade of canary color, especially when well figured, lends itself admirably to decorative purposes. It can, however, never become a popular wood, owing to the small supply and the great cost of working.

Teak is found principally in India, Burmah, and Siam. Of all woods which are not too heavy or too hard to work sweetly under the saw, teak possesses the greatest number of desirable properties. It is also a handsome wood, and will take a fine polish. It is therefore suitable for the best class of constructive and decorative work. It does not lend itself to the production of cheap furniture, but for heavy constructive work, high-class shop fronts, and for interior decoration it is eminently suitable.

Amboyna receives its name from one of the Molucca Islands of the Malay Archipelago. It is essentially a veneer wood, and forms very rich panels, or can be used for inlaid bands.

Canary wood is one of the largest trees of the Atlantic forests. It is of fine texture, of a pale canary color, and as it is easily worked its uses are illimitable for interior finish, moldings, and furniture.

Satin walnut is hard, heavy, and susceptible of a beautiful polish. Being fairly easy to work it will maintain a position as a furniture wood so long as its price remains low. The color is a light brown, streaked with red, with a large percentage of whitish sapwood.

Camphor wood, grown in Japan and Formosa, is used for entomological drawers, cabinets, etc.

Jack tree is cultivated throughout India. The heartwood is of a rich yellow or yellowish-brown color, even grained, and moderately hard. It darkens on exposure, and is used for cabinet work, backs of brushes, etc.

Among woods used chiefly for inlays may be mentioned snakewood and cocowood from British Guiana, and cocoanut or porcupine wood from Trinidad.

Muskwood is grown in Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania, and is of a brownish-yellow color, richly figured at the butt, being useful for cabinet work.

Honeysuckle is a finely-figured wood of a reddish color, hard, and useful for cabinet work, etc.

Huon pine, from Tasmania, is a beautifully marked wood. It takes a good polish, and is used for cabinet work, but it is now extremely rare.

Capital and Labor

Sitting in the Waldorf cafe, we were discussing some deep problems of the day, trying to photograph them, as it were, on the brain. The question of Capital and Labor came up.

"Can you tell me, colonel, what is the difference between Capital and Labor?" was asked of a retired officer of the engineer corps, U. S. A.

"I flatter myself that I can, sir," said the colonel. "Some time before my old and very dear friend, William H. Vanderbilt, died, he was run down by an unruly team at Fleetwood Park. His injuries did not amount to a scratch, sir, but they caused a panic in Wall street and the newspapers published from two to four columns about it. At the same instant a brickmason fell from the top of a wall he was building, and broke his neck. One-twentieth of a column answered for him. That, sir, is the difference between Capital and Labor.—*New York Press.*

Like Jackals at a Feast

Do you want to know how cheap men are? Then hang out a sign "Men wanted" on any street in any city and see the swarm of ragged, hungry men who will gather around it like jackals to a feast, offering themselves to do any work, no matter how vile, dangerous or dishonest—only asking for enough food to keep them from starving. Could any slave-owner have secured services so cheap? Could he have put out such a sign and filled his cotton-field? Did the black man have to beg for masters? No! Able-bodied slaves were sought and brought a price besides the cost of house, food, clothing and care of family. Even babies were estimated at \$100 each, and cost and care of raising. Is it so to-day with white babies? Are they cared for? Were ever slave babies murdered because mothers could not keep them? O! wage-earners of America, can you not see that your condition is worse than chattel-slavery, that there must be something wrong with the system that forces you to be worse than slaves? Learn even now that your only hope lies in organization, agitation and education.—*Paterson Labor Standard.*

American Methods Cause General Strike

It may not be generally known that the recent general strike movement in the city of Geneva, Switzerland, was caused by the inauguration of the "American system" and the application of American methods in the management of street railway affairs. A few months ago the control of the street-car system was transferred to a new company composed of English and American capitalists. Under the direction of an American superintendent some innovations of American origin were introduced that caused great dissatisfaction among the street-car men and their sympathizers. While the old company had made provision for an increase in the pay of employees remaining in its service a certain number of years, the American superintendent discharged the old employees in short order. Another innovation was the inauguration of the detective system and the employment of a large number of overseers and "spotters," most of them females. This aroused the indignation of the employees and the working population to such a degree that it finally culminated in a general strike of nearly all the organized trades. The strike, it will be remembered, proved a failure owing to lack of organization, want of discipline and the interference of the federal militia.

OBITUARY

Notices under this head cost \$2.00 each.

LOCAL UNION 1036, Paterson, N. J.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, THOMAS CONLON; and
WHEREAS, We deeply regret his death, as we lose in him a good member, one who was respected and esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and relations; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that the charter of our Union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a page of our minutes be set aside for these resolutions, and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

F. VAN BRUSCHOTEN,
EDWARD REIHL,
CHARLES BLEWETT, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 708, West Newton, Mass.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, GEORGE NICHOLSON; be it

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother our Union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and a good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be presented to the family of the deceased brother, and that a copy be sent to the United Labor News of Canon City and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JAMES H. CHRISTIE,
CHARLES A. KING,
ROSEWELL C. ROSS, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 23, Worcester, Mass.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Master Builder of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our worthy brother, GEORGE SPRING; and
WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our union, one respected by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of the Almighty, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother and tender to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minute book as a tribute of respect, a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. W. ANDERSON,
WM. J. FORD,
ALEX. CAMPBELL, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 43, Hartford, Conn.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, F. C. Walz; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to Brother Walz and his family our sincere sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and his family, that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. J. HANNOX,
G. E. MISKILL,
T. B. CUMMINGS, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 637, Hamilton, O.
WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take unto Himself our beloved brother, JOHN HOWENSTINE; and
WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member, one who enjoyed the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that the members of this Local, in meeting assembled, do extend to the bereaved family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that they be spread upon our minutes, and a copy for-

warded to the Butler County Press and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

S. E. DAVIS,
W. A. STEWART, } Committee.
A. W. SIMS,

LOCAL UNION 574, Middletown, N. Y.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, JAMES SHORT; and

WHEREAS, The deceased was a member in good standing in our Brotherhood, a good citizen, honest, upright and industrious, deserving the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Short we lose one of our most respected members, a man who with few faults had many virtues; one who was ever ready to help a friend and brother in distress; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes, and a copy furnished to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN SCHINDLER,
GEORGE DRAKE,
LEWIS WOOD, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 990, Baltimore, Md.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler to remove from our midst our friend and companion, FREDERICK KEIL, who departed this life on July 27, 1902; and

WHEREAS, The memory of him who has been prominent among men is continued after his death, this Brotherhood desires to give expression to the sense of loss we feel in the death of our esteemed brother who has passed on and entered into his rest; therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow in submission to this decree of Divine Providence and deeply mourn our loss; and be it further

Resolved, That we feel in his death that the Brotherhood has lost one whose every thought and action was for the welfare and advancement of Local Union, No. 990, of Baltimore, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and be it further

Resolved, That we desire to extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy be engrossed and presented to the bereaved family.

CHARLES R. CALDWELL,
STEPHEN ENSON, } Committee.

This is not a Cheap Country

The trade unions of the United States stand solid as the everlasting mountains, an obstacle to every attempt to make this a cheap country. We want dear things, and we insist that men, women and children shall be dear and not cheap. We have set the standard of living high, and do not propose to lower it one iota. We fully realize that the luxuries of the past have become the necessities of today, and we propose to enjoy, not only the necessities of life, but some of the luxuries as well. While it is true that we live better than our fathers, we hope for, and shall struggle in order that our children shall find life even better worth living than we have found it.

The trade union is not in the world to tear down the good and promote evil. It is here to day by day protect the workers in their industrial environment from injustice, imposition and wrong, and by the gradual development of the individual member, work out the true solution of the labor question.—The Tailor.

ENORMOUS as were the profits of the Steel Trust in the first year of its existence, reports so far issued indicate that its second year will yield far larger revenues to its members. Meanwhile, the death-rate from so-called "accidents" in the steel mills has not been reduced, a number of the union mills have been closed, and a large part of the employees in other mills have been given the option of accepting a reduction of wages or being laid off for six months or more. Great is prosperity!

FINANCIAL REPORT

Disbursements for Month Ending
December 31, 1902

Death Claims, Nos. 1211 to 1355, \$15,550 00	
Litigation—Bringerzu claim, L. U. 309	20 00
Donation to Miners,	455 00
Organizing, Investigations, etc.—	
Ford, W. J., Pottstown, Pa.	7 00
McFarlane, W. B., Western States	314 18
Lathrop, Guy, L. U. 1275	20 00
Fildew, Francis, Michigan	6 00
Rowland, D. P., Louisville, Ky.	53 00
Grimes, J. F., Florida	183 00
Garrod, Alfred, Lisbon, Ohio	6 00
Sawyer, D. D., L. U. 1348	16 20
Wheeler, F. C., L. U. 1343	10 00
Brooks, John, L. U. 1320	16 28
Nugent, E. J., L. U. 1354	20 00
Rich, H. T., Kentucky	18 20
Shields, Wm., New Eng. States	130 31
Burgess, W. H., Southern States	150 50
Biggins, Wm., Maryland	208 05
Cruise, T., L. U. 1238 and 965	35 30
Delagrange, L. C., L. U. 350	16 91
Gaston, John T., Southern States	231 08
Guerin, T. M., New York	127 80
Henry, W. L., Middle West	121 43
Kent, S. J., Western States	175 09
Buckley, E., Philadelphia and vic.	107 50
Livingston, S. H., Atlanta	79 50
Quinn, A. A., New Jersey	98 74

General Office—	
Salaries and clerk hire	1,102 88
Postage and stamped envelopes	127 80
Telegrams	52 58
Rent—Philadelphia	75 00
Rent—Indianapolis, on account	50 00
Rent P. O. Box	1 10
Desk	20 00
Sundries	28 69

THE CARPENTER—	
Printing and mailing, on account	1,600 00
Special writings	31 00

Supplies for Locals—	
Ledgers and books	237 90
Emblems and Pins	400 00
Seals and daters	41 30
Prepaid expressage	164 15

Office Fixtures—	
One case	74 50
Furniture repair conv.	9 25
Typewriter repairs	24 00

Miscellaneous—	
Huber, Wm. D. (G. P.), trav. exp.	44 76
Duffy, Frank (G. S.), trav. exp.	100 25
Tax to A. F. of L. for November	400 00
Printing extra copies Proceedings	300 00

Covering returned checks—	
L. U. 135, Allentown, Pa.	27 60
L. U. 904, Jacksonville, Fla.	12 60
L. U. 1262, Chillicothe, Mo.	7 25
L. U. 1090, Philadelphia, Pa.	32 00
L. U. 546, Olean, N. Y.	6 25

Convention A. F. of L., N. O.—	
Wheeler, F. C.	66 00
Slayton, J. W.	51 75
Bohnen, Geo. J.	13 60

Compilation of Vote on Amendments to Constitution—	
Cunningham, S. G.	232 30
Flagg, A. M.	175 50
Featherston, D. F.	150 50

Gen. Ex. Board Meeting—	
Workman, W.	50 00
Sullivan, T. J.	100 00
Post, D. A.	75 00
Ogletree, J. P.	100 00
Wellman, Chas.	75 00
Ainey, Jos.	100 00
Meyer, Henry	150 00
Moving Headquarters, on acct.	383 00

Total.....\$24,870 58

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Albany, N. Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Delaware avenue.
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Asheville, N. C.—J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main.
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Jas. Neill, 7 Warren ter.
Austin, Tex.—J. Geggie, Box 182.
Baltimore, Md.—George Griffen.
Beaumont, Tex.—J. J. Slaymaker.
Birmingham, Ala.—R. E. L. Connolly, Box 55.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 390 Tremont st.; C. A. McDonald, 390 Tremont st.
Bramard, Minn.—M. J. Williams.
Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, Carpenters' Hall, 176 Fairfield ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Myles Walker, 54 Spruce st.
Cambridge, Mass.—Thomas Chisholm, 622 Massachusetts ave.
Charleston, S. C.—R. A. Williams, 82 Nassau.
Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View road.
Chicago, Ill.—A. W. Simpson, President, 502 Garden City Block; Assistants, Geo. Ratcliff and Fred Lenke, 502 Garden City Block; No. 1, W. G. Schardt, 503 Garden City Block and Wm. Loos, 40 Morgan Place; No. 10, J. McHenry, 3856 State st. (Room 1a); No. 58, Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 503 Garden City Block No. 181, T. F. Church, 336 W. Brie st.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. House, 1318 Walnut st.
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Otto Lade, 83 Prospect st.
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1073 Atchison st.

Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
Dayton, O.—F. H. Davis, 876 N. Main st.
Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storkel, 16 Roby st.
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Batton, 68 Floridast.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave. West.
East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glendon Place.
East St. Louis, Ill.—C. R. Palmer, 318 Missouri avenue.
Elizabeth, N. J.—John T. Cosgrove, 709 Elizabeth st.
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeson, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839 Davis st.
Fort Worth, Tex.—J. C. Patterson.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Ed. Schuler, 720 Fulton.
Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Claremont ave.
Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st. Carl A. Nelson, 4216 Euclid ave.
Leavenworth, Kan.—C. F. M. Deweese, 425 Shawnee st.
Louisville, Ky.—J. Meyer, 1101 Ash st.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Block.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—J. T. Hall, 355 2d st.
Milwaukee, Wis.—W. Teichert, 6th and Chestnut sts.
Minneapolis, Minn.—L. U. 7, F. D. Furlong, 2106 25th ave., North.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 850 a Sanguinet.
Nashville, Tenn.—J. R. Turbeville, 17th and Shelby ave.
Newark, N. J.—J. I. Skinner, 386 Clinton ave.
Newton, Mass.—R. C. Ross, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.
New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.
New York City (Brooklyn)—R. Beatty, 33 Dean st.; H. Erickson, 288 Degraw st.
New York City (Bronx)—C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.
New York City (Manhattan)—T. C. Walsh, 2329 Bassford ave., Bronx, W. S.; Robert Thompson, 77 W. 95th st.; Louis Hecht, 240 E. 80th st., East Side. (Shops)—Geo. J. Bohnen, 1636 2d ave. (Stairbuilders)—Emil Haar, 816 E. 134th st.
New York City (Queen's Borough)—Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.; E. F. Class, Boulevard, cor. Hummels ave., Rockaway Beach.
Niagara Falls—Wm. H. English, 238 3d st.
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st.
Oklahoma, O. T.—C. E. Cooper, 220-222 Broadway.
Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.
Paterson, N. J.—Fred. Swift, Helvetia Hall.
Peoria, Ill.—F. M. Risch, 216 Main st.
Philadelphia, Pa.—A. Lemerhitt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Wm. McClain, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; E. Walsh, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; M. Costello, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; J. J. Keely (Cabinet Shops and Mills) N. E. cor. Broad and Race.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—N. F. Storm, 6637 Rousin ave., E. E.
Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Blenis.
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.
Providence, R. I.—T. F. Kearney, 96 Mathewson st.
Roanoke, Va.—T. H. Pettus, 424 5th st., S. E.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.
Rock Island, Ill.—J. J. Ford, Room 14, Buford Building.
Salt Lake City—R. E. Curry, 233 S. 7th West.
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.
Schenectady, N. Y.—A. F. Wiley, P. O. Box 1030.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
Shreveport, La.—Jas. Cannon, 321 Caddo st.
St. Louis, Mo.—A. A. McFarland, 1306 Olive st.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Wm. Hayes, 1618 Hogan st.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
St. Paul, Minn.—J. B. Morrison, 151 Martin.
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.
Springfield, Mass.—G. W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.
Superior, Minn.—G. A. Hunter, 1727 Logan ave., West Superior.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm avenue.
Toledo, O.—H. O. Shewell, 1024 Madeleine st.
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
Trenton, N. J.—T. Ford, 505 Hamilton ave.
Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6, Warder Bldg.
Waterbury, Conn.—Stephen A. Dudley, Box 680.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—D. F. Grover, 219 N. River.
Worcester, Mass.—Jos. Marc-Aurile, 14 Fairmount ave.
Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott st.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 379 Ashburton avenue.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed.
Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

Practical Geometry

G. D. INSKIP.

THE writer has at different times been requested by brother carpenters to show why the run or seat of a hip or valley and its length give the side cuts. The run or seat (or, more correctly, base) of any right-angled hip or valley will give the propor-

ner that is erroneous, for it is not the base of hip, although in a right-angled hip it happens to be so.

In the problem before us Fig. 1 shows the conditions of such a case. We have a square whose sides are 37 by 37. $e a$ equals $a f$, and if a line through $e v$ was extended, and a line from a (square with $a v$) was drawn to cut the line from $e v$ at y , then $y a$ will be equal to $a v$. Hence its base is taken.

But the question is, why are these conditions? In a right-angled hip the sides are equal. Now, the length of base $a v$ is found by laying out to scale, or by square root. For getting angles, scale is accurate enough for all purposes. The length of $a v$ (or, more correctly, $a y$) is $52\frac{1}{8}$, because 37 times $52\frac{1}{8}$, divided by 37, equals $52\frac{1}{8}$. This is the governing principle.

We will pass on to a problem of unequal pitches, as in Fig. 2. The sides of hip are 21, the half width of building is 37, the base $a v$ is $42\frac{1}{2}$ (let these represent eighths of inches) and can be drawn out by the student. 21 times $42\frac{1}{2}$, divided

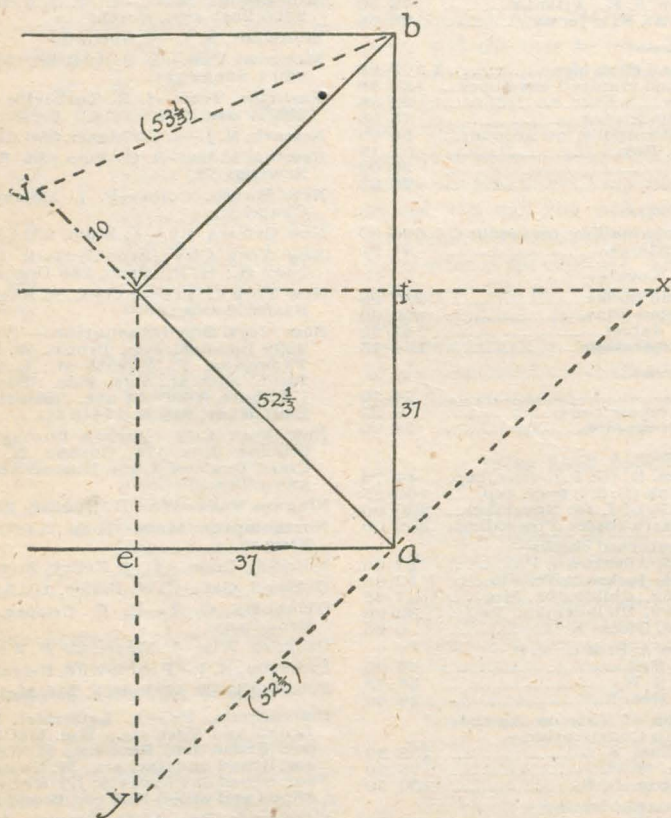


Fig. 1.

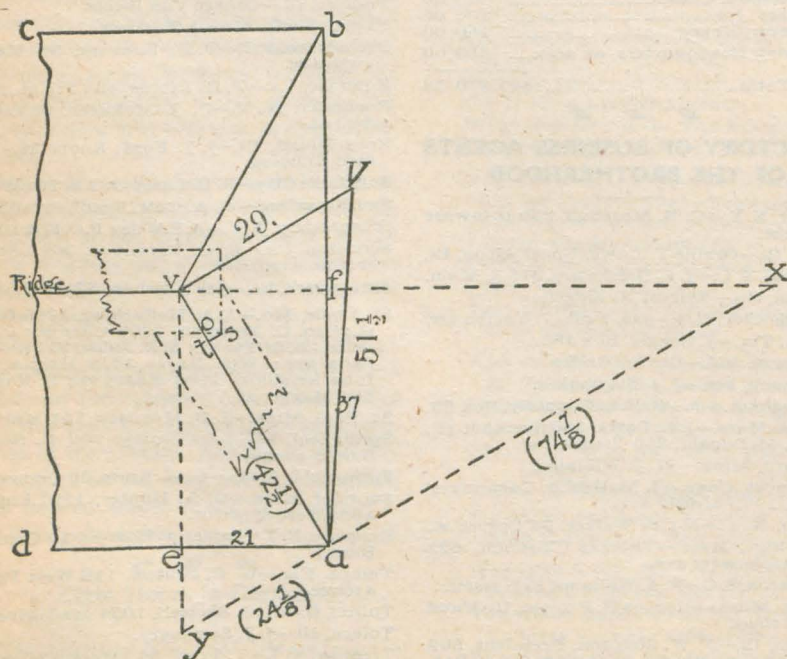


Fig. 2.

tion to be used in conjunction with the length of hip. On this plan only will these proportions be accurate. Some writers have promulgated this rule, but have not given the reason why, and then only on right-angled hips and in a man-

ner that is erroneous, for it is not the base of hip, although in a right-angled hip it happens to be so. 37 times $42\frac{1}{2}$, divided by 21, equals $74\frac{7}{8}$ eighths, or $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches. These are the proportions that are to be used on one side of the square, with the hip or valley length on the other. Length of hip al-

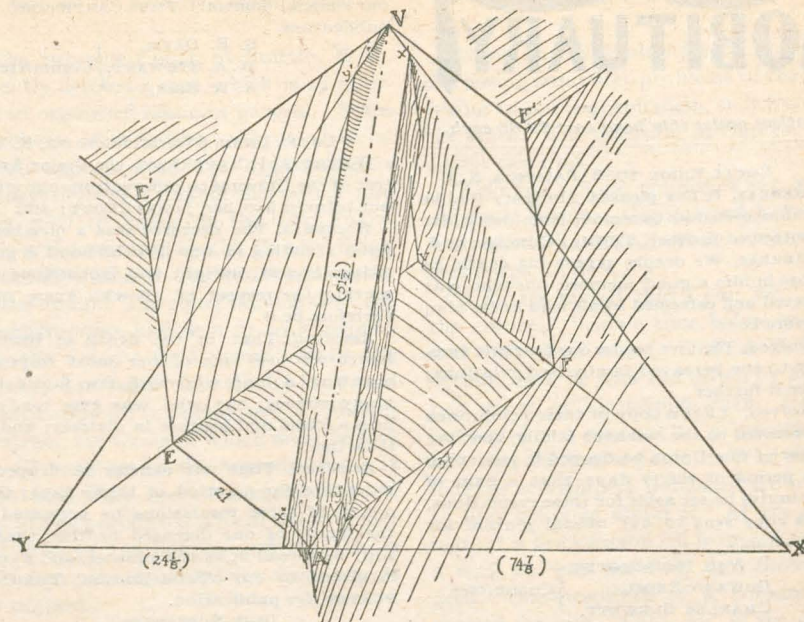


Fig. 3.

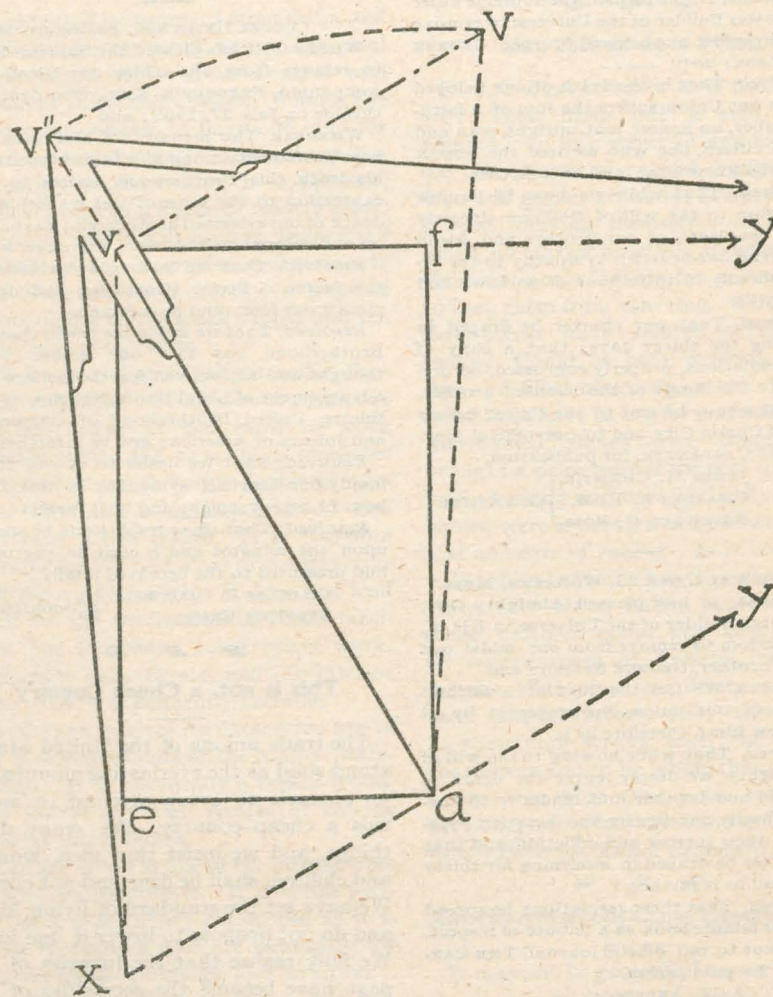


Fig. 4.

ways gives cut. Or let us say, $51\frac{1}{2}$ eighths equal $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches; for it is obvious that if we place a piece of cardboard along the line $y a x$ and raise it up the distance $v v'$ the points x and y will be in the plane, which may be better understood by the isometric sketch at Fig. 3. A graphical method is shown at Fig. 4 on the same principle, but is projected on its ground plan, showing the length of hip; the run $a x$ one side of square and hip length on the other making the two short sides of a triangle.

Laminated Curved Work

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

THE trend of modern joinery being in the direction of the most difficult form of work, done rapidly and cheaply, I submit the following method of doing curved or twisted designs as the simplest and most rapid existent.

It consists of building up in a number of small pieces some bent or twisted piece of carpenter work of any detail,

such as twisted door-heads, jambs or casings, stair strings for staircases, of semi-circular or elliptic plans, etc., and this can be done without trouble, as follows:

Let us take $A-B-C-D$ (Fig. 1) as the part plan of a semi-elliptic stairway com-

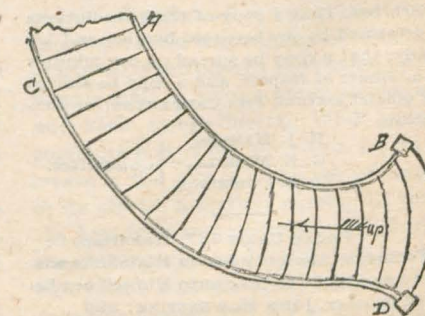


Fig. 1.—Plan of Elliptic Stair.

mencing at the first floor and ending at the second, and proceed to build up the strings by "lamination."

At the outset, I would state that the larger the curve is the easier the work will be, and that different arcs will necessitate different widths of stuff, those of short radius requiring narrow pieces, and

long radii wider, according to outline of the curves. Elliptic and other curves like Fig. 1 must have their pieces so proportioned as to form a regular continuous sweep without breaks or kinks, as Fig. 2. The best laminated work is composed of tongued and grooved stuff, varying from $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $1\frac{1}{8}$ " in thickness, bent on a mold or drum, glued on the edges and retained in position with thin pine strips, steamed

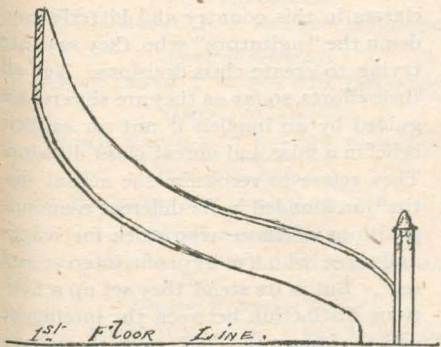


Fig. 2.—Elevation of String.

or bent and glued and nailed to the backs or insides in the manner represented at Fig. 3.

This job of joinery, if done in a careful and workmanlike manner in a warm shop, with dry pine and good, hot, strong glue, will maintain its position in any house unless jarred or strained when moving or setting, so that the method is cheap and almost always available for sweeps of any curvature.

Some skill and science are necessary on the part of the carpenter in determining the widths required for the arcs, which must be done before the stuff is ordered from the mill. So I would recommend that the plan be laid out half or full size on a floor, and then each curve be spaced out to the most workable sizes, as $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", 2", 3", 4", $4\frac{1}{2}$ ", 6" or more, as desired, always watching to get the edge joints

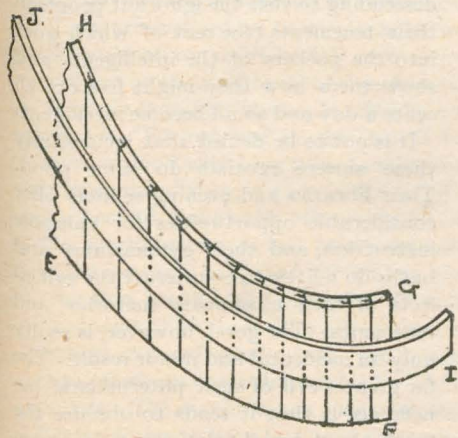


Fig. 3.

as tight as possible and close, so as to glue strongly.

In the buildings, liquid fish or Le Page's cold glue can be advantageously used unless it be very cold weather and the place not artificially heated, as is sometimes the case in winter when stairs are being built, door jambs, grounds, etc., are being set, or any other carpenter work in progress which must be done before the scratch-coat is spread. If very cold, the glue must be heated and kept hot, for whether the laminations be concave or convex the joints must be close and solid, and not bear only on the arrises.

It need scarcely be added that this comparatively simple operation will enable the carpenter to build up a piece of curved work to any thickness, and give great strength, with a small expenditure of labor and materials.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WHEN you reflect that labor seldom, if ever, gets a just proportion of its production, do you ever consider whose fault it is? Is it the fault of the many or the few? And are you one of the many?

Is the Limitation of Apprentices in Carpentry an Evil?

To discuss this properly it would be well to compare the old with the new. At the present time the lad is kept at school until he is 16 or 18 years of age. Then, if he has any inclination to learn carpentry, he secures a job with a builder as apprentice, generally commencing to learn his business by driving the team. After a year at this branch of carpenter work he will have become familiar with the handling of material, the names of different woods, and technical terms used in the trade. Perhaps by this time the firm has secured another apprentice, and the first one gives up his job as teamster to the younger one. And he then gets to work at carpentering. After a few months, if he is a willing lad, he will be able to lay floors, rough-board and shingle as well as the average man, and in many cases will have all the opportunities to become proficient in these branches, being so much cheaper than the journeyman. If the boss gets a good run of work for the three years during which the apprentice is to learn the business, he may complete his apprenticeship; but oftentimes the employer has been slack of work, and perhaps has three or more apprentices, who have to look for a job elsewhere, completing their apprenticeship at their earliest convenience. According to the circumstances, or the work he is given to do, the present-day apprentice is apprentice and journeyman by turns.

Now, in comparison, the old-time apprentice secured a job and made an agreement to work five years for his employer. The rate of wage was decided, generally a graded rate, and the lad was sure to be employed all the time. In those days an apprentice never had to worry over being out of work. Probably the lad began to learn the trade by sandpapering mouldings, and right here commenced carpenter work, being taught not to spoil the sharp edges, etc. For a year he would do very little more than attend to the journeyman. Occasionally, if in the shop, he might be allowed to mortice stock, either by hand or machine. Perhaps he might have to prime the joinery work. After the first year he would be allowed to plane upstock, true and out of wind, and, if a capable lad, at the end of three years could make a fairly good door or sash and take his place with the men on outside work. From now until his last year he would be perfecting himself in all kinds of work, and his employer was then able to obtain a good compensation for the instruction given.

There is one class of apprentices, however, who are the outgrowth of the changes in carpentry and who could not so readily find employment thirty-five years ago—those who have "worked at it some." Being out of employment or pining for an outdoor job in the spring-time, in preference to taking care of looms or lathes for ten long hours they ask a boss carpenter for work. At this time of year he generally wants men the worst way, and can always use a big percentage of rough carpenters. So the would-be carpenter or apprentice gets a job, generally receiving about one-half to two-thirds the pay of a mechanic, and in justice to him it must be said that he generally earns his money. After working at the business for a few months or years, in proportion to his self-confidence or audacity, he becomes a journeyman.

It is right here where the limitation of apprentices is necessary, as there is a large proportion of carpenter work that can be done by any ordinary man, with the assistance of a foreman to direct and lay out the work. In fact, in many cases the good mechanic has trained his eye

and hand to such an extent that where muscular ability counts for the greater success he can only just hold his own with the man apprentice. On the other hand, if the finished workman was employed only on the work which needed his skill he would be idle a great part of the time.

To understand this still better, it would be well to realize that the necessary limitations on apprentices, of the last mentioned class especially, should be proportioned to the amount of rough work in carpentry.

With a view to keeping a supply of carpenters to fill the places of the old "chips" as they drop off or retire, it would be better if an apprenticeship system could be found that was suitable to modern requirements, which are totally different from those of old.

Although some men may learn enough about carpenter work to earn a good living after one year's experience, it does not follow that they are carpenters. Nor does it follow that, because a man has served five years as an apprentice, he is a mechanic. But to stipulate and regulate through the unions that it is necessary for an apprentice to serve three years before he can be called a carpenter would certainly tend to make better mechanics. Especially so if the employers were parties to an agreement regulating the manner in which an apprentice should become a mechanic.

In conclusion, the limitation of apprentices should be directed, as far as possible, toward eliminating the class of men who to-day merely exploit the trade, lower the standard of workmanship, discredit the just claims of good mechanics and demoralize the entire craft. Men who work at carpentering during the summer and at weaving, polishing, gunsmithing, etc., during the winter will never develop into esteemed workmen or self-respecting and worthy union men.

In limiting apprenticeship in this manner, the unions would only be following the example of many trade associations and professions that now legally prescribe the methods of entering their ranks and enforce compliance with their rules.

British Unions

The report of the chief labor correspondent of the Board of Trade on trades-unionism for 1901 shows that the separate unions number 1236, with a total membership of 1,922,780. During the year the unions decreased sixteen in number, and the membership increased 12,166, an increase of 6 per cent. compared with an increase of 5.9 in 1900, and of 9.4 in 1899.

The falling off in the rate of growth is attributed to the downward movement in the labor market. The figures indicate that the membership of the unions, especially in the less skilled industries, tends to expand more rapidly in the years of improving trade, while the trend is checked or even shows actual decline in the periods of diminishing employment.

The income in 1901 of a hundred of the principal unions, which include more than 50 per cent. of the total membership, was £2,062,000 and the expenditures £1,556,000. One-eighth of this expenditure was devoted to labor disputes and two-thirds to other benefits, the remainder being devoted to working and miscellaneous expenses. The accumulated funds at the end of the year amounted to £4,162,000, equalling 71 shillings 8 pence per head. The figures on income, expenditures and accumulated funds show an increase over 1900, both absolutely and proportionately to the membership. The accumulated funds during the year rose over £400,000.

The Apprentice and His Tools

[The following extract from an article in the *American Machinist* by "Mr. Martin" contains some things our younger readers may profit by.—Ed.]

Now I have the glue on these boards and am ready to drive some brads in and can't find my hammer.

"John, have you got my hammer? I do wish you would try and get some tools of your own. I don't mind lending mine, but it is such a nuisance and inconvenience to me and takes up a lot of my time. You first started by asking my permission to take them, now you say nothing but come and help yourself. You take them and never think of returning them unless I ask for them, and when I do get them back they are in bad order. You borrow my planes, wood bits, chisels, oil stone, and even my pencil. Can't you scrape up a pencil some place? What are you doing with my inch chisel? You have one of your own; why don't you use that?"

"I tried to use it, Mr. Martin, but it is too dull, and I knew yours would be sharp."

"John, if you want to learn the trade you must learn to keep your tools in order. You can't do work without tools, and you can't do it with dull tools. If you are going to learn this trade you'd better start in at once and buy some. Get a few at a time, what you need most, and be sure and get nothing but the best. Didn't you tell me you took a piece of calico to a hop last Saturday night and it cost you three bucks? If you had put those three dollars into tools don't you think they would do you more good and leave you something to show for it? Some fine morning you will wake up and find you are obliged to look for work in another shop; then you will wish you had given more of your attention to your trade and tools, and not so much of your time to calico and money for hops. Journeymen are not obliged to, and do not care to, lend tools to any person, and less so to apprentices, because they do not understand how to take proper care of them. When I was an apprentice, I took great pleasure in new tools when I knew they were my own, and they gave me a kind of ambition to care for and work with them. Try to keep yourself and your bench tidy. You have had that old, dirty, torn apron on until it can stand up alone. A clean apron doesn't cost much, and your bench looks like a pawnshop window. When you lay anything on it you have to get a search warrant to find it. Learn to be neat. Don't forget what I said about saving your money and getting a few tools."

Ebony, the Wood of Kings

While many of the hardwoods in use at the present day are of comparatively recent introduction, ebony was known and highly esteemed by a number of ancient races and used by them for kingly and other purposes. While the name ebony is given to the wood of several varieties of trees, all kinds are of great density and dark color, the heaviest varieties being, as a rule, also the darkest. There are three varieties of ebony well known in the trade. The ebony from the Gaboon coast of Africa is the darkest. The Madagascar ebony is the densest. The Macassar ebony furnishes the largest pieces. London is still the chief mart for this wood, and from there it is shipped to the various countries in which it is used for manufacturing purposes.—*Popular Mechanics*.

The painstaking and careful apprentice becomes the fine, skilful mechanic.

The Carpenter

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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1903

The Liberality of Our Masters

BY HAL SCRYVER.

THE study of past history shows us that every ruling class, when it becomes conscious that its right to rule is being seriously questioned by the subject class, becomes at the same time frightened and enraged, and therefore vacillates between high-handed measures of repression and half-hearted attempts at conciliation. Never has any ruling class been able consistently to pursue either one of these two policies for any great length of time; and by alternating between them it loses the advantage of both. For a single arbitrary act of power will destroy the good feeling won by many previous concessions and will show future favors in their true color as granted under the influence of fear. That is, when the ruling class would demonstrate its power it makes itself more hated, and when it would show its mercy it exhibits its weakness and causes itself to be the less feared.

As it has been in the past with patriotic and feudal master-classes, so is it, in this respect, with our capitalist ruling class to-day.

The last three months have brought us a number of very remarkable measures of conciliation from the capitalists of the United States. Within this period nearly all the great railway companies and a number of large iron-manufacturing, coal-mining and other industrial corporations have advanced wages, the Standard Oil Company and several railways have established pension systems for their employees, and the United States Steel Corporation has, in rather spectacular fashion, fallen in line with a plan for inducing its employees to become stockholders and profit-sharers.

The announcement of these plans has been made with a great flourish and blare of trumpets, and the capitalist editors have vied with each other in extolling the unparalleled generosity of the "captains of industry," and calling upon the workmen to show their gratitude by working harder and faster and by abstaining from strikes and boycotts. We have a right to question the sincerity of advice coming from such a source, and the strenuousness with which our appreciation of these "New Year's gifts" is demanded justifies us in examining them pretty

closely. When we do so we shall find that we have not been "looking a gift horse in the mouth," that our masters have had no idea of giving us anything, but have considered that they might drive a very good bargain with us without our knowing it.

The first—and perhaps the most important—consideration to be noted is that these "benefactions" have come after a year of unusually vigorous and well organized and aggressive labor agitation on both the economic and the political field. The Socialist movement—which, whatever the reader may think of its wisdom or practicability, must be recognized as distinctly the typical political movement of Labor, and the phase of the labor movement most hated and dreaded by the capitalists—had, in the first week of November, recorded a tremendously increased vote. The Massachusetts city elections, just a month later, still further demonstrated the strength of this tendency; and in many parts of this country sporadic political labor movements with strongly socialistic leanings had shown considerable power. In the field of trade-unionism there had been a corresponding activity. The magnitude and duration and solidity of the anthracite strike had broken all previous records; and still more remarkable than the loyalty and discipline of the miners had been the applause and the support given them by all other trades. Although that strike had (as we can now see) been defeated by a trick, it had inspired the whole working class with new discontent and new confidence in its own power.

Truly, the last year gave the capitalists abundant cause for alarm. Never before had they such reason for bitter feeling against the working people. Yet never before have they sought so to conciliate us. Surely it is fair for us to regard their wage-advances and pensions and profit-sharing offers as concessions to our demonstrated power and our tacitly recognized right, rather than spontaneous outpourings of their loving kindness, as they would have us think.

There is another point of view from which we have a right to criticize these concessions. They look large—in the aggregate and on paper; but a close examination shows them to be very small in proportion to the fuss that has been made about them.

Perhaps half a million railway and iron workers have received an average wage-increase of ten per cent. But it is well known that for several years their work has been steadily growing harder and more dangerous, and it is equally well known that in the last six years the cost of living has been increased at least forty per cent; thus the nominal advance is seen to be, in fact, only a tardy and partial restoration of actually reduced wages. Furthermore, the raising of wages was immediately followed by a proportionate increase of freight rates, which will still farther raise the cost of living.

The pension schemes provide only for men who have reached the age of sixty-five or seventy after twenty-five or thirty years continuous and "faithful" service. The word "faithful," of course, excludes strikers; and that is the kernel of the whole business. But even aside from that, and even in ordinary occupations, any workman may estimate how little these pension plans will cost the employers and how little they will benefit the employees, by counting up, among his acquaintances, the number who have been able to hold a steady job for twenty-five years or how many have been able to hold their positions at all after reaching the age of sixty. In the railway and iron industries, with the terrible chances of

accident, it can be proven by cold mathematics that even the most docile and "faithful" workman has not one chance in a hundred of profiting by the most liberal of the much-vaunted pension systems.

As for the stock-distribution and profit-sharing scheme of the Steel Trust, examination shows (though space forbids our here entering into details) that, for the average employee (excluding officers and superintendents), it means, at the best, a chance of getting some twenty or thirty dollars a year in profits, after the bondholders, who are the big capitalists, have got their rake-off, provided he leaves two or three hundred dollars of his wages in the hands of the Trust to swell its capital and help it perfect its control of the industry. This is really much less liberal than a wage-increase of even 5 per cent.

The motive in the raising of wages is very plain. It is an immediate and direct concession, to avoid trouble. It is deceptive only in that the increase is taken back through increased work and higher prices. The pension and profit-sharing plans have an ulterior motive—to detach a sufficient number of workmen from their class by giving them some small individual interest in harmony with that of the employers and in conflict with that of the working class as a whole. The "sucker" has ever been a most useful ally of the capitalist. The capitalists reason that a workman who holds one or two shares of stock or who hopes for a pension in his old age is especially likely to be a sucker—to work hard, to set the pace for his fellows, to endure grievances and even, in time of strike, to turn traitor to his class.

Aside from this special object, the general purpose of this rather ostentatious liberality is to impress the workers at large with the idea that there is no conflict between the interests of Labor and Capital; that, in President Baer's phrase, "the interests of the laboring man are being cared for by the Christian gentlemen to whom God has given control of the property interests of the country."

Had the capitalists been wise enough to make such concessions six or seven years ago, they might, in a considerable degree, have achieved their ends. But we have seen too much of their prosperity and felt too keenly how little it means to us to be much impressed when they now offer to share it with us in such homeopathic quantities. We have been compelled to think and act so much in self-defense that we have grown wary, and infinitesimal dividends or remotely possible pensions will not beguile many into giving up the present and evident advantages of an aggressive labor movement. It is more likely—seeing that these concessions, whatever they be worth, have actually been won by aggressive striking and voting—that the workers will be encouraged to strike and vote yet more emphatically for new demands in the future.

In this matter, as so often before, the ruling class has used the strong hand only long enough to make itself hated and now tries gentleness only in time to expose its weakness and its duplicity.

"IT IS TO LAUGH." Whenever hard times come (and we all know they are coming again, before long), the capitalist economists tell us the depression is due to overproduction; that during the preceding period of prosperity we created too much of all sorts of commodities. Yet these same wisacres are now railing at the trade unions because, they say, these organizations, by demanding shorter hours or objecting to overtime and "speeding," are restricting production and so endangering our prosperity.

A False Class Distinction

Business men, lawyers, college professors, preachers and capitalist editors who indulge in discussion of the labor question—as many of them do nowadays, "not wisely but too well"—almost invariably involve themselves in a very funny logical contradiction. With one accord and on every possible occasion they strenuously assert that there are no classes in this country and bitterly condemn the "agitators" who, they say, are trying to create class divisions. Yet all their efforts, so far as they are sincere, are guided by an implicit if not an explicit belief in a false and unreal class division. They refuse to recognize the actual distinction founded in the different economic positions of those who work for wages and those who live by profit, interest and rent. But in its stead they set up a fictitious distinction between the intelligent and the ignorant. They count themselves as constituting the intelligent class. The working people, with very few exceptions, they consider as belonging to the ignorant class. The test by which these few exceptions are determined is this: A labor leader (especially if he be also a bit of a politician) who pays due respect to the business men, lawyers, etc., and echoes their opinions, is admitted to the sacred circle of the intelligent class.

Observe, these people are often, perhaps generally, sincere in this conviction. They take themselves very seriously. They think they have a mission to perform. They found libraries in the fond hope of raising a few of the ignorant into the intelligent order. They organize People's Institutes, Social Service Leagues, University Settlements, Educational Alliances, and what not, as means of giving the benefit of their intelligent advice to the ignorant masses, and are even willing sometimes to sugar-coat the pill by condescending to visit the ignorant people in their tenements (the rent of which goes into the pockets of the intelligent) and show them how they might live on 15 cents a day and so all become intelligent.

It is not to be denied that incidentally these sincere egotists do some good. Their libraries and evening schools offer considerable opportunities for valuable instruction, and their gymnasiums and baths do a little to counteract the evil effects of their unsanitary factories and tenements. The good, however, is really only an incidental and minor result. The far greater evil of such paternalistic beneficence is that it tends to obscure the truth about social relations, to perpetuate the unfounded and injurious humility of the workers, and to inspire them with distorted capitalist ideals which often demoralize them individually and always retard the progress of the working class.

However, it was not to discuss the good or the evil they do that we began to speak of the "intelligent classes." We have them with us, for good and for ill, and shall have as long as we have capitalists and wage-workers, idle rich and industrious poor. The chief lesson to be drawn from observing them is that, try as they will, they cannot consistently deny the fact of class division, but must try to put their class supremacy on a false basis, in an instinctive effort to justify their position.

It is the "system" by which the money and monopoly-gamblers are enabled to exploit millions from the very hard-earned products of the laboring masses. The trade union organizations will in time unify the working people and bring about the kind of reform which will abolish this "system" of fraud, corruption, robbery and mass murder of the working class and their children.

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Be Happy.

BY FRANK DUFFY.

HAPPINESS is one of the greatest blessings bestowed on mankind. We do not appreciate it sufficiently. We should be happy and jovial even in adverse circumstances. If we are inclined to be melancholy, we can at least try to shake dull care away and put on an appearance of cheerfulness. Not only that, but we should actually enjoy life. We are not in this world to mope around with long faces, looking for trouble when there is none in sight. We are here to make each other happy and this world better. It has been acknowledged for years back that mirthful people who sing, laugh and dance enjoy life and live longer than those who are of a more serious turn of mind. "Oh, yes," you say, "business cares shorten life." That is true. The strain is too much for the human frame to bear, and so it succumbs after a short time to despondency, the result of incessant worry. Most persons will tell you that if a man is not naturally cheerful he cannot make himself so. This is far from true. There is many a man at present who is a weary, tiresome burden to himself, his friends and his relatives through some bodily ailment, worldly loss or disappointed hopes, who, if he had grown up with the knowledge that to be agreeable under all circumstances was one of the first duties of life, might still see a pleasant smiling world around him. The annoyances, worries and grumbings of a discontented person are hard to bear, yet, for the sake of humankind, put up with them. If you wish to see others happy, show them the example by trying to be happy yourself. The man who laughs, sings and makes merry is usually a healthy man. His nature keeps him so. His friends are glad of his company, and his presence wherever he goes is like a ray of sunshine on a cloudy day. To the healthy person laughter comes often, but I am sorry to note that this is failing fast. A half smile is the best that now appears on the furrowed face of the modern man or woman. They are becoming more and more har-

dened with the accumulations of the responsibilities of life, and in the race for wealth they have no time for enjoyment. "Make money fast," is their motto, irrespective of the wants of the body or the requirements of nature. But nature in her kindness calls them to account, and so they die as they lived, long before their allotted time.

This is not a nice picture to dwell upon, yet it is of the utmost importance to us. Show me a man who sings or whistles at his daily toil, and I will tell you that he is a good mechanic, a bright fellow, an agreeable companion and a social friend.

From this on let us at least try to be happy, and so show our friends and the world that life is "worth living" after all.

The Morning Star

The laborer has wrongs to right, has obstacles to remove. He has not only a right but a duty to seek to correct these wrongs and to remove these obstacles, and he has a right—nay, a duty—to combine with his fellows in this work. I look upon the organization of laborers as the morning star of the new day, the latest and finest product of social evolution. Let them find each other out, discuss their common interests, study together the perplexing riddle of life. Let them combine. Help them combine. Let those who, perhaps through no superior merit of their own, have some vantage ground guide them in their combinations.—*Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones.*

The Issue is Joined and Must be Decided

It is all very well to protest against imperialism in the Philippines, but we could wish that the eloquent champions of liberty would have something to say against imperialism in industry at home. Here, as well as beyond the seas, the question of the age is between the Empire of Capital and the Republic of Labor. The sooner the workingmen realize this, make their choice, and actively strive to enforce it, the better it will be for humanity. The capitalists know where they stand and are looking out for their own interests always and everywhere. The workers, on the other side, are fast learning their true position and the true way to advance their material interests.

Freedom's Call

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Men of thought, be up and doing, night and day;
Sow the seed—withdraw the curtain—clear the way!
Men of action, aid and cheer them as ye may!
There's a fount about to stream,
There's a light about to beam,
There's a warmth about to glow,
There's a flower about to blow,
There's a midnight blackness changing into gray.
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!
Once the welcome light has broken, who shall say
What the unimagined glories of the day?
What the evils that shall perish in its ray?
Aid the dawning, tongue and pen!
Aid it, hopes of honest men!
Aid it, paper! Aid it, type!
Aid it, for the hour is ripe
And our earnest must not slacken into play.
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!
Lo! a cloud's about to vanish from the day,
And a brazen wrong to crumble into clay.
Lo! the Right's about to conquer,
Clear the way!
With the Right shall many more
Enter smiling at the door;
With the giant wrong shall fall
Many others, great and small,
That for ages long have held us for their prey.
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!

The Coal Strike Investigation

BY HAL SCRIVER

AS the work of the Anthracite Strike Commission proceeds it becomes more and more clearly apparent that the real purpose of this body is not to make an impartial inquiry and justly arbitrate the questions at issue, but, by methods of indirection, to compass the defeat of the miners' organization, which came so near to winning a notable victory by its aggressive fight of last summer. The conduct of the arbitrators during the hearings, especially of the chairman, Judge Gray, is almost conclusive evidence that, to use a colloquial expression, "the cards were stacked" against the miners before the Commission was appointed and before the "operators" gave their consent to arbitration.

One who should read the reports of the proceedings without being previously informed of Judge Gray's position would suppose him to be one of the regularly retained counsel for the mine owners, for he loses no opportunity to inject comments prejudicial to the miners' case. And the capitalist press, of course, never fails to report his remarks in such a way as to make it appear that the miners and their organization have been proved guilty of the gravest misconduct.

If in any ordinary case (by which we mean a case between two business interests, not one involving a conflict between Labor and Capital), the presiding judge in any court of justice should indulge in such extra-judicial and partial comment on the evidence presented, the party injured would have ample ground for demanding that the case be transferred to another court. Chairman Gray, from his long training as a lawyer and a judge, well knows the impropriety of his conduct. We can only conclude that he is deliberately carrying out a previously determined plan. We should not be greatly surprised if, after a year or two, his name is added to the roll of well-paid permanent legal advisers of the Reading or some other coal-carrying railroad. That is one of the corporations' favorite methods of rewarding judges who have done them good service.

It is very probable, of course, that the decision of the Commissioners will embody some nominal and unimportant concessions to the miners. They may be awarded a five or even a ten per cent. increase in wages. The cost to the companies of such an increase has been covered in advance by the increase in the selling price of coal. Some sort of a weighing system may be included in the award, but the companies will probably be left to arrange its details in such a way that they can continue to steal a good share of the miners' coal. On the other hand, if these concessions are made to the men, it may safely be predicted that the "operators" will gain one or more of three important points: Separate organization of the anthracite and bituminous miners; incorporation of the union or something equivalent to it, or the requirement of a pledge from the union miners that they will not refuse to work with non-union men. Any of these points, by weakening the miners' organization and increasing the mine-owners' power over it, would be an injury to the miners and an advantage to the "operators" far outweighing anything that the former are likely to gain by the arbitration.

This may seem a gloomy view of the situation. But it is justified by past experience and by the facts that have so far developed in the present case. It is our part to look the truth in the face, not to comfort ourselves with roseate dreams.

It is our part to study the facts, however unpleasant they may be, and the more earnestly in proportion as they are unpleasant, in order that we may be able to act wisely and vigorously and unitedly to change them for the better.

Work for Trade Unions to Do

Trade unions have done a marvelous work in the past to better the condition of workingmen. They have a still greater work to do in the future. Their progress has been slow and tedious because they have confined their work simply to teaching members to act unitedly in the workshop and to stand by each other in the effort to secure shorter hours and better wages. But they have never stood together at the ballot-box. It is about time that they found out that their interests as wage-workers are the same as their interests as citizens.

Every privilege enjoyed by capital today has been secured by legislation—legislation that has established a communism of capital which has for its guiding principle the despoilment of the worker. Labor often makes mistakes, but capital never does, because it acts harmoniously and understands that the profits of a business depend upon how much the laborer can be despoiled. Against this vast power which acts harmoniously together, the toilers only array themselves as workers, and forget to use their power as citizens.

To teach the workers how to use their power as citizens, the trade unions should be broadened so as to have educational and political features that will be a part of the organization, but wholly distinct from the trade feature. This would divide the union into three sections, namely, the trade union proper, the educational assembly, and the political party, or club. We believe, that the workers should use every means in their power to better their condition, and as the ballot is a powerful weapon when used intelligently it should no longer be neglected.—*Cleveland Citizen.*

The Machine's Protest

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

Said the great machine of iron and wood:
"Lo, I am a creature meant for good,
But the criminal clutch of godless greed
Has made me a monster that scatters need
And want and hunger wherever I go.
I would lift men's burdens and lighten their woe;
I would give them leisure to laugh in the sun,
If owned by the Many—instead of the One.
"If owned by the People, the whole wide earth
Should learn my purpose and know my worth.
I would close the chasm that yawns in our soil
'Twixt unearned riches and ill-paid toil;
No man would hunger, and no man labor
To fill the purse of an idle neighbor,
And each man would know when his work was done,
Were I shared by the Many—not owned by One.
"I am forced by the few with their greed for gain
To forge for the many new fetters of pain.
Yet this is my purpose, and ever will be—
To set the slaves of the workshop free.
God hasten the day when, overjoyed,
That desperate host of the unemployed
Shall hear my message and understand,
And hail me friend in an opulent land."

ORGANIZED LABOR is not willing to take its education from a subsidized press. It is learning from its own experience what will most conduce to its progress, and is building up a journalism of its own.

A TRADE UNION is not created for the benefit of a select few of its membership, but for the benefit and amelioration of the whole craft, and ultimately the emancipation of the whole working class.

Die Nothwendigkeit höherer Beiträge.

In unserer Dezember-Nummer haben wir erklärt, daß wir späterhin über die angenommenen oder verworfenen Amendements zu unserer General-Constitution ein Wort zu sagen haben mögen. Indem wir dies nun in Nachstehendem thun wollen wir vorerst constatiren, daß von den 65 der Urabstimmung unterbreiteten Amendements 64 Annahme fanden, während nur Amendment No. 32, das eine Erhöhung der Kopfsteuer an die General-Office von 20 auf 25 Cents per Monat vorschlag, abgelehnt wurde. Dies geschah mit 13,234, gegen 12,650, oder einer Mehrheit von 584 Stimmen, und dieses Resultat ist es, welches uns diesmal zur Besprechung obigen Themas veranlaßt. Obgleich die geringe Stimmen-Mehrheit gegen die Annahme des Amendements No. 32 uns einer Kritik der Motive seiner Gegner, in dieser Frage, wohl berechtigen würde, ist es trotzdem nicht unsere Absicht, das Resultat der Abstimmung in dieser Beziehung zu bemängeln. Selbst dann nicht, wenn wir über diese Motive genau unterrichtet wären, was ja erklärlicher Weise nicht der Fall sein kann.

Wenn wir hier die Frage der Nothwendigkeit höherer Beiträge an die Gewerks-Organisation erörtern, so ist es uns weniger um die Beiträge an die Generalkasse als um die Beiträge überhaupt, und vorzugsweise um die Beiträge an die Lokalkassen zu thun, die ja doch, da erstere von letzteren entnommen werden, in erster Linie in Betracht kommen. Der Lokalkassen-Bestand bildet die Grundlage, die dem Organisations-Gebäude je nach seiner Beschaffenheit die nöthige Festigkeit oder Unfestigkeit gibt.

Ob wir jedoch näher auf unser eigentliches Thema eingehen, wollen wir feststellen, daß die Gegner höhere Beiträge an eine Generalkasse ihre Meinung in dieser Frage sehr häufig, und wahrscheinlich auch bei Gelegenheit der letzten Abstimmung, damit begründeten, daß ja die Constitution den General-Beamten das Recht ertheile, bei Kassen-Ebbe eine Extra-Steuer auszusprechen und daß eine größere Anhäufung der Gelder in deren Händen, die Lokal-Unions zu größeren und unberechtigten Ansprüchen an die Generalkasse Veranlassung bieten könne. Wir sind entschieden gegentheilig der Meinung, weil uns die Erfahrung gelehrt hat, daß eine Organisation nur dann kampffähig und schlagfertig sein kann, wenn der General-Behörde genügend Gelder zur Verfügung stehen, um den Anforderungen der verschiedenen Lokal-Unions, die in jedem Falle von der General-Exekutive wohl erwogen werden, ohne Verzögerung entsprechen und den kämpfenden Mitgliedern sofort materielle Hilfe leisten zu können. Man pocht so häufig auf einen günstigen Generalkassen-Bestand, vergißt aber dabei, daß derselbe durch den großen Zuwachs an Mitgliedern entstanden ist und gerade dieser Zuwachs auch eine Vermehrung und Vergrößerung der Ansprüche an die Kasse hervorruft, zu deren Genügeleistung eine Organisation in ausgiebigster Weise vorbereitet sein muß, um bei größeren Ausständen, oder anderen Kämpfen, nicht dem Rückgang der Desorganisation und Demoralisation zu verfallen.

Doch, wie schon oben erwähnt, es ist uns hier nicht um eine Kritik der Urabstimmung über die Amendements oder die Nichterhöhung der Kopfsteuer zu thun, wir haben für die Nothwendigkeit erhöhter Beiträge im Allgemeinen im Auge; eine Frage, die seit Anbeginn der modernen Arbeiterbewegung in allen ihren Con-

sequenzen betrachtet und diskutiert worden ist, die aber in Anbetracht der den Gewerksorganisationen in den letzten Jahren zufließenden unerfahrenen, theils opferscheuen Elementen, und wie das Resultat unserer Urabstimmung zeigt, auch heute noch nicht häufig und eingehend genug besprochen werden kann.

Eine starke Kasse, lokal und national, ist das geeignetste Mittel, um Ausstände, die wir ja nur unternehmen, wenn wir zu dieser Maßregel gezwungen werden, und die wir gerne vermeiden möchten, vorzubeugen.

Die Arbeitgeber, die über unsere finanzielle Stärke besser unterrichtet sind, als wir es uns oft vorstellen, werden es zu einem Ausstände, der ihnen eine voranschichtliche Niederlage bereitet, nicht kommen lassen, wenn sie wissen, daß die betreffende Organisation der Arbeiter mit genügender Munition, d. h. Geldmitteln versehen ist, den Kampf mit Erfolg aufzunehmen. Eine Organisation, und besonders eine lokale Organisation, mit leerer Kasse läuft beständig Gefahr, durch Annahmen ihrer Arbeitgeber in Ausstände oder Lock-Outs verwickelt zu werden; und da, wo keine Vorbereitungen getroffen, wo der Organisation nicht genügend hohe Beiträge zugeführt worden sind, um die Angriffe der Arbeitgeber zurückzuschlagen, ist eine Niederlage der Arbeiter unausbleiblich. Aber auch aus einem anderen, ebenso triftigen Grunde ist die Einrichtung höherer Beiträge an die Gewerksorganisation eine Nothwendigkeit. Wir gewähren in unserer Brüderschaft außer Unterstützung bei Ausständen auch Sterbe- und Unfall-Benefit, und eine große Anzahl unserer Lokal-Unions, und vielleicht die meisten derselben, gewähren Unterstützung in Krankheitsfällen. — Alles dies sind Ansprüche, die aus einer leeren Kasse nicht befriedigt werden können. Die Leere, oder der ungünstige Stand einer Kasse, bietet aber nichts weniger als eine Garantie für die Befriedigung dieser Ansprüche, und dadurch wird das Vertrauen und leider sehr häufig auch das Interesse für die Organisation unter den Mitgliedern erschüttert und untergraben. Beides aber, den Respekt der Arbeitgeber sowohl wie das Vertrauen der Mitglieder, müssen wir uns erhalten durch eine gefüllte Kasse und durch die Erhebung höherer, zureichender Beiträge. Unter zureichenden Beiträgen meinen wir eine monatliche Beitragssumme von mindestens einem Dollar an solchen Orten, wo heute 75 Cents, und mindestens 75 Cents, wo heute 50 Cents entrichtet wird. Wir nehmen hier nämlich Rücksicht auf die vorherrschende Ansicht, daß die Einführung eines einheitlichen Beitrages aus bekannten Gründen unmöglich sei, eine Einrichtung, die wir übrigens freudig begrüßen würden.

Nachdem nun im Verlaufe der letzten zwei Jahre fast überall unsere Löhne eine Steigerung erfahren haben, was doch nur durch und mit Hilfe der Organisation geschehen konnte, können wir nicht einsehen, warum wir derselben nicht die geringe Summe von 25 Cents des erhöhten Lohnes per Monat zukommen lassen könnten, umsomehr als doch dadurch die Organisation in den Stand gesetzt werden würde, weitere Vortheile für uns zu erringen und kapitalistische Uebergriffe abzuwehren. Die Vorgänge während des letzten Kohlengräber-Ausstandes, die fortwährend sich mehrende Erlassung von Einhaltsbefehlen gegen ausstehende Arbeiter, sollte es uns doch klar machen, daß es die Absicht der kapitalistischen Klasse ist, unsere Organisationen zu zerstören oder doch wirkungslos zu machen und daß wir zu einem hartnäckigen Kampfe mit unseren Ausbeutern, der täglich entbrennen kann, gerüstet sein müssen.

Wir wissen im Voraus, daß man gegen den Vorschlag, die Beiträge zu erhöhen, den

Einwand erheben wird, daß unsere Löhne immer noch zu niedrig und unser Verdienst zu gering sei, um höhere Beiträge entrichten zu können. Darauf haben wir zu erwidern, daß wir durch zahllose Fälle nachweisen könnten, daß es gerade die bestbezahlten und bestsituierten unserer Mitglieder sind, welche sich stets gegen eine Beitrags-Erhöhung sträuben, während die schlechtest situierten stets viel opferwilliger sind und sich ohne Murren größeren Opfern, die ihnen die Organisation auferlegt, fügen. Gewiß stimmen wir mit den Gegnern höherer Beiträge darin überein, daß unsere Löhne noch zu niedrig sind; wir behaupten sogar, daß sie solange zu niedrig sind, als es dem Unternehmer gestattet ist, sich den winzigsten Theil unseres Arbeits-Ertrages anzueignen. Aber gerade deshalb befürworten wir die Erhöhung der Beiträge an die Organisation, deren Zweck es ist, höhere Löhne, kürzere Arbeitszeit und eine Besserung unserer ökonomischen Lage im Allgemeinen zu erringen. Es ist wirklich betäubend sehen zu müssen, wie kniderig sich so viele Arbeiter ihrer Gewerksorganisation gegenüber verhalten, während sie häufig in anderer Beziehung den Erösus hervorkehren wo doch etwas mehr Sparsamkeit gewiß gut angebracht wäre. Es ist durchaus kein seltenes Vorkommniß, daß ein Arbeiter mehr Geld an seine Kinder für Candy, oder für andere, weniger nothwendige Sachen ausgibt als er seiner Union in Form von Beiträgen zukommen läßt. So lange wir aber bei unseren Ausgaben der Gewerksorganisation nicht den Vorrang einräumen, zeigen wir, daß wir den Werth und die Bedeutung der Gewerksorganisation noch nicht begriffen und noch nicht einsehen gelernt haben, daß von dem Gedeihen und der Kampffähigkeit der Organisation unser Wohl und Wehe und dasjenige unserer Familien abhängt.

Wir sollten die gegenwärtige Periode besseren Geschäftsganges nicht vorübergehen lassen, ohne wenigstens einen energischen Versuch gemacht zu haben, die Organisationsklassen zu stärken; denn diese Periode wird früher oder später einer Geschäftsstockung, einer Krise weichen müssen, dann aber wird es zu spät sein, um die Mittel zur Führung der Kämpfe, die uns die Krise bringt, aufzubringen. Darum sorgt bei Zeiten für die nöthigen Kampfmittel! erhöht eure Beiträge und stärkt eure Kassen.

Gährungszeichen.

Es giebt nicht wenige, sonst ganz intelligente und ehrlich denkende Leute, welche die von Karl Marx vertretene Anschauung, daß die kapitalistische Gesellschaft unvermeidlich zum Socialismus hingedrängt werde, als wissenschaftliche Träumerei behandeln möchten. Man bezeichnet diese Auffassung des großen Gelehrten und Denkers gerne als eine Art von Fatalismus, der möglicher Weise durch die Thatfachen Lügen gestraft werden könnte.

Nun fällt es allerdings keinem Anhänger der Marx'schen Theorie ein, die Entwicklung des kapitalistischen Ausbeuterstaates zum socialistischen Gemeinwesen als eine Art von eherner Schicksals- tragödie aufzufassen, arrangirt und in Scene gesetzt von schattenhaften, unsichtbaren und unsichtbaren Mächten. Ganz im Gegentheil. Die Marx'sche Auffassung unserer gesellschaftlichen Entwicklung steht einfach im Einklang mit seiner epochemachenden materialistischen Geschichtsphilosophie.

Man darf heute kühn behaupten, daß Marx mit seiner Entdeckung der ökonomischen Grundlage für alle großen Gesellschaftsereignisse eine Fluth von Licht über

diesen Zweig der Wissenschaft ausgegossen hat, daß man erst von diesem neuen Gesichtspunkte aus den Fortschrittsprozeß der Menschheit verstehen lernt.

Wie hier des Deisteren auseinander gesetzt worden ist, lehrt die materialistische Geschichtsauffassung, daß der Kampf um's Dasein auch im Menschengeschlechte als treibende Kraft wirkt, daß die Fortpflanzung der Gattung, das Streben zur Erhaltung des Lebens — was höheres Wohlbefinden einschließt — allen Anstrengungen der Menschenfamilie zu Grunde liege.

Dieser unvertilgbare Drang, dieses unausgesetzte Streben nach Lebenserhaltung und Wohlfahrt ist die Ursache aller Fortschritte in der Entwicklung des Menschen von niedrigen zu höheren Bildungsstufen.

Der Selbsterhaltungstrieb, um den es sich handelt, wirkt keineswegs als ein von Geheimniß umwobener, fatalistischer Faktor, sondern in klar verständlicher, höchst vernunftgemäßer Weise.

Neue Schwierigkeiten, neue Lebensbedingungen zwingen einfach zu menschliche Denkfähigkeiten zu neuen Anstrengungen, wie man unter veränderten Verhältnissen den Kampf ums Dasein am Besten fortsetzen könne. Der Denkprozeß des Menschen wird von der materiellen Außenwelt angeregt, beeinflusst, geleitet und beherrscht.

Wer Augen hat, zu sehen, kann zum Beispiel gerade jetzt überall Zeichen wahrnehmen, wie der Gährungsprozeß, von der materiellen Umgebung beeinflusst, allerlei manchmal recht absonderliche Blasen aufsteigen läßt.

Beim verstopften Philister, dem Bier und Phlegma das Denken zur äußerst beschwerlichen Arbeit machen, äußern sich Unmuth und Unruhe in wilden Wuthausbrüchen, in Aufforderungen zu sinnloser Gewaltthat. Wenn die „Staatszeitung“ den Kohlenbaronen mit einem großen unter ihnen angezündeten Feuer heiß zu machen wünscht, spiegelt sie nur die geistige Stimmung wieder, welche durch die Kohlennoth unter ihren Philisterlesern hervorgerufen wurde. Daß der Philister überhaupt denkt, wenn auch unter äußerem Zwange, ist schon ein hoffnungsvolles Zeichen. Wenn er erst anfängt, sich an diesen Luxus zu gewöhnen, so ist Hoffnung vorhanden, daß er sich unter stärkerem Drucke ganz von den geistigen Vormündern an Tryon Row losragt.

In Chicago haben die Großgeschworenen eine lange Reihe von Kohlenverschörrern unter Kriminalanklage gestellt. Dabei wird nun freilich kaum mehr herauskommen, als bei dem Verfahren, welches man seinerzeit hier gegen die Leiter der New York Centralbahn wegen des großen Tunnelmordes einleitete. Aber es ist gut, daß aller Welt klar gemacht werde, wie ohnmächtig unsere politische und kriminelle Maschinerie den kapitalistischen Magnaten gegenüber ist. Je öfter und je schlagender dies demonstriert wird, um so besser; um so mehr wird der Denkprozeß angeregt, nach besseren Hilfsmitteln auszublicken.

Sehr hochgradig muß die Gährung bereits in vielen Kreisen sein, für welche James Gordon Bennett's sonst farbloses Blatt eine Art Barometer bildet. Der „Herald“ verlangt drastische Maßregeln gegen die Kohlenwucherer. Die Erhebung von Kriminalanklagen in Chicago geht nicht weit genug und er ruft aus:

„Ist es den Staatsbehörden nicht möglich, alle solche (zurückgehaltene) Kohlen für den öffentlichen Bedarf zu confisciren und dafür den von den großen Compagnien fixirten Seeuferpreis (\$5 per Tonne) zu bezahlen? Nachdem das Brennmaterial derart geschicklich kondemnirt ist für öffentlichen Bedarf, könnte man es, soweit als erforderlich, für die öffentlichen Anstalten verwenden und den Ueberschuß zum Kostenpreis in kleinen Quantitäten auf

vernünftige Weise an die Konsumenten verteilen.

„Man mag einwenden, daß solches Vorgehen zu radikal sei, zu sehr nach Sozialismus rieche; aber eine solche Handlung wäre nur temporär, eine Nothmaßregel.... Wenn wir von Meilen beladener Kohlenwagen lesen, welche die Bahnlinien versperren, während die Gruben keine Wagen bekommen können und das Publikum leidet und sich der Erpressung fügen muß, um nur theilweise Abhilfe zu erlangen, so scheint es, die Zeit sei gekommen, etwas mehr zu thun, als gutmüthige Untersuchungs-Ausschüsse zu ernennen und über den nationalen Nothstand zu jammern.

Man sieht, die Gährung ist in den Hirnschädeln fleißig an der Arbeit. Die Blasen von Lydon Row und Herald Square sind ihre äußeren Merkzeichen. Nur immer lustig zu!

Wenn der Dentprozeß so trefflich ausgerollt ist, daß selbst der „Herald“ die Konfiskation der Kohlen für das öffentliche Wohl fordert, so schulden die Sozialisten dem „Gottesgnaden“-Baer und seinen Genossen eine Dankadresse. Denn es gehört keine große logische Anstrengung dazu, um die Idee des „Herald“ betreffs der Konfiskation der geförderten Kohlen noch etwas weiter auszuspinnen.

Statt der Milch sichert man sich am besten die milchende Kuh, statt der geförderten Kohlen, die Kohlenbergwerke selber. Dann braucht man keine Nothstandsmaßregeln mehr, weil dann kein künstlicher Nothstand mehr hervorgerufen werden kann. Nur so lange sich das Publikum geduldet die Taschen ausleeren läßt, giebt es Leute, die sich das Plündern als Beruf wählen.

Die Trusts zwingen zum Denken. Und mit den Gedanken, wenn sie erst tief und klar genug sind, kommt auch die Erlösung von den Uebeln der Trusts, die

Sozialisierung der Trusts.

New Yorker Volkszeitung.

Eine Erwiderung

der Local-Union 309, N. Y., auf die Angriffe eines Amalgamated Wood Workers in der deutschen Holzarbeiter-Zeitung.

Durch die durchaus unberechtigten Angriffe der beiden unterm 5. Januar und 21. September v. J. in der deutschen „Holzarbeiter-Zeitung“ erschienenen Artikel, betitelt: „Aufklärungsarbeit unter den deutschen Holzarbeitern Amerika's“ und „Bruderstreit unter den amerikanischen Holzarbeitern“, sehen wir uns zu einer Erwiderung veranlaßt: Erstens, weil ein guter Theil unserer Mitglieder früher Angehörige des Deutschen Holzarbeiter-Verbandes waren und welche vor Verleumdungen zu schützen, uns als eine Pflicht erscheint, und — zweitens — weil wir der Ansicht sind, daß Nachfolgendes dazu dienen mag, unsere deutschen Kollegen, welche eventuell bei uns eine neue Heimath suchen mögen, vor trübten Erfahrungen zu bewahren.

Das Beispiel der Holzarbeiter Deutschlands nachahmend, ist es seit einer Reihe von Jahren das Bestreben der „Vereinigten Brüderschaft“ (United Brotherhood), die Holzarbeiter Amerika's in einen Verband zu vereinigen, und die nachfolgenden Zahlen mögen den Beweis liefern für die Organisationsfähigkeit unseres Verbandes.

Gegenwärtig besteht der Verband aus 1334 Lokals mit 140,000 gutstehenden Mitgliedern, welche sich zum großen Theile aus Berufsgenossen zusammensetzen, die in Skandinavien, Großbritannien, Frankreich, Oesterreich und Deutschland ihre technische Ausbildung genossen haben.

Betreffs Aufnahmebedingungen verwei-

sen wir auf die Section 64 unserer Konstitution, und zwar heißt es da:

„Ein Kandidat, welcher in irgend einer Local-Union dieser Vereinigten Brüderschaft als Mitglied aufgenommen zu werden wünscht, muß ein Gehülfe, Carpenter, Zimmermann oder Bauschreiner, Treppenhauer, Mühlenbauer, Hobelmühlensarbeiter, Tischler oder an Holzbearbeitungsmaschinen thätig sein. Er muß einen tabellosen guten Ruf haben und im Stande sein, den Durchschnittslohn zu verlangen.“

Infolge unserer numerischen Stärke und weitverzweigten Organisation sind wir im Stande, unseren Forderungen den erforderlichen Nachdruck zu verleihen, und besonders war die Vereinigte Brüderschaft erfolgreich, die tägliche Arbeitszeit ihrer Mitglieder auf 8 und 9 Stunden zu reduzieren, während bei der Amalgamated Wood-Worker Union der neunstündige und größtentheils der zehnstündige Arbeitstag fortbesteht.

Indem wir nun an der Hand des in der „Holzarbeiter-Zeitung“ vom 21. September veröffentlichten Artikels zur Geschichte unseres Uebertritts zur Vereinigten Brüderschaft übergehen, verweisen wir auf den Passus, wo es wörtlich heißt: „das geschah (nämlich der Uebertritt) mit solcher Schnelligkeit, daß dieselbe (Union Nr. 7) vergaß, die \$2800, welche sie dem Verband schuldet, zu bezahlen.“

Wir wollen uns eines Kommentars enthalten und auf Grund vorhandener Dokumente mit Zahlen aufwarten, die auch den Fernstehenden in den Stand setzen werden, sich ein eigenes Urtheil zu bilden.

Während unseres hartnäckigen Kampfes um den achtstündigen Arbeitstag im Jahre 1892, der 20 Wochen währte und \$52,000 verschlang, meldete die damalige Union Nr. 7 der Internationalen Möbelschneider-Union bei der Exekutive für die Dauer von 14 Wochen 550 Mitglieder als im Ausstand befindlich an, was uns verfassungsgemäß zu dem Betrag von \$40,500 berechnete, erhielt jedoch \$3936.10, folglich schuldet uns der Verband die Summe von \$36,563.90.

Zum richtigen Verständniß unserer damaligen Lage ist es nothwendig, weitere Zahlen anzuführen.

Während unser damaliger Verband, der eigentlich laut Konstitution verpflichtet war, die gesammelten Kosten des von der Exekutive sanktionirten Kampfes zu tragen, nicht einmal \$1 pro Kopf zu den Kriegskosten beisteuerte, waren unsere Mitglieder gezwungen, bis \$75 pro Mann beizutragen, und außerdem mußten wir noch von Freunden unserer Sache \$17,365 borgen; alle unsere Hilfsmittel waren gänzlich erschöpft, und bei unserem Uebertritt zur Vereinigten Brüderschaft schuldeten wir noch \$10,000.

Der Bestand unserer Nebenkassen (Kranken- und Sterbekassen), die bereits erwähnten \$2800, waren bei unserem Austritt aus dem Verband der Internationalen Möbelschneider-Union an die Exekutive abzuliefern; hierzu waren wir nur zu gern bereit, wären unsere Versuche, die uns zukommenden \$36,000, wenn auch nur theilweise, zu erlangen, von Erfolg gewesen.

Ein ganzes Jahr nahmen die Verhandlungen in Anspruch, welche hinsichtlich unseres Uebertritts mit der Exekutive gepflogen wurden, und unser hauptsächlichstes Bestreben war die Verschmelzung der Internationalen Möbelschneider-Union mit der Vereinigten Brüderschaft, und demgemäß wurde auch von uns ein dahingehender Antrag im September 1894 auf der Convention der Internationalen Möbelschneider-Union in Cincinnati eingebracht.

Nach unserem vergeblichen Bemühen schieden wir im besten Einvernehmen aus unseren früheren Verband, denn nach den fruchtlosen Kämpfen der vergangenen Jahre war es jedem Kenner der Verhältnisse klar, daß, um etwas zu erreichen, wir

diesen Schritt unternehmen mußten, und selbst ein Braunschweig hat auf der Convention im Jahre 1894 dem Uebertritt das Wort geredet.

Die namentlich hiezulande rasch fortschreitende Entwicklung der Technik hat selbstverständlich Verschiebungen auch in unserem Gewerke hervorgerufen, welche die organisirten Arbeiter zwingen, zwecks Erlangung günstiger Lebensbedingungen ihre Taktik zu ändern.

Da die Tischler in hiesiger Stadt fast ausschließlich an Bauarbeit beschäftigt werden, und nur in verschwindender Anzahl an sogenannten Luxusmöbeln, war ein Zusammengehen der in Bau und Werkstatt arbeitenden „Carpenters“ (Bauschreiner) unerlässlich.

Die Marktöbelarbeit wurde infolge der Konkurrenz mehr und mehr nach den ländlichen Bezirken verdrängt, wo die Lebenshaltung des Arbeiters weit zurücksteht gegen die Ansprüche seines großstädtischen Kollegen. Unternehmern wird von Land- und Stadtspekulanten Grund und Boden steuerfrei überlassen, damit durch Heranziehen werth-erzeugender und konsumirender Menschen der Werth brachliegender Ländereien in die Höhe getrieben werde.

Was nun den angeblichen Rückgang unserer Mitgliederzahl anbelangt, diene Nachfolgendes zur Aufklärung:

Allerdings ist es wahr, daß die Mitgliederzahl der Union Nr. 7 zur Zeit als die Wogen der Arbeiterbewegung hier zu Lande sehr hoch gingen, 2200 betrug, welche jedoch während der Krise der nachfolgenden Jahre 1887 und 1888 bedeutend zurückging, und als wir 1892 in den Achtstundenkampf traten, zählten wir nur noch rund 1400 Mitglieder.

Unserem langwierigen Kampfe um den Achtstundentag folgten die kritischen Jahre 1893 und 1894, unter welchen alle Arbeiterorganisationen schwer litten und auch wir zu leiden hatten, und mit knapp 900 Mitgliedern gingen wir aus all' dem Kampf und Drangsal hervor.

In der darauf folgenden besseren Zeit erholten wir uns wieder und traten 1895 mit 1034 Mitgliedern zur Vereinigten Brüderschaft über.

Ein Hinweis auf die Ertragsverhältnisse weniger Jahre ist ein selbstredendes Urtheil über die Vortheile, welche unseren Mitgliedern aus der Vereinigung erwuchsen.

Die wöchentliche Arbeitszeit wurde von 53 Stunden auf 44 reduziert (8 Stunden täglich und Samstag Halbtage), der Stundenlohn von 32 auf 46 Cents erhöht und außerdem wurde die Abschaffung des arduen Werkzeugs (Hobelsank, Schraubzwingen und Knechte) durchgeführt.

Es würde zu weit führen, ein anschauliches Bild entrollen zu wollen über die in den von uns kontrollirten Werkstätten herrschende Disciplin, jedoch, wie fest unsere Organisation dasieht, hat wohl Niemand besser erfahren, als die Amalgamated Wood Workers Union, deren Versuch, hier festen Fuß zu fassen, in's Wasser fiel.

Selbst das Unternehmen, die Pläne unserer ausständigen Mitglieder mit ihrem Anhang zu besetzen, war ein mehr als fragwürdiger Erfolg und gegenwärtig halten sie eine einzige Werkstatt besetzt, und zwar die der Firma Brunswid & Balke, woselbst 70 unserer Mitglieder auf Grund erfolgter Forderung um Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit und Lohnerhöhung ausgeschloffen und etliche unserer Fahnenflüchtigen mit offenen Armen in die Reihen der Wood Worker aufgenommen wurden.

Bezüglich der Notiz in unserem Fachjournal „Carpenter“, welche vor Zuzug warnt und einem gewissen Herrn Silz Veranlassung gibt, die Schale bitteren Spottes über unseren Präsidenten Huber auszugießen und dieses bei den Haaren

herbeigezogene Argument zu widerlegen, möge folgende Erklärung dienen:

Im verflossenen Jahre und Anfang dieses Jahres kamen auffallend viele Schreiner von England bezw. London herüber; die meisten schlossen sich sofort uns an. Viele davon machten leider die traurige Erfahrung, daß sie selbst nach Wochen langem Suchen keine Beschäftigung finden konnten; infolgedessen wandten sich Einige davon mit dem Ersuchen an dem damaligen Sekretär der Local 309, er möge Schritte unternehmen, um die in London vorherrschende Ansicht über die hier überaus glänzenden Arbeitsverhältnisse zu widerlegen.

Hierauf wurde der Sekretär beauftragt, den Redakteur des „Carpenter“ zu veranlassen, eine diesbezügliche Notiz zu veröffentlichen.

Zum Schluß sei noch bemerkt, daß die Local Union 309 nach wie vor auf dem Standpunkt des internationalen Sozialismus steht und stets beflissen ist, in dieser Richtung aufklärend und fördernd zu wirken.

In der berechtigten Voraussetzung, daß die „Holzarbeiter-Zeitung“ in Zukunft nicht hilfereiche Hand leihen wird, eine Organisation zu verleumben, welche es im Laufe der vielen Jahre ihres Bestehens verstanden hat, sich die Achtung ihrer Kampfgenossen und Mitarbeiter zu erwerben und zu bewahren, zeichnet im Auftrage der Local Union 309 der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute mit brüderlichem Gruß

Benjamin Fried, Prot.-Sekr.

New York, den 26. November 1902.

* * *

Es lag uns und liegt uns selbstverständlich fern, die Hand zu Verleumdungen einer Bruderorganisation zu bieten. Wenn wir in dem fraglichen Artikel in Nr. 1 d. J.: „Die Aufklärungsarbeit unserer Kollegen in Amerika“, zu der Auffassung kamen, daß die Local Union 309 ein in sich abgegrenztes Lokalorganisationschen sei, das jede weitere Ausdehnung zu verhindern strebte, und ihr dazu jedes Mittel recht sei, — so konnte dies nur möglich sein dadurch, daß uns die große Ausdehnung der „Vereinigten Brüderschaft“ der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute von Amerika nicht bekannt war.

Wir gestehen offen, daß wir die Taktik der Amalgamated Union: in einem Orte eine längere Arbeitszeit vertraglich einzuführen, als solche von einer am Orte dominirenden Organisation festgesetzt worden ist, entschieden verurtheilen. Wenn es nur dadurch möglich war, eine Zahlstelle der Internationalen Wood Worker Union am Orte zu gründen, daß man mit einzelnen Unternehmern sich auf eine neunstündige (bisher acht Stunden) Arbeitszeit einigte, d. h. die Arbeitsverhältnisse der Kollegen verschlechterte half, dann ist das ein Beginnen und eine Taktik, die den schärfsten Tadel verdient.

Wir stehen den Vorgängen innerhalb der amerikanischen Holzarbeiterbewegung unparteiisch und unbeflüßelt gegenüber. Wir werden prüfen und urtheilen, loben oder tadeln, je nachdem wir dazu Veranlassung finden.

Redaktion der „Holzarbeiter-Zeitung.“

Die Strikes in Frankreich im Monat Oktober. Das Arbeitsamt stellt für den Monat Oktober nur 28 Strikes mit zusammen 13,908 Streikenden fest; darunter befindet sich ein Strike der Bäckermeister. Nicht eingerechnet allerdings ist hier der Ausstand der Bergleute, an welchem, den offiziellen Angaben zufolge, 111,266 Personen theilgenommen haben. Von den 28 Strikes wurden unternommen, um Erhöhung des Lohnes durchzusetzen 13, wegen Herabsetzung 4, aus Solidarität für die Bergleute 3 etc.



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Please send me, free, a copy of "1001 Stories of Success"; and explain how I can qualify for the position marked X below.

<input type="checkbox"/> Architect	<input type="checkbox"/> Traction Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Contractor and Builder	<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreman Carpenter	<input type="checkbox"/> Surveyor
<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk of Works	<input type="checkbox"/> Mining Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Inspector	<input type="checkbox"/> Metallurgist
<input type="checkbox"/> Perspective Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Heating and Ventilating Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Sign Painter
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric-Lighting Superintendent	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemist
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric-Railway Superintendent	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheet-Metal Draftsman
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Ornamental Designer
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrician	<input type="checkbox"/> Navigator
<input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Bookkeeper
<input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Stenographer
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Teacher
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak French
<input type="checkbox"/> Gas Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak German
<input type="checkbox"/> Refrigeration Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak Spanish

Name _____

Street and No. _____

City _____ State _____



During the Month ending DEC. 31, 1903.
for Tax, Assessments, Pins and Supplies.
Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Amount	Local Union	Amount	Local Union	Amount
1—\$216.40		140—\$2.80		278—\$26.10	
2—97.40		141—30.70		279—13.80	
3—69.20		142—164.80		280—4.80	
4—125.00		143—18.20		281—88.95	
5—76.35		144—24.80		282—18.10	
6—29.15		145—18.80		283—42.80	
7—243.40		146—119.95		284—15.80	
8—209.80		147—22.60		285—65.65	
9—56.60		148—10.50		286—27.00	
10—190.20		149—9.70		287—33.75	
11—114.55		150—32.30		288—41.40	
12—72.40		151—19.60		289—32.40	
13—48.60		152—12.80		290—12.00	
14—23.00		153—26.20		291—5.25	
15—15.20		154—34.00		292—17.60	
16—77.35		155—2.80		293—2.20	
17—10.80		156—6.10		294—9.50	
18—27.80		157—3.60		295—23.00	
19—821.20		158—14.60		296—29.00	
20—50.00		159—11.60		297—4.75	
21—37.35		160—13.00		298—45.60	
22—61.55		161—18.40		299—18.40	
23—56.80		162—72.00		300—33.60	
24—100.15		163—24.60		301—24.70	
25—56.00		164—61.80		302—27.70	
26—2.00		165—22.80		303—17.80	
27—61.20		166—10.60		304—149.60	
28—50.00		167—17.10		305—10.80	
29—23.00		168—123.45		306—49.30	
30—23.40		169—171.30		307—262.80	
31—212.75		170—62.80		308—8.40	
32—31.80		171—50.15		309—14.40	
33—18.20		172—43.85		310—6.40	
34—9.00		173—4.20		311—3.20	
35—33.20		174—9.80		312—20.30	
36—111.45		175—138.00		313—4.60	
37—42.20		176—5.60		314—38.00	
38—66.20		177—51.60		315—27.40	
39—13.40		178—117.70		316—15.10	
40—97.15		179—13.25		317—8.20	
41—5.80		180—18.20		318—33.20	
42—16.75		181—15.40		319—81.55	
43—165.40		182—16.60		320—4.10	
44—50.20		183—28.55		321—10.73	
45—58.30		184—98.60		322—68.80	
46—37.10		185—14.80		323—17.60	
47—49.20		186—5.00		324—30.00	
48—207.20		187—17.80		325—14.00	
49—46.55		188—7.60		326—17.00	
50—12.60		189—82.80		327—38.00	
51—147.00		190—16.60		328—13.60	
52—25.80		191—133.60		329—15.00	
53—15.90		192—55.85		330—66.30	
54—60.15		193—33.80		331—12.50	
55—143.65		194—68.60		332—5.60	
56—51.60		195—30.40		333—4.50	
57—31.30		196—2.80		334—4.50	
58—17.50		197—44.40		335—33.00	
59—4.60		198—52.40		336—11.30	
60—8.20		199—20.70		337—7.20	
61—11.60		200—16.10		338—5.60	
62—4.20		201—10.20		339—14.10	
63—71.95		202—31.60		340—10.00	
64—187.60		203—52.40		341—9.95	
65—17.20		204—158.20		342—17.35	
66—80.25		205—14.20		343—81.25	
67—49.35		206—38.00		344—14.40	
68—24.20		207—21.20		345—12.60	
69—91.95		208—26.40		346—8.80	
70—64.00		209—28.80		347—39.00	
71—17.20		210—16.60		348—11.30	
72—25.60		211—8.08		349—7.20	
73—28.80		212—2.60		350—5.60	
74—16.95		213—7.40		351—54.60	
75—2.75		214—34.40		352—12.20	
76—6.00		215—10.60		353—1.00	
77—158.90		216—11.00		354—109.00	
78—20.60		217—30.55		355—21.80	
79—7.00		218—24.45		356—13.60	
80—45.70		219—39.55		357—6.00	
81—27.00		220—19.20		358—18.60	
82—27.50		221—58.35		359—8.20	
83—39.55		222—23.00		360—44.55	
84—10.00		223—23.20		361—37.00	
85—49.20		224—19.60		362—2.00	
86—40.00		225—13.10		363—13.40	
87—69.90		226—8.40		364—13.15	
88—15.20		227—21.20		365—26.00	
89—16.40		228—33.65		366—9.90	
90—4.45		229—49.60		367—20.10	
91—3.25		230—33.60		368—40.00	
92—45.55		231—24.10		369—17.70	
93—40.90		232—6.80		370—19.20	
94—7.05		233—5.70		371—11.00	
95—88.80		234—27.60		372—51.85	
96—7.20		235—28.20		373—28.80	
97—5.20		236—46.85		374—24.40	
98—54.60		237—7.80		375—20.00	
99—63.95		238—29.80		376—42.82	
100—22.80		239—8.80		377—20.40	
101—85.50		240—46.40		378—117.70	
102—64.40		241—7.20		379—22.75	
103—80.25		242—21.80		380—35.75	
104—35.25		243—33.60		381—13.75	
105—6.40		244—10.80		382—35.70	
106—36.65		245—134.20		383—27.35	
107—48.20		246—24.20		384—2.80	
108—7.80		247—8.45		385—19.35	
109—11.00		248—61.40		386—25.60	
110—45.90		249—37.80		387—12.40	
111—13.40		250—39.20		388—10.60	
112—21.40		251—19.90		389—8.40	
113—136.45		252—16.90		390—7.90	
114—20.20		253—30.85		391—8.65	
115—2.80		254—1.75		392—41.75	
116—32.80		255—72.60		393—18.20	
117—4.20		256—17.00		394—13.25	
118—253.00		257—15.50		395—4.00	
119—39.80		258—5.40		396—4.40	
120—59.60		259—32.30		397—53.70	
121—102.40		260—32.60		398—10.20	
122—27.60		261—41.45		399—61.40	
123—51.60		262—13.00		400—18.25	
124—39.70		263—31.80		401—3.80	
125—20.20		264—162.70		402—47.00	
126—35.40					

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
420—	\$5.60	596—	\$9.00	769—	\$36.05	949—	\$7.75	1083—	\$9.00
422—	14.20	597—	8.60	770—	21.35	950—	9.50	1084—	10.40
423—	190.00	598—	9.80	771—	10.40	951—	9.40	1085—	9.40
424—	9.20	599—	25.60	772—	20.75	952—	14.00	1086—	4.80
425—	15.00	600—	14.40	773—	60.40	953—	9.00	1087—	13.60
426—	176.00	601—	54.80	774—	8.00	954—	36.60	1088—	10.60
427—	79.45	602—	26.05	775—	3.80	955—	13.40	1089—	11.60
428—	30.60	603—	10.85	776—	34.00	956—	6.00	1090—	61.00
430—	63.60	604—	12.90	777—	7.20	957—	12.00	1091—	8.60
431—	15.40	605—	15.15	778—	18.40	958—	16.80	1092—	10.10
432—	163.85	606—	9.75	779—	17.78	959—	5.20	1093—	32.60
433—	24.94	607—	3.40	780—	8.80	960—	1.85	1096—	22.00
434—	27.20	608—	9.60	785—	6.40	961—	16.40	1097—	7.00
436—	19.20	610—	19.80	787—	22.60	962—	10.80	1099—	4.80
437—	4.40	611—	3.00	788—	5.00	963—	6.40	1100—	57.75
438—	37.50	612—	18.00	789—	4.80	964—	34.80	1101—	5.20
440—	99.15	613—	23.00	790—	8.80	965—	14.20	1102—	13.20
441—	65.90	614—	5.40	791—	11.00	967—	2.40	1103—	27.15
442—	10.90	615—	11.95	793—	11.80	968—	6.00	1104—	16.60
443—	63.90	616—	11.80	794—	10.40	969—	2.20	1105—	17.65
444—	47.05	617—	20.20	795—	8.20	970—	14.40	1107—	29.90
446—	11.80	618—	5.00	797—	6.20	971—	14.70	1108—	27.50
447—	14.20	620—	9.40	798—	3.20	972—	22.40	1109—	3.60
448—	23.15	621—	41.20	799—	7.50	974—	27.25	1110—	27.55
449—	32.10	622—	30.20	800—	20.40	975—	2.80	1111—	14.20
450—	5.60	625—	26.60	801—	16.80	977—	5.80	1112—	12.60
451—	16.20	626—	49.20	802—	11.80	978—	4.00	1113—	5.00
453—	45.40	627—	31.00	803—	3.00	979—	4.80	1114—	4.20
454—	19.60	629—	24.20	804—	9.20	980—	7.90	1115—	4.20
455—	9.20	630—	2.60	805—	4.40	981—	14.60	1116—	6.40
458—	8.20	631—	9.10	806—	2.00	982—	12.40	1117—	6.00
459—	49.55	632—	241.15	807—	3.00	983—	13.00	1119—	6.40
460—	7.80	633—	28.80	808—	16.10	984—	10.40	1121—	5.00
461—	5.40	634—	7.80	809—	10.80	985—	4.60	1122—	5.10
462—	7.60	635—	25.45	810—	22.90	986—	11.20	1123—	19.80
463—	15.60	636—	4.80	811—	6.40	987—	13.40	1125—	29.50
464—	41.60	637—	37.00	812—	8.40	988—	9.00	1128—	8.40
465—	40.80	638—	35.10	813—	6.00	989—	17.90	1129—	13.40
466—	10.40	639—	34.70	814—	17.00	991—	7.20	1130—	8.40
467—	16.55	640—	5.60	815—	5.00	992—	8.25	1131—	5.00
468—	34.60	641—	6.80	817—	4.60	993—	15.50	1132—	3.20
469—	10.10	642—	21.00	818—	18.45	994—	7.00	1133—	4.40
470—	68.20	643—	14.20	819—	34.20	996—	11.40	1134—	10.00
471—	44.35	644—	18.75	820—	5.00	999—	21.00	1135—	6.80
472—	16.40	647—	5.80	821—	14.65	1000—	14.30	1136—	9.70
473—	33.20	648—	5.40	822—	22.75	1001—	2.20	1137—	5.60
474—	8.20	649—	13.75	823—	6.20	1002—	7.00	1138—	10.40
475—	5.20	650—	7.80	824—	1.40	1004—	4.60	1139—	8.80
476—	86.40	651—	34.95	825—	12.00	1005—	13.25	1141—	5.00
477—	14.35	652—	22.25	826—	1.80	1006—	7.20	1144—	7.80
478—	74.40	653—	8.40	827—	29.00	1007—	6.40	1145—	13.80
479—	9.65	654—	3.40	828—	6.40	1009—	3.40	1147—	8.60
481—	25.40	655—	14.00	829—	4.00	1010—	11.20	1149—	16.40
482—	17.70	656—	32.50	830—	40.90	1011—	19.00	1150—	7.70
483—	130.00	657—	21.25	831—	11.20	1012—	3.40	1151—	4.40
484—	5.55	658—	12.05	833—	17.00	1013—	16.00	1152—	14.60
487—	19.40	659—	16.40	834—	3.60	1014—	21.75	1153—	8.80
488—	4.80	660—	23.30	835—	9.60	1015—	38.40	1154—	7.20
489—	18.80	661—	20.40	836—	12.60	1016—	34.10	1155—	17.60
490—	36.15	663—	5.60	837—	2.40	1017—	7.80	1156—	7.90
491—	9.20	664—	10.60	838—	9.20	1018—	8.00	1157—	6.60
492—	79.50	665—	5.70	839—	3.60	1019—	9.80	1159—	7.60
493—	41.90	666—	6.00	840—	8.85	1020—	10.80	1161—	6.95
494—	33.90	667—	34.00	841—	8.20	1021—	67.00	1162—	11.00
495—	18.40	668—	19.20	842—	5.20	1022—	16.60	1164—	12.75
496—	21.20	669—	8.80	843—	38.40	1023—	9.80	1165—	2.00
497—	36.00	670—	3.70	844—	12.40	1024—	14.00	1168—	4.20
499—	22.80	671—	9.00	846—	1.45	1025—	4.80	1169—	16.20
500—	26.30	672—	14.50	847—	18.00	1026—	11.60	1170—	3.00
501—	11.00	673—	8.80	848—	8.40	1027—	20.10	1171—	1.50
502—	13.80	675—	3.60	849—	17.60	1029—	4.60	1172—	9.80
503—	9.60	676—	9.80	850—	7.60	1031—	10.20	1173—	20.20
505—	5.30	677—	21.00	851—	6.40	1032—	12.80	1175—	6.40
506—	3.30	678—	10.40	852—	7.40	1033—	16.40	1176—	5.80
507—	13.10	679—	16.45	854—	5.80	1034—	4.25	1177—	6.80
508—	16.10	680—	18.40	855—	2.40	1035—	40.30	1179—	5.80
509—	55.20	683—	77.70	856—	23.90	1036—	70.20	1180—	9.60
510—	9.40	685—	13.60	858—	21.55	1037—	21.40	1181—	9.20
511—	19.10	686—	6.00	860—	14.40	1038—	6.20	1182—	2.60
512—	11.90	687—	13.40	861—	9.00	1040—	13.00	1183—	10.40
513—	43.00	688—	29.40	862—	9.60	1041—	46.55	1185—	9.40
514—	4.00	689—	19.40	863—	9.40	1042—	4.20	1186—	28.40
515—	63.40	690—	13.75	864—	11.20	1045—	17.40	1187—	14.60
516—	4.60	691—	29.00	865—	10.00	1046—	5.00	1188—	7.40
518—	18.40	693—	6.40	868—	8.00	1047—	6.60	1190—	10.00
519—	9.80	694—	3.40	869—	2.85	1048—	3.60	1191—	1.35
520—	15.80	695—	14.40	870—	2.00	1049—	14.20	1192—	3.00
521—	27.45	696—	57.80	871—	12.15	1050—	16.60	1193—	7.20
522—	59.20	697—	6.00	872—	7.00	1051—	60.60	1195—	5.40
524—	7.40	698—	21.10	874—	9.60	1052—	4.20	1196—	3.40
525—	26.95	699—	23.00	876—	2.00	1053—	9.60	1197—	9.40
526—	12.20	700—	26.00	877—	22.80	1054—	3.60	1198—	19.10
529—	5.00	701—	40.15	878—	32.65	1055—	12.60	1199—	9.10
530—	4.60	702—	8.00	880—	17.75	1056—	6.60	1201—	4.80
531—	8.40	703—	8.80	881—	12.20	1057—	38.40	1202—	8.80
533—	10.20	705—	16.70	882—	9.40	1058—	9.60	1203—	21.00
534—	25.00	706—	11.80	883—	16.85	1059—	9.60	1204—	9.00
536—	11.80	707—	9.68	884—	34.35	1060—	17.55	1205—	11.60
537—	17.57	708—	20.60	885—	16.60	1061—	10.65	1206—	6.60
538—	3.80	709—	2.80	887—	26.00	1062—	29.00	1207—	17.00
539—	9.20	710—	11.40	888—	45.95	1063—	12.20	1209—	11.00
540—	8.80	711—	2.60	889—	17.25	1064—	11.00	1210—	11.00
541—	57.85	712—	20.20	891—	29.00	1065—	12.80	1211—	3.60
542—	6.00	713—	11.00	893—	15.30	1067—	9.80	1212—	21.80
543—	13.20	714—	11.60	894—	14.70	1068—	3.00	1213—	2.40
544—	21.00	715—	76.80	895—	13.00	1069—	28.00	1214—	7.20
545—	8.60	716—	48.20	897—	25.90	1070—	9.20	1215—	11.55
546—	15.85	717—	34.15	898—	17.35	1072—	22.95	1216—	2.80
547—	12.00	718—	19.60	899—	15.80	1074—	30.40	1217—	13.90
548—	30.60	719—	31.75	900—	24.00	1075—	15.00	1218—	3.60
549—	5.80	720—	18.80	901—	16.80	1076—	8.00	1219—	8.50
550—	57.20	721—	2.20	902—	18.90	1077—	13.60	1220—	5.20
553—	10.00	722—	36.55	903—	13.10	1078—	7.00	1223—	4.20
554—	26.20	723—	27.75	904—	12.60	1080—	9.20	1224—	15.90
555—	5.00	724—	61.35	905—	3.40	1082—	51.20	1226—	15.70
556—	8.35	725—	9.40	906—	12.00				
557—	20.40	726—	36.10	907—	12.60				
558—	3.00	728—	10.15	908—	4.65				
559—	12.05	730—	21.00	909—	14.80				
561—	23.20	731—	12.80	910—	5.00				
562—	36.20	732—	5.80	911—	10.20				
563—	35.75	733—	7.70	914—	20.60				
564—	24.20	734—	9.60	915—	16.40				
565—	8.00	736—	33.00	916—	38.30				
566—	4.50	738—	4.60	917—	7.80				
567—	29.60	739—	4.00	919—	15.65				
568—	10.75	740—	6.80	920—	18.00				
569—	6.95	741—	4.40	921—	1.00				</

663 Guelph, Ont.—Geo. A. Scroggie, 105 London road.
 83 Halifax, N.S.—Robert Hemming, Chebucto road, Lehighville.
 18 Hamilton, Ont.—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
 249 Kingston, Ont.—L. C. Robinson, 249 Johnston st.
 1240 Lindsay, Ont.—R. Patterson, 46 Bertie st.
 817 Midland, Ont.—J. L. Beaudoin.
 71 Moncton, N.B.—Fred Brown, High st.
 134 Montreal, Quebec—(Fr.) J. Bayard, 523 Sanguinet st.
 1084 " —Ludger Clement, 364 Logan st.
 1127 " —(Mill) J. F. Milot, 702a Sanguinet st.
 1244 " —Jesse Lodge, 186 Ryde st.
 524 Nelson, B. C.—Edward Kilby, Box 202.
 713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—C. J. Webber, Box 392.
 674 Ottawa, Ont.—W. McDonald, 214 Nicholas.
 672 Peterboro, Ont.—R. Ritchie, Box 750.
 618 Phoenix, B. C.—Dan. Biner, Box 121.
 1168 Port Colborne, Ont.—O. F. Minor, Humbertstone.
 730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) J. O. Dugal, 187 Dorchester.
 1301 Sarnia, Ont.—Henry J. Simmerman.
 1169 Sault Ste. Marie—Andrew Brown, Box 507.
 1152 Smith's Falls, Ont.—C. McDonald, Box 367.
 761 Sorel, Quebec—Fr. Launciat, Box 527.
 38 St. Catharines, Ont.—C. O'Malley, Box 193.
 108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, Box 413.
 919 St. John, N. B.—John A. Miller, 176 Douglass ave.
 1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—A. Menard, Jacques Cartier st.
 560 Stratford, Ont.—C. J. Cummings, Box 254.
 943 Sydney, N. S.—G. C. McGlashing.
 27 Toronto, Ont.—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
 1320 Truro, N. S.—J. D. McKay, Brunswick st.
 617 Vancouver, B. C.—J. M. Sinclair, 419 Conifer st., Room 17.
 553 Waterloo, Ont.—Peter Jacobs, Wellington st., Berlin, Ont.
 969 Welland, Ont.—Wm. Spencer.
 689 Windsor, Ont.—C. Hall, 71 1st st., Walkerville.
 343 Winnipeg, Man.—W. Dakim, 122 June st.
 1201 Woodstock, Ont.—C. Garbett.

COLORADO

264 Boulder—F. J. Anderson, 735 Walnut st.
 489 Canon City—E. E. McKinnon, 615 Harrison st.
 417 Colorado City—E. Martin, Box 761.
 515 Colorado Springs—D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.

Cripple Creek—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Sanderson, Box 304, Victor.
 547 " —W. M. Teeter, Box 623.

55 Denver—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
 475 Florence—J. H. Chorman, Box 442.
 1340 Fort Collins—W. Golden, 301 S. Sherwood.
 244 Grand Junction—F. M. Deihl, 317 S. 6th st.
 850 Leadville—E. E. Kirchoff, 213 E. 3d st.
 681 Loveland—Geo. W. Wagner, Box 182.
 362 Pueblo—M. L. Todd, 2514 3d ave.
 832 Salida—C. E. Holland.
 1257 Silverton—J. W. Bunker, Box 104.
 267 Telluride—R. M. Dutton.
 1173 Trinidad—J. H. Roberts, 536 Park st.
 584 Victor—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT

115 Bridgeport—M. L. Kane, 158 George st.
 952 Bristol—C. H. Peck, 323 Summer st.
 927 Danbury—M. L. Barber, 11 Lake ave.
 127 Derby—Geo. A. Lewis, Sr., 235 Main st.
 647 Fairfield—Henry Williams, Box 65.
 196 Greenwich—F. K. Herbert, 25 Davenport avenue.
 43 Hartford—G. E. Miskill, 237 Lawrence.
 920 Meriden—H. E. Tracy, 58 Charles st.
 1229 Mystic—C. F. Kemble, Box 274.
 804 Naugatuck—H. W. Wells.
 97 New Britain—Geo. I. Simons.
 79 New Haven—J. P. Plunkett, 19 Arch st.
 133 New London—Wm. Gunn, Jr., Crystal av.
 1172 " —Den. E. Gallagher, 61 Crystal av.
 1005 New Milford—E. Howland, Wellsville ave.
 137 Norwich—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central av.
 746 Norwalk—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 74.
 318 Putnam—Geo. A. Youngs, 15 Centre st.
 1119 Ridgefield—F. J. Walker.
 757 South Manchester—J. McCarty, 74 Olcott.
 210 Stamford—J. P. Flynn, 106 W. Broad st.
 234 Thompsonville—Thos. McCarroll, Box 166.
 216 Torrington—C. Arnold, 113 Migeon ave.
 1341 Unionville—Arthur Graham.
 260 Waterbury—N. J. Engelke, 31 Meadow st.
 825 Willimantic—Geo. Taft, 155 Main st.
 583 Winsted—J. A. Dean, 92 Ridge st.

DELAWARE

422 Dover—Oliver C. Hayes.
 626 Wilmington—H. S. Lynch, 1208 Dupont st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington—Secretary Dist. Council, W. W. Winfren, 1421 Md. av., N.E.
 190 " —F. J. Niedomanski, 358 N. St., S.W.
 884 " —R. M. Clift, 612 1st st., N.W.
 1103 " —(Mill) Harry C. Johnson, 1213 N. Capitol st., N.E.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville—Secretary District Council, C. W. Crabb, 440 Oak st.
 224 " —(Col.) C. P. Davis, Box 90.
 605 " —A. C. MacNeill, 1516 E. Adam st.
 627 " —J. H. Balster, 1516 Florida av.
 655 Key West—N. P. Nelson, 1018 Olivia st.
 1137 " —A. E. Kelly, 825 Virginia st.
 993 Miami—William G. Coats, Box 141.
 74 Pensacola—J. A. Lyle, 316½ W. Main st.
 107 " —(Col.) W. H. Walls, 1028 Tarragona st.
 864 St. Augustine—W. Edgerton, 19 Garnett av.
 531 St. Petersburg—M. Morse.
 420 Tampa—(Colored) A. E. Vearance, 23 Coustads street.
 696 " —F. Pimbley, Box 111.
 819 West Palm Beach—W. E. Glenn, Box 227.

GEORGIA

1370 Albany—W. A. Bell, 72 Washington st.
 1360 Americus—H. C. Bell, 317 Hampton st.

Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, Vincent N. Ridgely, 12 Orme st.
 317 " —(Cars) H. Morgan, 117 McAfee.
 329 " —John Chambers, 47 Plum st.
 439 " —T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.
 542 " —J. O. Alexander, 124 Oakland ave.
 1293 " —(Col.) L. P. Latimer, 169 Howell.
 283 Augusta—A. Lang, Sav. rd. and 12th st.
 1228 " —(Col.) J. A. Demps, 30 Sherman st.
 1068 Bainbridge—R. W. Smith.
 527 Brunswick—(Col.) J. M. Pitts, 714 S. Lee.
 865 " —Walter Girvin, 1120 S. Amherst st.
 313 Columbus—A. S. T. Jamison, 9 19th st.
 535 Dalton—J. A. Williams, Box 334.
 793 Gainesville—W. J. Wane.
 Macon—Sec. of Dist. Council, W. Lewis.
 144 " —G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
 326 " —(Col.) A. D. Jackson, 136 Jackson st.
 654 " —O. C. Morgan, 617 Adams st.
 752 Marietta—J. A. Kile, Box 63.
 1390 Newnan—J. C. Taylor.
 411 Rome—T. Johnson, 213 W. Fifth st.
 Savannah—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Heidt, 110 Anderson st. W.
 256 " —B. F. Smith, Box 251.
 318 " —(Col.) G. G. Green, 1311 Montgomery st.
 261 Valdosta—J. B. Lyons, 519 Jackson st.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

745 Honolulu—S. K. Nawaa.

IDAHO

398 Lewiston—J. L. Barham, Box 193.
 635 Boise City—G. E. Dye, 214 N. 13th st.
 220 Wallace—H. K. Helbostad.
 1042 Weiser—A. W. McCully, Box 37.

ILLINOIS

377 Alton—Chas. E. Grace, 1114 E. 3d st.
 788 Anna—S. F. Bayes.
 1184 Auburn—J. E. Higgins.
 916 Aurora—Geo. Baxter, 51 Wilder st.
 1248 Batavia—Milo Miller, 151 Spring st.
 741 Beardstown—Geo. Hegener.
 433 Belleville—Theo. J. Kaufhold, 26 Harding Lane.
 975 Benton—J. H. Mundell.
 63 Bloomington—J. H. Roder, 602 N. Center.
 894 Cairo—T. A. Mansfield, 3605 Washington ave.
 939 Campbell Hill (Jackson Co.)—H. Huffmaster.
 293 Canton—J. W. Poper, 431 N. Ave. B.
 841 Carbondale—S. M. McGuire, 318 E. Oak st.
 737 Carlinville—Jos. Boente.
 1081 Carlyle—W. Cradise.
 588 Cartersville—R. J. Peterson.
 367 Centralia—J. F. Adcock, 846 Morrison st.
 41 Champaign—J. J. Shook, 310 Wheaton av.
 518 Charleston—F. Huffman, 4 State av.
 Chicago—Secretary of District Council, K. G. Torkelson, 502 Garden City Block, 56 Fifth ave.
 1 " —W. G. Schardt, 56 Fifth ave., Room 503.
 10 " —J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
 13 " —Frank Pieters, 425 W. Park ave.
 21 " —(French) P. Hudson, 207 E. Center ave.
 54 " —(Boh.) V. Zitek, 1301 S. 41st av.
 58 " —Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
 62 " —(Englewood) J. A. Julien, 5750 Carpenter st.
 70 " —(Brighton Park) P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
 80 " —(Moreland) Henry Bowman, 8 Franklin st., Oak Park, Ill.
 141 " —(Grand Crossing) J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
 181 " —Jens Jensen, 713 W. North ave.
 199 " —(South Chicago) J. C. Grantham, 8023 Escanaba ave., Chicago.
 242 " —(Ger.) C. Streit, 5620 Emerald av.
 416 " —C. H. Wagner, 364 Washburn av.
 419 " —(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 466 Hastings st.
 434 " —(Kensington) (Fr.) F. Gagnan, 1362 75th st.
 504 " —(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 59 Edgmont avenue.
 521 " —(Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 745 W. Division st.
 272 Chicago Heights—W. E. Howard, 1914 Chicago road.
 869 Chillicothe—W. B. Steiner.
 204 Coffeen—W. H. Snyder.
 295 Collinsville—M. J. Dooner.
 1191 Coulterville—Elmer Garvin.
 1106 Creal Springs—J. T. Gully.
 269 Danville—C. H. Wilson, 714 N. Walnut st.
 742 Decatur—C. C. Morris, 764 N. Monroe.
 965 DeKalb—John Halsne, 417 Pine st.
 1121 De Soto—L. S. Winter, Box 114.
 928 Divernon—J. C. Wall, Box 141.
 790 Dixon—R. McMaster, 610 Spruce st.
 510 Duquoin—A. L. Gothard.
 East St. Louis—Sec. District Council, C. R. Palmer, 318 Missouri ave.
 169 " —E. Wendling, 512 Illinois ave.
 697 " —(Stairs and Mill) H. J. Shircliff, 614 Josephine ave.
 903 " —D. Grines, Ronshow place.
 378 Edwardsville—F. B. Dietz, Box 311.
 363 Elgin—Wm. A. Underhill, 358 Bent st.
 1048 Fairbury—E. H. Bastian.
 480 Freeport—Otto Rickert.
 719 Freeport—H. H. Hineline, Douglas ave.
 1087 Galena—F. G. Eggleston, Box 654.
 360 Galesburg—Ed. Cheistrand, 1474 N. Seminary st.
 1290 Geneseo—Oscar Boom.
 1234 Girard—T. W. Starkay.
 178 Greenville—L. J. Albright.
 669 Harrisburg—Isaac M. Allen, Box 282.
 805 Havana—John Dwyer.
 461 Herrin—A. E. Spence.
 904 Jacksonville—J. W. Robinson, 134 Richards st.
 174 Joliet—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
 1029 Johnston—S. A. Hyre, Lake Creek, Ill.
 496 Kankakee—B. C. Hutton, Box 157.
 154 Kewanee—F. Johnson, 700 E. 4th st.
 1066 Kimmsworth—John W. Allen.
 250 Lake Forest—W. B. Russell, Box 47.
 336 La Salle—W. E. Timmons, 736 Wright st.
 568 Lincoln—F. Dalzell, Chicago and Tremont.
 505 Litchfield—Geo. C. Fellner, 803 Chestnut.
 633 Madison—J. M. Richie, Granite City, Box 353.

508 Marion—Frank Woodside.
 789 Marissa—A. F. Jensen.
 1037 Marshell—Frank Petree.
 765 Mascoutah—Edmund Hoerd, Box 43.
 347 Mattoon—W. W. Walker, 1819 Grant av.
 1296 Mendota—J. B. Phelps, 210 Meridian st.
 803 Metropolis—B. P. D. Schroder, Box 229.
 241 Moline—J. C. Fullmer, Box 267.
 1265 Monmouth—A. A. Lawry.
 1161 Morris—Noble Holmes, Box 424.
 1188 Mt. Carmel—A. Schuckers, Box 612.
 280 Mt. Olive—K. Beyer.
 999 Mt. Vernon—A. E. Frost, 404 E. Harrison.
 604 Murphysboro—J. Weingarth, 527 N. 9th st.
 671 New Baden—Julius Hummel, Box 53.
 582 Odin—C. B. Vandercook.
 1192 Oglesby—Robert Pryde.
 661 Ottawa—J. D. Geary, 216 Delean st.
 1211 Palmyra—John Hunt, Box 49.
 648 Pana—W. L. Wright, 702 S. Spruce st.
 1334 Paris—W. Thompson.
 644 Pekin—F. P. Heffenstein, 1014 Henrietta.
 183 Peoria—W. E. Miller, 1030 N. Monroe st.
 733 Percy—W. C. Fisk.
 195 Peru—Dave George, Box 51.
 1056 Pinckneyville—J. Funk.
 728 Pontiac—L. McCombs, 416 W. Moulton.
 189 Quincy—F. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison.
 792 Rockford—I. W. Tuthill, 330 Penfield Pl.
 166 Rock Island—A. Johnson, 917 11th av.
 798 Salem—S. M. Pratz, Box 302.
 1299 Seatonville—V. H. Weisenburger, Ladd, Ill.
 1083 St. Charles—Peter Ray.
 479 Sparta—H. C. Pilars, Box 326.
 16 Springfield—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand ave.
 631 Spring Valley—D. F. Dilts, Box 621.
 156 Staunton—C. F. Kruse.
 695 Sterling—Charles Uhl.
 495 Streator—Ed. Krasko, 1004 S. Blooming-ton st.
 1250 Tamaroa—Sam Harris.
 748 Taylorville—Terry Rope.
 807 Toluca—S. L. Wells, Box 21.
 1026 Urbana—G. S. Heffley.
 1338 Utica—Sam. B. Schmieding.
 1163 Virden—Fred G. Becker.
 448 Waukegan—G. Williams, 1209 Washington st.
 1193 West Frankfort—S. W. Parrish, Frankfort.
 418 Witt—Samuel Kessinger, Box 45.

INDIANA

477 Alexandria—Clarence Noble.
 352 Anderson—W. E. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
 1380 Bedford—J. W. Boyce.
 1308 Bluffton—W. P. McConnell, 530 E. Cherry.
 1380 Bedford—J. W. Boyce.
 694 Booneville—W. T. Kelly.
 431 Brazil—H. Hays, 603 1st st.
 488 Clinton—Edward Oxford.
 1155 Columbus—A. B. Morton, E. Columbus.
 1355 Crawfordville—A. B. West, 307 W. Main.
 946 Decatur—J. A. Moore.
 998 Dugger—Richard Shepler, Box 25.
 1110 East Chicago—P. Kansfield.
 565 Elkhart—Geo. Pimbley, 410 N. 2d st.
 622 Elwood—Hugh Moore, 2501 S. A. st.
 90 Evansville—S. A. Stork, 920 E. Illinois st.
 232 Ft. Wayne—L. Delegrange, 3531 Piqua av.
 899 French Lick—J. B. Hawk.
 1350 Garrett—E. C. Brown.
 160 Gas City—J. W. Lucas, Box 26, Jonesboro.
 908 Goshen—M. C. Uley, 108 Olive st.
 599 Hammond—W. W. Dicks, 632 Hoffman st.
 213 Hartford City—C. A. Brown, Box 657.
 Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, M. H. Evans, 704 W. 11th.
 60 " —(Ger.) Wm. Hoff, 908 Sanders st.
 281 " —J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
 549 " —(Stairs) W. L. Evans, 516 Bright.
 1317 Indiana Harbor—E. C. Brown.
 909 Jasonville—Chas. H. Edmondson.
 533 Jeffersonville—Louis Miller.
 1275 Kendallville—S. E. Carter.
 734 Kokomo—M. R. McBeth, 113 S. Union st.
 215 Lafayette—J. McKinley, 511 Wall st.
 487 Linton—W. S. Pates.
 808 Logansport—W. J. French, Box 491.
 365 Marion—I. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman.
 1221 Matthews—H. O. Chamberlain.
 1238 Michigan City—E. T. Hill, 218 Pine st.
 592 Muncie—D. M. Winters, 535 Sharkey st.
 436 New Albany—Geo. W. Lemmon, 203 W. Spring st.
 445 New Castle—L. Pennell, 201 S. 24th st.
 1196 Oakland City—G. R. Thurman.
 932 Peru—John W. Taylor, 565 W. 3d st.
 1367 " —(Mill) J. Dreher, 158 E. 8th st.
 619 Petersburg—W. D. Goad.
 935 Princeton—J. T. Davison, 328 Seminary st.
 912 Richmond—O. A. Lauck, 417 S. 9th st.
 413 Rushville—W. Wollung, 340 Jackson st.
 806 South Bend—W. H. Stahlz, 129 Penn'a av.
 1304 Spencer—W. M. Crist, Box 327.
 706 Sullivan—R. E. Rice.
 205 Terre Haute—A. E. Saltzman, 1709 Poplar.
 358 Tipton—F. M. Roode.
 1357 Valparaiso—D. L. Mathews, 93 Franklin.
 658 Vincennes—E. Yenowine, 6th & Browlette.
 812 " —F. Conley, 605 Portland ave.
 598 Washburn—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll.
 1337 Warsaw—W. L. Stewart, Box 747.
 1076 Washington—C. A. Boston, 412 William st.
 1038 Winslow—E. Gladdish.

INDIAN TERRITORY

1028 Ardmore—Albert Harris.
 1359 Bokchito—R. F. Moore.
 653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller.
 1158 Coalgate—J. G. Roberts.
 1199 Durant—L. F. Hearty, Box 731.
 1092 Halleyville—H. S. Hawding, Box 94.
 1072 Muskogee—Robert E. Dorsey, Box 314.
 986 South McAlester—C. W. Barton, S. McAlester.
 1276 Wilberton—A. McMurty, Box 212.

IOWA

315 Boone—Theo. Johnson, 323 16th st.
 534 Burlington—Theo. Lehmann, 1311 N. Oak.
 308 Cedar Rapids—M. Carpenter, 339 4th ave., W.
 597 Centerville—G. W. Jones, Box 87.
 772 Clinton—M. Hansen, 250 Peck ave.
 1142 Colfax—Arthur C. Cox.
 611 Corydon—W. P. Alfred, Jr.
 364 Council Bluffs—F. H. Stover, 1124 S. 6th.
 634 Creston—John Harshaw, 710 W. Spencer.
 Davenport—Sec. District Council, Chas. Adrian, 1418 Liberty st.
 554 " —W. Peterson, 528 W. 2d st.
 1272 " —W. H. Hitchcock, 1034 E. 14th.
 106 Des Moines—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.
 425 " —(Mill) E. Johnson, 606 S. B. 4th st.

678 Dubuque—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
 284 Fort Dodge—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
 514 Hiteam—Lucius Oaks, Box 213.
 1260 Iowa City—Jos. A. Poor, 210 N. Gilbert.
 523 Keokuk—H. L. Breitenstein, 1522 Bank.
 1171 Marion—S. M. Wiley, Box 836.
 1112 Marshalltown—F. Nicholson, 1006 W. Boone st.
 1247 Mason City—Tom Hodges, 210 S. Jackson ave.
 1069 Muscatine—R. K. Rowland, Monroe st.
 1213 Mystic—B. F. Taylor.
 1116 Newton—W. Sparks.
 1034 Oskaloosa—J. A. Harriman, 415 Bav. W.
 767 Ottumwa—H. I. McCarrel, Leo ave.
 879 Red Oak—J. A. Elwood, 111 S. 3d st.
 948 Sioux City—C. M. Cook, 123 S. Iowa st.
 552 Waterloo—W. C. Eickelberg, Cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS

253 Argentine—M. Murphy, Box 347.
 753 Atchison—E. B. Harman, 711 Kansas av.
 1205 Chanute—W. O. Thomas, 121 Kansas av.
 1212 Coffeyville—E. S. Harper, 509 E. 4th st.
 1224 Emporia—W. E. Daniels, 1427 Merchant.
 942 Fort Scott—E. O. Yackel, 724 Ransom.
 876 Frontenac—Sam Edgcomb.
 1198 Independence—K. L. White, 209 S. 10th.
 123 Jola—C. O. Churchill, 507 E. Spruce st.
 1342 Junction City—C. E. Turner.
 138 Kansas City—G. Turner, 909 S. 13th st.
 458 Lawrence—W. Dunn, 465 Locust st.
 499 Leavenworth—G. McCauly, 217½ N. 5th.
 1022 Parsons—W. King, 1918 Clark ave.
 561 Pittsburg—W. Williamson, 307 W. Forrest.
 1001 Scammon—Wm. Thompson, Box 43.
 158 Topeka—R. M. Vanzant, Box 30.
 1220 Wellington—L. Mosby, 409 N. Blaine st.
 201 Wichita—W. E. Youngmeyer, 911 S. Emporia ave.
 1183 Winfield—J. H. Cain.

KENTUCKY

472 Ashland—W. B. Pelphry.
 684 Bardwell—T. B. Sandford.
 725 Bowling Green—E. N. Vernon.
 641 Central City—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
 712 Covington—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
 785 " —J. Mautz, 138 Trevor st.
 937 Fulton—J. H. Cullin.
 851 Henderson—J. D. Nordgauer, 7 Julia st.
 442 Hopkinsville—J. Weston, 1006 E. 7th st.
 1218 Liddlow—James Glaser.

Louisville—Secretary of District Council, Mike Gueda, 1503 Hull st.
 103 " —H. H. Martin, 638 E. Breckenridge st.
 214 " —(Ger.) Jacob Schnieder, 915 East Chestnut st.
 1369 " —J. W. Terry, 1156 Underhill st.

1039 Marion—Sam. Hurst.
 698 Newport—J. Sexton, 9th and Patterson.
 809 Owensboro—J. Owen, 102 Woodford ave.
 559 Paducah—W. Kirkpatrick, 402 S. 10th.
 1352 Princeton—J. J. Jennings.
 1017 Sturgis—B. R. Williams.

LOUISIANA

1147 Baton Rouge—J. Lyons, 211 15th st.
 1225 " —W. Bangs, 113 Ferdinand st.
 874 Jennings—T. J. Woodworth.
 1057 Lake Charles—E. L. Prewett.
 868 Monroe—W. G. Lorraine, 608 Layton av.
 758 " —(Col.) Wm. Barnes.
 1251 New Iberia—Clarence French.

76 New Orleans—F. Duhrkap, 616 Gadiz st.
 397 Ruston—Charles Russ.

Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
 85 " —James Cannon, Box 261.
 764 " —P. F. Hartel, 442 Maple st.
 1279 " —D. D. Swindle, care People's Drug Store.

995 Winfield—W. H. Baker.

MAINE

914 Augusta—John F. Spaulding, Box 198.
 621 Bangor—W. A. Crocker, 367 Essex st.
 459 Bar Harbor—N. Cheney, 20 Holland ave.
 1259 Gardener—G. A. Jaquith, 76 Spring st.
 407 Lewiston—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
 517 Portland—A. H. Parker, 254 Brackett.
 1031 Madison—C. T. Miller.
 1189 Rumford Falls—Edwin Brown.
 787 Skowhegan—M. S. Adams.
 348 Waterville—John S. Pressey.

MARYLAND

1126 Annapolis—H. S. Crawford, West st. ext'd.
 Baltimore—Sec. District Council, Wm. R. Phillips, 917 Ryan st.
 990 " —G. Hewing, 1030 N. Eden st.
 29 " —Wm. Keenan, 728 Aisquith st.
 44 " —(German) H. Bosse, 125 N. Montford ave.
 1315 " —Lewis N. Bowen, 1833 N. Patterson Park av.
 1358 " —H. Ripple, 541 N. Washington.
 1024 Cumberland—W. S. Walton, 30½ N. Centre.
 1378 Hagerstown—Elias H. Stouffer.
 1351 Havre de Grace—John C. Baker.
 1363 Salisbury—G. J. Meyers, 304 Wicomico.

MASSACHUSETTS

395 Adams—Geo. Rupprecht, 34 N. Sumner.
 1298 Andover—Austin Poland.
 1059 Athol—L. Bowen, 2018 Main st.
 1307 Attleboro—Robt. Forbes, 41 Orange st.
 Boston—Secretary District Council, J. E. Potts, 390 Tremont street.
 33 " —D. H. Deegan, 1122 Dorchester avenue, Dorchester.
 954 " —M. Umas, 113 Brighton st.
 1096 " —(Floor Layers) A. H. Bowers, 79 Farquhar st., Roslindale.
 889 Allston—G. R. England, 88 N. Beacon st., Somerville.
 443 Chelsea—James Keefe, 9 High st. Place.
 441 Cambridge—Ira F. Bowlby, 367 Beacon st., Somerville.
 443 Chelsea—P. S. Mulligan, 20 Poplar st.
 386 Dorchester—J. Lent, 23 Harbor View st.
 218 East Boston—C. M. Dempsey, 321 Parry.
 780 Everett—W. A. MacDuff, 3 Blanchard av.
 625 Malden—T. C. Smith, 91 Pine st.
 959 Mattapan—J. J. Orman, E. Mattapan.
 1046 Bridgewater—John H. Toomey, Wall st.

624 Brockton—H. T. Blackwell, 16 Central sq.
858 Clinton—Omar Harvey, 55 Boynton st.
1123 Cohasset—Herbert R. Gott, Box 478.
892 Dedham—R. Carleton, 22 Church st.
1372 Easthampton—R. Parsons, East st.
1008 Falmouth—Wm. S. Parker.

223 Fall River—A. Sampson, 203 Horton st.
1305 "—(Fr.) Frank Moquin, 331 Ames.
778 Fitchburg—C. Patterson, 25 East st.
860 Framingham—E. F. Twitchell, Ashland, Mass.

1335 Franklin—Frank Hurd, Chestnut st.
570 Gardner—Thos. J. Foley, 65 Chestnut st.
910 Gloucester—J. C. Tuttle, Box 254.
1045 Great Barrington—C. H. Bell, 54 Dresser av.
782 Greenfield—Jos. Desautels, Elm st.
1292 Hamilton—T. H. Woodward, Wenham Dp.
82 Haverhill—E. A. Hunt.
424 Hingham—H. B. Hardy, Box 113.

Holyoke—Sec. Dist. Council, M. J. Leary, 72 Nanotuck st.
390 "—D. Laplante, 529 Summer st.
656 "—M. J. Gleason, 125 Dwight st.

400 Hudson—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
802 Hyde Park—J. Faulkner, 419 Hyde Pk av.
111 Lawrence—J. Labelle, 451 Broadway.
370 Lenox—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
794 Leominster—F. I. Brown, 15 Harrison st.
49 Lowell—Jos. A. Pion, 309 W. 6th st.
688 Lynn—G. Blood, 20 Emery st., Saugus.
1041 "—M. L. Delano, 88 Vine st.
962 Marblehead—R. H. Roach, 273 Washington st.
988 Marlboro—Wilfred Bonin, Church st.

Middlesex—Sec'y District Council, H. H. Gove, 87 Summer st., Stoneham.
760 Melrose—C. Fletcher, 39 Boardman ave.
777 Medford—C. R. Colluppy, 1196 Broadway, Somerville.

831 Arlington—S. Clow, Box 290, Lexington.
885 Woburn—Geo. H. Peppard, 14 Court st.
991 Winchester—L. Taylor, 48 Cutting st.
762 Quincy—W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
846 Revere—Lawrence Brown, 53 Payson st.
67 Roxbury—J. McLaughlin, 35 Valentines st.
629 Somerville—F. Quessy, 33 Trull st.
862 Wakefield—W. Melanson, 9 off John st., Reading.

938 West Roxbury—M. B. Bryant, 4368 Washington st.
821 Winthrop—G. Livenstone, 31½ Hermon.
867 Milford—Wm. C. Waters, 27 Pond st.
847 Natick—F. Pulsifer, 21 High st.
693 Needham—Elias W. Adams.
1021 New Bedford—J. Maher, 181 Belleville av.
989 Newburyport—G. W. Henderson, 3 Winter.

Newton—Sec. District Council, R. C. Ross, 84 Bowers st., Newtownville.
275 "—R. H. Thode, 757 Washington st., Newtonville.
680 Newton Centre—F. C. Boissner, 1241 Centre st.
708 West Newton—J. Christie, Box 744.

193 North Adams—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351 Northampton—J. E. Chabott, 44 Cherry st.
784 North Easton—Henry Holmes.

North Shore—Sec. District Council, D. A. Schantz, 3 Central st.
878 Beverly—A. W. Dodge, 7 Briscoe st.
950 Danvers—G. B. McRae.
924 Manchester—M. A. Hall, Box 460.
888 Salem—J. H. Reed, Lawrence and Chester sts., Danvers.

866 Norwood—F. M. Prescott, 93 Hill st.
444 Pittsfield—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
1167 Scituate—A. W. Totman.
1197 Saugus—E. N. Fielding, Cliftondale.
861 Southbridge—Edmond Leppre, 27 Dean.

Springfield—Sec'y of Dist. Council, A. G. Hurd, 11 Wilbraham av.
96 "—(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 14 Loring st.
177 "—W. W. R. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.
1105 "—(Mill) J. F. Moran, 9 Bell ave., Merrick.
685 Chicopee—E. Blanchette, 6 Chestnut st.

1063 Stoughton—B. S. Capen, Box 1013.
1035 Taunton—C. E. Cornell, 47 Kilton st.
540 Waltham—O. C. Dodge, 4 Grove st.
1227 "—P. J. Flynn, 33 Calvery st.
1102 Watertown—Gus Lindstrom, 31 Spring.
823 Webster—Geo. M. Wilson, 19 Crosby st.
222 Westfield—L. H. Andrews, 11 Green ave.
848 Weymouth—G. B. Loring, East Braintree.
979 Williamstown—Arthur Brooks, Box 108.
1018 Whitman—E. A. Vaughan.

Worcester—Secretary of District Council, P. B. Keefe, 133 Shrewsbury st.
23 "—J. Cheatham, 88 Providence st.
408 "—(Fr.) F. Gaudette, 103 Washington st.

720 "—(Swedish) Nels Erickson, 151 Vernon st.
877 "—(Mill) R. H. Coates, 571 Main st.

MICHIGAN

984 Adrian—Wm. J. Brown, 64 Dennis st.
105 Alpena—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
512 Ann Arbor—Walter Keedle, 540 Detroit st.
871 Battle Creek—S. O. Pierce, 20 Virginia av.
116 Bay City—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
1344 Benton Harbor—H. Graff, 111 Madison av.
797 Boyne—P. P. Streeter.
1095 Charlevoix—Jas. Saunders, Box 307.
1095 Cheboygan—Eugene Wansord.
1020 Delray—John A. Belisle.

19 Detroit—T. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
103 "—O. Friedland, 591 Watson st.
1371 Dowagiac—Hy. W. East, 204 Main st.
577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex.
1194 Escanaba—Charles Franzene, 1022 4th.

143 Flint—Edwin Shannon, 1500 Beach st.
135 Grand Rapids—J. F. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
1330 "—G. W. Smith, 433 Terrace ave.
1336 "—Theo. Pearson, 199 Sinclair st.
130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett.

1254 Harbor Springs—George A. Irish.
122 Houghton—J. H. Hancock, 709 Water st.
810 Hudson—B. E. Westfall.
651 Jackson—C. W. Davis, 320 Bush st.
105 Kalamazoo—H. Greendyke, 1405 St. West.

1226 Manistee—Aug. Peterson, 349 6th st.
958 Marquette—John Bloom, 122 Hampton.
1341 Marine City—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
1164 Midland—Geo. A. Bugbee.
173 Muskegon—A. L. Johnson, Box 25.
100 Muskegon—O. B. Taylor, 15 Bourdon st.
107 Onaway—H. L. Poye.

1070 Owosso—L. M. Burch, 633 Woodlawn av.
191 Petoskey—J. R. Hernley, 303 Sheridan av.
1032 Pontiac—J. Bethune, Cottage & Centre st.
885 Port Huron—C. E. Seebach, 2340 Walnut.

59 Saginaw—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334 "—Anthony Kontle, 518 N. 15, E. S.
46 Sault Ste. Marie—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.
1080 South Haven—H. Leetson, 1007 Cook av.
226 Traverse City—E. J. Hammond, 406 Wadsworth st.
814 Wyandotte—C. Renner, 20 Plum st.
1283 Ypsilanti—R. N. Phillips, 11 Oak st.

MINNESOTA

Duluth and Superior—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. F. Heller, 1424 W. Superior st., Duluth, Minn.
361 Duluth—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. Sixth st.
951 Brainerd—R. Ranson, 214 4th av., N.E.
1328 Hibbing—H. L. Hodquin.
992 Mankato—C. Keith, 235 Lock st.

Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 408 S. 7th st.
7 "—J. Franzen, 36 S. 6th st.
548 "—(Millwrights) Henry B. Bachman, 415 W. 26th st.

980 Rochester—J. Koenig.
930 St. Cloud—Henry P. Steckling, 709 17½ ave., S. St. Cloud.
957 Stillwater—John Zengerle, 607 S. 4th st.
87 St. Paul—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
307 Winona—E. Rohweder, 453 Grand st.

MISSISSIPPI

1348 Brook Haven—W. M. Welch.
1086 Gulfport—C. A. White.
354 Laurel—E. Tucker, Box 496.
466 Meridian—H. J. Hubbard, 5th st. and 45th ave.
1366 "—(Col.) J. A. Payne, 1322 35th av.
970 Vicksburg—(Col.) George Ruffin.
1047 "—Frank Curtis, Box 71.

MISSOURI

1280 Bevier—E. L. Hampton.
1303 California—P. M. Hall.
566 Charleston—F. G. Withers.
1278 Columbia—A. B. Wayland.
1262 Chillicothe—T. J. Patterson, 1501 Calhoun st.

922 Farmington—L. A. Short, Box 209.
721 Flat River—J. C. Beard.
1285 Green City—C. G. Smart.
607 Hannibal—M. B. Velie, 830 Centre st.
945 Jefferson City—L. A. Korn, 102 Cenere st.
311 Joplin—C. S. Albright, 1906 Moffet ave.
4 Kansas City—J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.

48 Kirksville—B. E. Sees, 801 E. Jefferson.
1329 Kirkswood—Peter C. Bopp, Box 153.
1177 Marcelline—W. B. White, Box 73.
934 Marshall—Clay Lemon, 766 S. Lafayette ave.

1187 Nevada—G. Mabry, 530 S. College st.
1165 New Madrid—Richard Phelon.
740 Novinger—Albert Bartlett, Box 226.
1049 Poplar Bluff—H. F. Bullock, Box 47.
978 Springfield—H. Tingle, cor. Grant and Mt. Vernon.

110 St. Joseph—R. C. Light, 2717 Pattee st.
St. Louis—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C. Newman, 703 N. 15th st.

5 "—(Ger.) Chas. Thoms, 2106 Victor.
45 "—(Ger.) H. Rosenbaum, 1801 Warren st.
47 "—(Ger.) Paul Wilms, 3617 South Broadway.

73 "—G. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester av.
257 "—G. W. Webb, 1820 N. Grand ave.
578 "—D. T. Curl, 3947 Cook ave.
1100 "—Adolph Rick, 2218 Gaine st.
1011 "—W. T. Smith, 6215 S. 7th st.
1206 Trenton—M. C. Pryor, Box 95.

MONTANA

88 Anaconda—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
112 Butte City—W. O'Brien, Box 623.
286 Great Falls—Geo. Hanks, 112 N. 14th.
923 Havre—Chas. T. Emery, Box 1318.
153 Helena—S. N. Holmquist, 1009 Bedford.
911 Kalispell—W. F. Ludwig.
1302 Lewiston—John A. Bitler.
1085 Livingston—Charles J. Butt.
816 Lothrop—Charles Perry.
28 Missoula—J. McElvany, Box 288.
744 Red Lodge—George Devine.

NEBRASKA

1286 Beatrice—Thomas Irvine, 1525 Ella st.
1386 Grand Island—E. F. Bruce, 315 W. 10th.
113 Lincoln—J. W. Emberson, 2840 P st.
1306 "—S. R. Hall, 936 N. 24th st.
1332 "—(Mill) C. W. Axtell, 345 N. 27th.
960 Nebraska City—W. Lambert, 1912 1st Course.
427 Omaha—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth.
279 South Omaha—C. M. Williamson, 827 N. 17th st.

NEVADA

971 Reno—Pat Shea, 111 Commercial Row.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1271 Clairmont—Alba Town.
538 Concord—A. J. Williams, 18 School st.
1138 Dover—E. A. Chick, 4 Baker st.
1222 Franklin—Napoleon Carberneau.
1270 Keene—C. A. Davis, 567 West st.
931 Manchester—G. W. Turney, 23 Appleton.
579 Nashua—A. W. Tyte, 27 Walnut st.
921 Portsmouth—B. Redden, 5 Wbird st.
1289 West Derry—B. G. McCoy.

NEW JERSEY

1002 Arlington—R. S. Pierce, 110 Stewart av.
750 Asbury Park—F. W. Hall, Box 1015.
432 Atlantic City—J. Neill, 130 S. Tennessee av.
811 Atlantic Highlands—R. Lewis, Box 208.
1067 Belleville—Edw. J. Mutch, Nutley, N. J.
1327 Bellmar—R. D. Whitlock, Box 1024, Asbury Park.
880 Bernardsville—J. B. Conklin.
121 Bridgeton—H. M. Wilson, 130 East ave.
20 Camden—C. Wolverson, 901 Bideman av.
1150 Deckertown—J. B. Fuller, Box 477.

594 Dover—H. M. Hiller, 126 Mt. Hope av.
941 East Orange—A. Durrie, 59 S. 15th st.
519 E. Rutherford—K. J. Jorgenson, Madison st., Carlstadt.
1253 Gladstone—Geo. Philhower, Peapack.
1277 Glassboro—John C. Kirchner, Box 180.
265 Hackensack—C. A. Kan, 24 Warren st.
57 Irvington—T. Wilson, 1087 Springfield av.

Hudson County—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Burgess, 168 Mercer st., Jersey City.
612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.

391 Hoboken—D. Connell, 254 7th st.
467 "—(Ger.) J. Koch, 386 Ocean ave., Jersey City.

299 West Hoboken—Wm. Grierson, 589 23d st., West New York.
139 Jersey City—G. R. Edsall, 311 Communipaw ave.

118 "—(Mill) F. C. Lussenhoph, Jr., 549 Gregory av., Sta. I, Hoboken.
282 "—Wm. Hafernan, 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.

482 "—J. Burgess, 168 Mercer st.
564 "—Chas. Neers, 247 Hancock ave., Jersey City Heights.

157 "—(Stairs) W. Mildnerge, 159 Hancock ave.
383 Bayonne—Max Dinersten, 87 W 51st st.
486 "—C. A. Griffin, 82 W. 45th st.

1374 Keyport—Theo. A. Marks.
151 Long Branch—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
1058 Madison—J. F. Keating, 16 Myrtle ave.

305 Millville—S. Horner, 821 Archer st.
429 Montclair—H. Baldwin, 11 Friendship pl
638 Morrisstown—C. V. Deats, Box 163.
1373 "—Geo. Herschman, Jr., 39 Sussex av.

Newark—Secretary of District Council, M. Ambrell, 29 Bragaw ave.
119 "—S. Cole, 11 Norfolk st.
120 "—(Ger.) C. Kerman, 73 Westcott st.

148 "—L. Baumann, 279 Waverly ave.
306 "—A. L. Beagle, 122 N. 2d st.
723 "—(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. 10th st.
1209 "—(Mill) J. Koll, 43 Crawford st.

1297 New Brunswick—Moses Doyle, Throop av.
1124 Newton—G. M. Matlock, 41 Sparta ave.
349 Orange—M. Morlock, 59 Park st.

Paterson—Sec. Dist. Council, Chas. Blewert, 334 11th ave.
325 "—S. Sixx, 189 Hamilton ave.
1036 "—Krine Englishman, 125 N. 2d st.

345 "—(Mill) J. Barbour, 19 Garfield av.
490 Passaic—J. Van Weil, Lodi.
1157 "—Paul Markewitz, 22 4th st.

65 Perth Amboy—W. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
392 Phillipsburg—Jacob S. Lowe, 42 Fox st.
846 Pleasantville—Benj. F. Risley, Box 261.
1156 Point Pleasant—A. S. Farr.

781 Princeton—A. Hutchinson, 163 Nassau st.
1091 Ridgewood—John D. Carlock, Box 395.
455 Somerville—E. Opdyke, 58 Mercer st.
1392 South Amboy—Howard Bright.

1113 Springfield—W. H. Hoffman.
961 Summit—F. R. Spear, Box 193.
31 Trenton—J. E. Whitlock, 19 Chapel st.

Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox.
167 Elizabeth—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687 "—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.

330 New Orange—W. A. Burnett, 23 Grant ave., Roselle Park.
155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, 147 W. Front.
537 Rahway—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
1236 Washington—M. H. Depue, 89 W. Johnston st.

320 Westfield—Geo. W. Cox, 15 Downer st.
620 Vineland—J. E. Burgess, 608 Montrose st.

NEW MEXICO

1159 Alamogorda—W. M. Courtney, Box 43.
1319 Albuquerque—James J. Votaw, 114 N. 2d.
645 East Las Vegas—R. Bedford, 1119 11th st.
1362 Portales—W. L. Neil.
511 Roswell—M. M. Woodruff, P. O. Box 10.

NEW YORK

1054 Addison—E. L. Albee, Box 316.
274 Albany—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659 "—(Ger.) J. Lather, 217½ Sherman.

270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton.
6 Amsterdam—W. H. Prell, 73 Elizabeth st.
453 Auburn—Wm. H. Hickey, 99 Mechanic st.
614 Baldwinville—Joseph McCarthy.

1321 Ballston Spa—J. N. Hutchins, Box 734.
24 Batavia—J. Lehman, 13 Fisher Park.
233 Binghamton—E. S. Nicholson, 168 Bethoven st.
1052 Blaisdell—Otto Bush.

Buffalo—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. Olmsted, 24 Arnold st.
9 "—R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
132 "—(Mill) E. Miller, 77 Urban st.

355 "—(Ger.) M. Stahl, 214 Strauss st.
374 "—E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440 "—Sam Ruddy, 312 Northland ave.
1345 "—A. F. Koepnick, 70 Olmsted.

502 Canandaigua—Frank Perry, Box 77.
1109 Catskill—Charles Loveland, Box 274.
368 Clayton—J. A. Perry.
99 Cohoes—A. VanArman, 302 Remsen st.

1175 Cold Spring—A. Grumbacher, Box 254.
491 Corinth—Jesse F. Belden.
700 Corning—Ward B. Lamb, 255 Bridge st.
1019 Cortland—A. J. Roe, 15 Elm st.

503 Depew—A. Kupperecht, Lancaster.
649 Dobbs Ferry—Harry J. Roth.
466 Dunkirk—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
532 Elmira—H. Lewis, 626 Windsor av.

323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—John F. O'Brien.
673 Fort Edward—Geo. S. Brigham.
754 Fulton—E. Schenck, 12 N. W. 1st st.
187 Geneva—M. J. Riley, 104 Castle st.

229 Glens Falls—Clayton T. Sawin, 21 Chester.
1144 "—(Mill) W. C. Palmer, 63 Walnut
1107 Gloversville—W. C. Cottrell, 10 Hamilton
1030 Gouverneur—J. R. Wilson.

1309 Gowanda—Frank S. Parker, Box 40.
380 Herkimer—T. Howe, 445 N. Prospect st.
1223 Hicksville—L. I.—D. Kessler, Westbury.
1075 Hudson—A. Schaible, 41 N. 5th st.

1261 Ilion—E. A. Mixer, Box 800, Frankfort, Herkimer Co.
149 Irvington—Ed. Maitland, Box 78.
357 Islip, L. I.—H. S. Thurber, Bay Shore, L. I.
603 Ithaca—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
66 Jamestown—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
1268 Johnstown—H. Davenport, 13 E. Madison ave.

251 Kingston—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
727 Lake Placid—Elmer Goodrich.
516 Lindenhurst—John Wennisch, Box 16.
591 Little Falls—A. E. Coville, 16 High st.
289 Lockport—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
1274 Malone—G. E. Hammill.

543 Mamaroneck—Thos. Russell.
574 Middletown—Simeon Wood, 39 Olive st.
1263 Millbrook—Hiram S. Tripp.
1134 Mt. Kisco—Walter Sellick.

646 Newark—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
301 Newburg—J. Templeton, 159 Renwick st.
New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. E. Martin, 51 Warren.

42 "—J. Gagan, 50 Walnut st.
718 "—Fred Simpson, 94 Church st.

New York City—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
"—Manhattan Borough, Sec. D. C., D. F. Featherston, Poplar st., Westchester.

"—K. McLean, 236 E. 123d st.
51 "—(Floor Layers) Jos. Hefner, 499 Ninth av., Long Island City.
56 "—W. T. Ryan, 306 E. 82d st.

64 "—(Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 1344 Park av.
200 "—T. Forrestal, 1494 Lexington ave.
240 "—Gus. Nelson, 71 E. 115th st.
285 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.

340 "—D. Vanderbeck, 2170 7th av.
375 "—(Ger.) Hy. Ortland, 354 E. 85th.
382 "—John Lussen, 220 E. 82d st.

457 "—(Scan) Ole Jensen, 211 E. 96th st.
468 "—W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
473 "—Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.

476 "—James T. Kelly, 2 Marshal st., Metropolitan, L. I.
497 "—(Ger.) L. Vogeney, 420 E. 82d st.
509 "—T. McQueen, 1526 1st ave.

513 "—(Ger.) P. Rheinhardt, 1501 Av. A.
575 "—(Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
707 "—(Fr. Can.) J. P. Laurier, 201 E. 85th st.

715 "—Chas. Camp, 114 Bradhurst av.
724 "—J. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
774 "—I. T. Nittke, 456 W. 20th st.

"—Brooklyn Borough, Sec. Dis. Council, O. J. Henry, 57 Butler st., B'lyn.
12 "—T. Salverson, 13 Butler st.
32 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) G. Andrew, 332 Hamburg ave., Brooklyn.

109 "—E. Tobin, 502 Schenck av., B'lyn.
126 "—M. J. Casey, 228 Monitor.
147 "—Geo. Spuler, 306 Grant ave.
175 "—R. T. Ellison, 727 Monroe st.

247 "—W. Schweikert, 516 Carlton av.
258 "—M. Spence, 211 Pulaski st.
291 "—(Ger.) W. Braun, 283 Bleeker st.
381 "—E. French, 14 Kane Place.

451 "—Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471 "—Fred Small, 202 58th st.
639 "—August Sohus, 268 53d st.
786 "—(Ger. Millwright) H. Maak, 357 Linden st., "

"—Bronx Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, C. Schrat, 2023 Arthur av.
387 "—S. F. Edmondson, 2357 3d ave.
464 "—(Ger.) Geo. Fieser, 1036 Stebbins ave., Brooklyn.

478 "—C. R. Nagel, 668 Courtlandt av.
40 "—Kingsbridge—E. J. Morrison, 15 Ackerman st.
172 "—Westchester—J. E. Pettit, Elliott ave., Throgs Neck.

212 "—Mt. Vernon—Henry Ramhorst, 136 W. Lincoln ave.
493 "—W. T. Wood, 37 Stevens av.
593 "—Williamsbridge—C. Moder, 12 4th st.

"—Queens Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, F. Mittenzwei, Box 147, Corona, L. I.
906 Cedarhurst, L. I.—Robert Graef, Box 6, Woodmere, L. I.

640 College Point, L. I.—P. Carol, Jr., 52 14th.
81 Far Rockaway, L. I.—E. Ward, 265 Central ave.
714 Flushing, L. I.—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.

1093 Glen Cove, L. I.—A. Erickson, Box 267.
907 Great Neck, L. I.—W. H. Ryan, Box 33.
613 Jamaica, L. I.—Chas. Stout, Van Wylls av.
34 Long Island City, L. I.—John Engel, 141 Newton Road.

507 Corona, L. I.—P. A. Anderson, Box 13.
983 Freeport, L. I.—S. P. Shea.
601 Rockaway Beach, L. I.—C. Schultz, Box 90.
128 Whitestone, L. I.—Henry Hey.

901 Woodhaven, L. I.—Thos. Tuttil, 65 Oakley ave., Ozone Park, L. I.
324 Woodside, L. I.—Charles Kruse.

Rochester—Secretary of District Council,
Adam C. Harold, 217 Avenue A.
72 " —B. F. Law, 81 Glasgow st.
179 " —(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231 " —Adam Fey, 28 Yale st.

1016 Rome—Fred. C. Evans, 504 Lock st.
573 Rye—J. Rosenquist, Railroad ave.
1027 Sandy Hill—E. La Pau, 36 Lacrosse st.
600 Saranac Lake—L. W. Divine.
1015 Saratoga Springs—W. C. Stoddard, 33
York ave.
412 Sayville, L. I.—E. Townsend, Box 74.
146 Schenectady—H. E. Bishop, 35 Perry Lane.
963 " —(Mill) H. Glenn, 101 Mohawk av.,
Scotia.
835 Seneca Falls—B. McKevitt, 3 Wash'gton.
853 Silver Creek—Charles Diefenback.

Syracuse—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. Battery,
517 E. Genesee st.
15 " —(Ger.) H. Werner, 201 Rowland.
26 " —E. E. Battery, 517 E. Genesee.
192 " —Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine.

1162 Suffern—Herbert Sutherland.
895 Tarrytown—Walter Wright, 44 Wildey.
1256 Ticonderoga—Chas. A. Thatcher, Box 314.
78 Troy—James G. Wilson, Box 65.
636 " —(Mill) A. Bufe, 10 Lark st., Co-
hues, N. Y.
918 Tupper Lake—Matthew Hammell.
389 Tuxedo—Fred. Slawson, Box 34,
Sloatsburg, N. Y.
125 Utica—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
1141 Warwick—Melvin R. Green, Box 377.
278 Watertown—A. Wager, 308 Flower av. E.
1324 Westfield—J. W. Backman.
337 Whitesboro—L. Merklinger, Box 42.
53 White Plains—W. E. Patterson, Box 120.
273 Yonkers—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726 " —Fred. Saarup, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA

384 Asheville—A. L. Henry, 49 West st.
558 Charlotte—W. T. Lemmond, 205 W. 4th.
1331 Durham—J. M. Martin, Box 567.
1379 Goldsboro—M. D. Henson.
530 Hendersonville—T. S. Williams.
630 Raleigh—L. A. Emory, 307 Swain st.
1215 Rocky Mount—J. W. Jones, Box 311.
1210 Southport—C. N. Phillips.
826 Spray—J. L. Gatewood.
899 Wilmington—G. F. Quinn, 916 N. 4th st.
915 " —Harold H. Harris, 612 Wood st.
1361 Wilson—J. B. Sharp, Jr., Tabor st.

NORTH DAKOTA

1176 Fargo—C. J. Bengston, 415 N. 11th st.

OHIO

84 Akron—C. J. Peterson, 243 Woster av.
1139 Alliance—D. P. Scofield, S. Arch.
539 Ashtabula—C. D. Troop, Rural D. No 1.
569 Barberton—J. T. Montgomery, Box 210.
17 Bellaire—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170 Bridgeport—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
485 Bylesville—J. W. Dilley.
245 Cambridge—L. H. Henderson, 79 Tom-
ber ave.
1291 Canal Dover—A. Miller, 129 8th st.
143 Canton—C. A. Rimmel, 1112 Linden ave.
589 Chillicothe—S. S. Duffy, 607 E. 2d st.
1253 " —C. H. Schrems, 476 Church st.

Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council,
Louis A. Groil, 2526 Jefferson av.
2 " —C. A. Quick, Glenway av., Price Hl
209 " —(Ger.) Aug. Weise, 969 Gest st.
327 " —(Mill) E. G. Landherr, 3213 Beres-
ford av.
628 " —S. Gilliam, 4214 Langdon st.
664 " —(Star) J. Eicher, 913 Central av.,
Newport, Ky.
667 " —D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Sta-
tion D.
676 " —O. E. Stienle, 175 Warner st.
692 " —J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.

Cleveland—Secretary of District Council,
Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
11 " —Jas. Rumsey, 60 Clara st.
14 " —Chas. Cousins, 2274 St. Clair st.
39 " —(Boh.) J. Vlasck, 2 Ovington st.,
Station D.
393 " —(Ger.) T. Wehrich, 16 Parker st.
449 " —(Ger.) Fred Behrens, 228 Burton.
1108 " —Wm. Lipscomb, 2025 Loraine st.
1231 " —Wm. Roediger, 122 Rosedale st.
1242 " —(Parquet Floor Dayers) M. Er-
ickson, 105 Fairview st.
1258 " —E. B. Gafkey, 15 Thompson st.
1346 " —(Mill) John Lawless, 34 Myrtle.

739 College Hill—A. T. Forbes, Sta. K.
1089 Collinwood—J. E. Tiffin.
61 Columbus—Lewis Peters, 486 Oak st.
494 " —F. Redding, 1013 Michigan av.
863 Conneaut—B. W. Rockwell, 573 Mill st.
525 Coshocton—M. S. Edwards, 311 N. 10th st.

Dayton—Secretary of District Council,
F. H. Davis, 30 E. McPherson st.
104 " —J. M. Bonner, 24 Bradford st.
346 " —(Ger.) J. Wirth, 151 Fillmore st.
1132 " —(Mill) J. W. Becker, 1214 So.
Wayne ave.

1009 Delhi—F. Hautman.
328 East Liverpool—J. T. Mishel, 109 Basil av.
294 East Palestine—Ed. Warner.
822 Findlay—B. M. Alsapach, 1221 Summit st.
1166 Fremont—J. B. Wolfe, Box 51.
1237 Gallon—J. A. Nungesser.
637 Hamilton—W. A. Stewart, 1051 Grand
Boulevard.

1111 Ironton—John Mohr, 229 Chestnut st.
840 Kenton—C. Titlow, 219 Mill st.
86 Lancaster—A. M. Smoot.
182 Lima—James Munday, Box 594.
1288 Lisbon—John Morrow.
703 Lockland—A. Matre, Reading, O.
703 Lorain—John G. Whitby, 200 Fifth st.
854 Madisonville—Thomas Devine, Elm st.
735 Mansfield—Ed. Stauffer, 194 E. 3d st.
1149 Marion—Ray Smith, 676 N. Main st.
356 Marietta—C. A. Braher, 627 9th st.
881 Massillon—Robert Settelin, Box 205.
749 Mount Vernon—F. Parrison, 211 E. Chest-
nut st.
136 Newark—S. R. Fristoe, 59 William st.
1266 New Philadelphia—Ira E. Wolf, 132 East
St. Clair st.
837 Norwalk—C. W. Beers, 28 Whitney av.
404 Painesville—F. C. Tucker.
650 Pomeroy—E. D. Will.
1101 Portland Station—W. L. Clow, Box 26.

437 Portsmouth—B. S. Hosier, 808 Harvard pl
1282 Salem—J. H. Briggs, 1 R st.
940 Sandusky—Fred Close, 123 Madison st.
1267 " —(Mill) Oscar Wargowsky, 524
Tiffin ave.
1025 Sidney—Tim Welch, S. West ave.
660 Springfield—D. W. Jacoby, 111 S. Western.
186 Steubenville—E. Sprowle, 902 W. Market.
243 Tiffin—J. B. Hosfield, 339 S. Monroe st.

Toledo—Secretary of District Council, W.
Bossert, 1117 Delance, E. Tol.
25 " —Chas. Andrews, 1314 Hicks st.
168 " —(Ger.) John Claus, 1029 Page st

557 " —H. J. Comte, 421 Parker av.
1311 Ulrickville—V. Maurer, Box 591.
1235 Warren—O. A. Kistler, 412½ High st.
1200 Washington Court House—F. F. Fultz, Box
520.
1300 Wellston—C. L. Carnal, Box 503.
405 Wellsville—H. E. Kern, Box 147.
1239 Wooster—F. W. Shoap, 94 Nold ave.
171 Youngstown—H. C. Miley, 820 W. Wood-
land ave.
716 Zanesville—F. Kappes, 316 N. 7th st.

OKLAHOMA

117 Chandler—J. M. Bradbury, Box 195.
763 Enid—F. W. Weller, Box 542.
913 Guthrie—R. A. Doty, 1105 W. Noble st.
985 Hobart—H. E. Johnston, Box 273.
902 Lawton—W. A. George.

Oklahoma City—Sec'y of District Council,
C. E. Cooper, Box 1012,
276 " —L. M. Up De Graff, Box 131.
292 Shawnee—F. D. Holmes, Box 248.

OREGON

1133 Albany—J. K. Davis.
917 Astoria—John S. Sjogren, 361 31st st.
536 Baker City—W. L. Finch, 2815 Baker st.
1349 Eugene—M. O. Fuller.
1148 Grant's Pass—W. H. McMains.
872 La Grande—T. J. Hughey.
1131 Oregon City—C. B. Johnson.
1313 Pendleton—Geo. Hamblen, 421 Madison.
50 Portland—W. H. Hellman, Box 548.
1065 Salem—Wm. Lansing.
1185 Sumpter—S. H. Summers.
1219 The Dalles—H. F. Buncktorf.

PENNSYLVANIA

465 Ardmore—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
211 Allegheny City—M. M. Wills, 314 Dawson.
237 " —(Ger.) A. Weizmann, 66 Troy Hill
road.
135 Allentown—O. C. Knappenberger, 513 N.
8th st.
900 Altoona—H. R. Haines, 3207 Walnut av.
1190 Bellefonte—C. Wetzel, Box 233.
1252 Beltschover—C. Kaufman, Mt. Oliver.
263 Berwick—J. M. Belles, 316 W. 3d st.
833 Berwyn—M. L. Montgomery.
406 Bethlehem—R. Moyer, 153 Ettwine st.
773 Braddeck—Chas. Kearns, 1133 Rebecca
st., Wilkensburg.
124 Bradford—N. A. Walker, Maplewood av.
500 Butler—E. W. Schenk, 325 W. Penn st.
813 Carbondale—F. Love, 115 Richmond st.
1044 Charleroi—L. V. Jackman, 811 Shady av.
571 Carnegie—John G. Garbart, Elliot P. O.,
Allegheny county.
207 Chester—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
1079 Clairton—L. A. Cooper, Mendelsohn.
845 Clifton Heights—Frank J. Quantin.
587 Coatesville—S. A. Bell, 132 N. 5th ave.
882 Columbia—J. H. Harnes, 1115 Barber st.
321 Connellsville—S. W. Strawn, 415 S. Pitts.
1273 Coraopolis—L. B. Moose, Box 288.
1136 Donora—Britt Reed.
768 Dorranctown—E. Gunton, Forty Fort.
1099 Downingtown—P. Smedley, E. Down'g't'n.
580 DuBois—T. C. Graham, 213 Highland st.
239 Easton—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
501 East Stroudsburg—Frank O. Phillips.
421 Elwood City—Albert Adams, Box 185.
409 Erie—C. Bauman, 953 W. 21st st.
682 Franklin—T. A. Nicklen, Third ward.
905 Freeland—Jacob C. Nagel, 14 Front st.
1387 Girardville—O. Bennie.
462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
1000 Greenville—A. Bales, 460 N. Main st.
298 Hanover—Charles W. Unger.
287 Harrisburg—G. F. Daugherty, 1211 North
Front st.
129 Hazleton—W. H. McHose, 103 S. Poplar.
890 Hazleton—George Mycock, Concord st.
288 Homestead—E. Rowe, Jr., 110 W. 10th av.
1186 Homewood—J. H. Stewart, 7425½ Fi-
nance st., Pittsburgh, E. E.

795 Johnstown—J. A. Kaley.
1064 Jersey Shore—H. F. Mengce, Vilas, Pa.
545 Kane—J. O. Delp, 430 Bayard st.
1381 Kennett Square—W. H. Steiner.
1129 Kittanning—J. F. Shafer, Box 191.
208 Lancaster—Elmer E. Ehly, 646 Lake st.
1364 " —W. Auxer, 540 E. Chestnut.
677 Lebanon—Cyrus Snavely, 336 Shaffers-
town road.
1153 Lock Haven—J. Leiser, 109 W. Church st.
1094 Mahanoy City—R. C. Fowler, 222 W. Pine.
255 McKees Rocks—C. McElhatten, Box 947.
827 McKeesport—J. Ross, 808 Soles st.
556 Meadville—C. W. Robinson, 475 North st.
1033 Monaca—Fred. R. Schwartz.
974 Monessen—Wm. S. McCreary, Box 565.
711 Mt. Carmel—W. E. Moyer, 14 S. Market.
415 Mt. Jewett—Thomas B. White.
414 Nanticoke—W. H. Cool, 256 E. Broad st.
246 New Brighton—A. Burry, 545 11th ave.
206 New Castle—W. E. Kramer, 133 E. Main.
333 New Kensington—J. A. Wissinger, Box 459.
897 Norristown—J. W. Printz, 543 Corson st.
830 Oil City—D. L. Tye, 151 Main st.

Philadelphia—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, W. J. Ford, 1918 Harlan st.
8 " —Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
122 " —(Germantown) J. E. Martin, 126
E. Duvel st.
227 " —(Kensington) W. Neill, 2575 Mem-
phis st.
238 " —(Ger.) Jos. E. Oyen, 814 N. 4th st.
277 " —Calvin H. Bromell, 817 Holly st.
359 " —(Mill) Joseph F. Heilman, 2101
Monmouth st.
463 " —(Frankford) G. A. Harper, 4350
Paul st.
736 " —J. Hayter, 928 Mifflin st.
843 " —(Jenkintown) Wilson A. Hillegas,
1018 Pine st., Philadelphia.
964 " —Chas. Crowsers, 721 N. 17th st.
972 " —(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, 1446
S. 47th st.

1013 Philadelphia—(Parq. Fl. Layers) J. Clem-
ents, 2101 Brandywine st.
1051 " —(Ger. Cabin'ers) C. Gehring,
4305 N. 8th st.
1073 " —(Jewish) N. Blue, 522 S. 9th st.
1090 " —H. P. Parlett, 442 Salford st.

Pittsburg—Secretary of District Council,
Walter Dona'dson, Box 24, Sta. A.
142 " —H. G. Schomaker, 1223 Veto st.,
Allegheny City.
164 " —(Ger.) P. Geck, 2151 Rose st.
165 " —J. H. Steffler, Hastings and Rey-
nolds sts., E. E.
202 " —G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoev-
eler st.
230 " —W. J. Richey, 108 S. 17th st.
254 " —G. B. Wagner, 4428 Calvin st.
385 " —E. Mitchell, 620 Independence st.
402 " —(Ger.) L. Panker, 54 Gregory st.,
S. S.

401 Pittston—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
150 Plymouth—Wm. Deitz, 32 Gaylord av.
997 Pottstown—H. C. Guilb, 550 Chestnut st.
228 Pottsville—H. Gundrum, 740 Water st.
1088 Punxsutawney—J. W. Tucker, Box 70
492 Reading—F. L. Degler, 1153 Elm st.
834 Reynoldsville—W. J. Burris, Box 416.
947 Ridgway—E. M. Dowell.
1114 Rockledge—H. A. Heisler, 2010 Columbia
avenue.
145 Sayre—A. J. Green, 102 Stedman st.
563 Scranton—P. J. Conlon, 809 Lack. av.
484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) E. W. Reck, 742 Locust
699 Sewickley—W. H. Bradt, Fry st.
37 Shamokin—W. J. Wray, 816 E. Dewert.
268 Sharon—O. Miner, 50 A st.
1382 Sharpsburg—W. C. Pfusich, 1731 S. Canal.
709 S. Sandoval—Jos. Lehmer, 210 W. Coal.
982 St. Mary's—J. Kroweocetter, Chestnut st.
838 Sunbury—Jared Lenker, 426 Catawissa
avenue.

824 Tamaqua—F. J. Farber, Box 115.
1050 Tarentum—W. W. McCall.
1130 Titusville—Daniel Holtz, 90 First st.
966 Uniontown—C. C. Wright.
852 Verona—James Davis, Box 29.
1322 Waynesboro—J. W. Heckman, 128 Ridge av.
987 Waynesburg—J. J. McCormick, Box 299.
1014 Warren—F. E. Miller, 32 Glade ave.
541 Washington—J. Hallans, 15 Wash'gton rd
248 Weissport—David Snyder.
1154 West Chester—Jesse Seal, 104 Price st.

Wyoming Valley—Secretary of District
Council, H. Gass, 75 Regent st.
93 Wilkesbarre—C. B. Neuhart, 134 Brown.
102 " —D. M. Kline, 115 Oak st.
665 " —(Mill) George Gehhart, 197 E.
Northampton st.

430 Wilkesburg—W. F. Miller, 1408 Coal st.
691 Williamsport—H. Harman, 228 Walnut.
936 Wilmerding—H. C. Gettig, E. McKeesport.
191 York—C. C. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND

977 Arctic—Wm. E. Palmer, Box 183.
1125 Central Falls—E. S. Hebert, 33 Sylvan st.
1182 Manville—Ad. Noreau, Box 176.
176 Newport—J. J. Gallagher, 24 Hall ave.
1245 " —Wm. Nash, 30 Pond ave.
342 Pawtucket—Seldon Roper, 752 Welden st.
94 Providence—J. W. Gray, 49 Greenwich st.
632 " —Silas Archibald, 30 Corinth st.
1233 " —Gennaro Rissilo, 13 Falls place.
1264 Valley Falls—J. P. Letourneau, cor. Perry
and Philip sts., C. F.
1269 Warren—William E. Molloy.
217 Westerly—F. E. Saunders, 31 Granite st.
801 Woonsocket—Evarist Dupresne, 388 Dia-
mond Hill road.

SOUTH CAROLINA

1323 Beaufort—James Washington.
1318 Camden—R. N. McKain.
52 Charleston—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
159 " —W. E. Mosimann, 86 Nassau st.
69 Columbia—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523
Taylor st.
949 " —J. P. Chartrand, 9 Hurlyville st.
221 Florence—(Col.) J. W. Brown.
1365 Greenwood—L. W. Nance.
1368 Laurens—J. L. Williams.
875 Mullins—Chas. M. McKoy.
1241 Sumter—Sanders Fraiser.

SOUTH DAKOTA

783 Sioux Falls—J. A. Martin, 220 Spring
ave., South.

TENNESSEE

759 Chattanooga—E. J. Henderson, 909 Mont-
gomery ave.
779 Clarksville—S. R. Moody.
259 Jackson—J. W. Sykes, 249 Hatton st.
Knoxville—Sec. Dist. Council, P. E. Chen-
oweth, 3062 Crescent boulevard.
225 " P. E. Chenoweth, 3062 Crescent
boulevard.
1178 " —M. F. Driskill, 428 Jackshure st.

Memphis—Sec. Dist. Council, R. P. Kend-
rick, 2119 Harbert ave.
152 " —(Col.) R. J. Pope, 340 Dunlap st.
219 " —A. Becker, 910 Arkansas ave.
394 " —J. E. Wright, 159 Marr st.
1294 " —J. M. Gunn, 283 Poplar st.
1326 " —(Millwrights) E. B. Reynolds,
Bullington st., Memphis, Mill
Co.
350 Nashville—R. Sutherland, 313 N. Second.
1003 " —P. C. Ross, 634 Fogg st.
968 Sherman Heights—J. F. Horner, Box 74.

TEXAS

1281 Abilene—Z. T. Peak.
770 Amarillo—W. L. Scott.
300 Austin—J. D. Schneider, Box 182.
732 Bay City—H. D. Hill.
392 Beaumont—J. T. Williams, Box 306.
1287 Big Sandy—R. T. Howell.
1170 Carthage—L. J. Parker, Box 125.
1330 Center—H. W. Robertson.
1202 Commerce—W. E. Turpin, Box 91.
731 Corsicana—E. B. Church, 915 W. 9th av.
886 Delhart—J. I. Green.
198 Dallas—D. J. Tydings, Box 299.
371 Denison—H. C. Fuller, 708 W. Crawford.
1151 Eagle Lake—Geo. V. Cesinger.
544 El Paso—S. Fisher, Jr., Box 631.
738 Ennis—T. H. Stapleton, Box 129.
339 Fort Worth—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
506 Gainesville—J. I. Siddall, 505 Taylor st.

Galveston—Secretary of District Council,
Henry Rabe, 2012 Ave. M.
526 " —C. Schumacher, 2821 Ave. N½.
572 Georgetown—J. W. Martin, Box 280.
973 Grand Saline—A. D. Roberson.
856 Greenville—J. B. French.
1208 Hereford—C. H. Turk.

Houston—Secretary of District Council,
A. R. Jay, 1610 Prairie ave.
114 " —J. E. Proctor, 49 Paige st.
953 " —Peter Allerup, 1320 Congress av.
30 Hubbard City—A. J. Hill, Box 82.
140 Lampasas—L. R. Scott.
820 Lockhart—J. E. Head.
1097 Longview—I. E. Newton, Box 373.
855 Marshall—E. H. Lewis.
185 Marine—Ed. Wilson.
1203 Mart—E. F. King, Box 85.
1128 Nederland—R. C. Gentry.
1023 Orange—B. B. Works, Box 661.
873 Palestine—A. M. Brashers, 209 Esplanade
520 Paris—W. Miller, 748 N. Main st.
610 Port Arthur—F. J. McKenzie, Box 203.
1179 Roston—W. V. Warner, Box 38.
1312 San Angelo—J. W. White, Box 391.

San Antonio—Sec. Dist. Council, L. Bevers-
dorff, 723 Camden st.
460 " —(Ger.) T. Jaurnig, 1111 E. Com-
merce st.
717 " —A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
197 Sherman—W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost.
729 Stephenville—H. M. Wood, Box 32.
1071 Sweetwater—L. Faber.
596 Taylor—H. D. Dear, Box 711.
555 Temple—J. M. Cook, 613 N. 2d st.
602 Terrell—S. R. L. Gill, Box 519.
379 Texarkana—J. W. Moore, 1516 Co. ave.
1104 Tyler—J. M. McGinney, Box 37.
622 Waco—W. R. Wyatt, Box 170.
686 Waxahatchie—W. W. Walston, Box 355.
603 Weatherford—T. E. Love, 422 Ball st.

UTAH

450 Ogden—John H. Draper, 590 Washing-
ton avenue.
184 Salt Lake City—J. J. Hunt, Box 296.

VERMONT

481 Barre—E. N. Philbrick, Orange st.
683 Burlington—H. A. Hoyt, 11 Pine st.
1284 Middlebury—C. H. La Mader.
679 Montpelier—J. F. Collins, 15 Guernsey st.
590 Rutland—F. J. Perkins, 188 Lincoln st.
1230 St. Albans—F. E. Freer, 7 Hoyt st.

VIRGINIA

967 Charlottesville—W. L. Salmon.
456 Danville—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabell st.
1078 Fredericksburg—M. L. Latham.
887 Hampton—L. L. Bush.
994 Hot Springs—J. P. Crist.
403 Lynchburg—R. L. Daniel, 604 Main st.
373 Newport News—(Col.) P. R. Shell, 150 18th.
396 " —A. B. Gary, 1224 23d st.
331 Norfolk—H. N. Farrish, 215 E. High-
land ave.
1174 " —C. H. Dodson, 117 N. Maltby av.
551 Portsmouth—W. L. Vann, 1720 W. 10th st.
388 Richmond—E. Woodward, 118 W. Cary st.
1180 " —E. S. Paterson, 417 W. Marshall.
319 Roanoke—G. G. Kirkwood, Campbell Ave-
nue East.
1070 Staunton—R. F. Peterfish, 116 N. Jefferson.

WASHINGTON

883 Aberdeen—M. M. Briggs, Box 347.
1004 Ellensburg—W. M. Pearson.
562 Everett—F. S. Arnold, 2327 Oakes ave.
775 Gray's Harbor—A. J. Acteson, Hoquiam.
756 New Whatcom—G. W. Maroe, 2411 G st.
956 Olympia—F. M. Canaday, 223 14th st.
528 Republic—John Malmquist, Box 126.
1061 Ritzville—Wm. Krider, Box 130.
131 Seattle—G. W. Boyce, 1520 4th av.
338 " —(Mill) K. Edberg, 1906 7th av.

Spokane—Secretary of District Council,
W. G. Carlsh, 417 S. Lincoln.
98 " —J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardi-
ner av.
1060 " —(Mill) R. C. Alloway, 219 S. Jef-
ferson st.
470 Tacoma—G. L. M. Murphy, 1112 S. N st.
1214 Walla Walla—J. L. Cunningham.

WEST VIRGINIA

976 Bluefield—S. J. Gibson.
1207 Charleston—W. L. Smith.
435 Chester—H. A. Stewart, Mercer P. O.
236 Clarksburg—J. M. Osbourne, 740 Mulberry.
428 Fairmount—W. R. Hickman, 610 Fair-
mount ave.
702 Grafton—C. L. Wells, 110 Walnut st.
302 Huntington—A. N. Huff, Box 252.
1339 Morgantown—Otto Petry, 658 Spruce st.
1353 Moundsville—F. Caruthers, 1207 Lafayette
avenue.
800 Parkersburg—J. F. Ward, 658 Mark st.
1181 Piedmont—Harry F. Smith.
893 Wellsburg—T. W. Swancy, Box 597.
3 Wheeling—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN

955 Appleton—J. S. Meidam, 1107 Morrison.
926 Beloit—Aug. Maurer, 1010 Harrison av.
1074 Eau Claire—J. Tighmiller, 309 Wisconsin.
776 Fond-du-Lac—J. E. Johnson, 63 6th st.
1146 Green Bay—F. Cross, 135 Oakland ave.
836 Janesville—M. Rothery, 54 Chestnut.
161 Kenosha—F. A. Shirley, 488 Bond st.
1143 La Crosse—Geo. Otto, 1232 Adams st.
290 Lake Geneva—Ed. Rowland, Box 606.
314 Madison—W. Albrecht, 325 W. Dayton.
849 Manitowish—H. Stechmesher, 727 N. 12th.
1246 Marinette—A. J. Sickler, 1200 Marinmar.
68 Menominee—Herman Valaske.
Milwaukee—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, Chas. F. Felsch, 1086 26th st.
188 " —Charles Felsch, 1086 26th st.
522 " —(Ger.) John Bruening, 1216 22d st.
896 " —(Mill) A. Henkforth, 1019 7th st.
1249 Neenah—F. Hansen, 119 Commercial st.
1314 Oconomowoc—Elmer D. Paul.
252 Oshkosh—Wm. Hoppe, 240 15th st.
91 Racine—H. Frederickson, 121 Racine st.
657 Sheboygan—F. H. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th.
1120 Shoshone—Albert Block.
344 Waukesha—E. J. Affolter, 283 Main st.
755 West Superior—H. W. Nichols, 1905 18th.

WYOMING

469 Cheyenne—C. S. Ackley, 810 W. 23d st.
1384 Sheridan—J. Milligan.

The Plain Duty of the Laborer

The hope of the laborer is in organization. To remain longer out of the protection of powerful national and international trade unions is to invite a further reduction of wages or at least a continuance at their present low level. No other class of men exists except wage laborers and chattel slaves, without their trade unions. In fact, not to organize is evidence of ignorance, imbecility, conceit and slavery. The cause of the failure of this spirit of union in this country has grown out of the conceit of power that afflicts the American mechanic. It had its birth in the individual liberty of the sovereign citizen before the introduction of congregated labor and aggregated wealth. The introduction of machinery has largely destroyed skill and individual liberty. Isolation of labor gave individuality to the laborer. The congregation of labor must be supplemented by the union of the laborers.

Now is the time for action; delays are dangerous.

As physical power weakens at the failure to obtain sustenance, so moral and mental power grows faint from disuse. The power of individual moral resistance is fast disappearing. The political economy of corporations, capitalists and politicians, sneers at the theory of responsibility to anything but personal success.

Only by union can the wage-worker retain his position as a free man. He must combine his energy and his money as his masters do. He must receive more of his capital—time—or he will lose the balance which to-day he so slightly holds.—*Labor Standard.*

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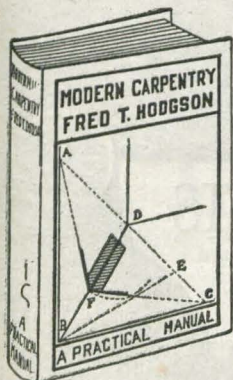
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VICTOR EMANUEL
KING OF ITALY



EDWARD VII
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NICOLAS II
CZAR OF RUSSIA



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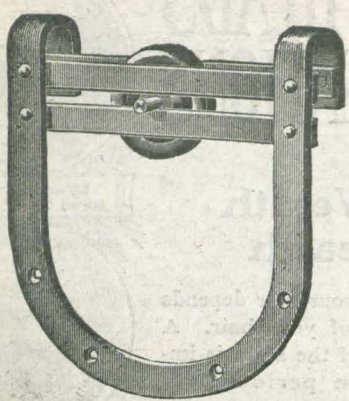
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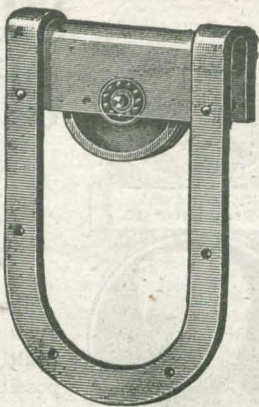
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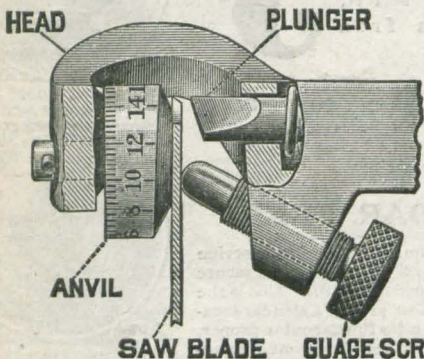
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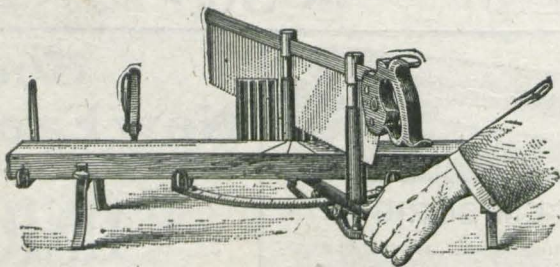


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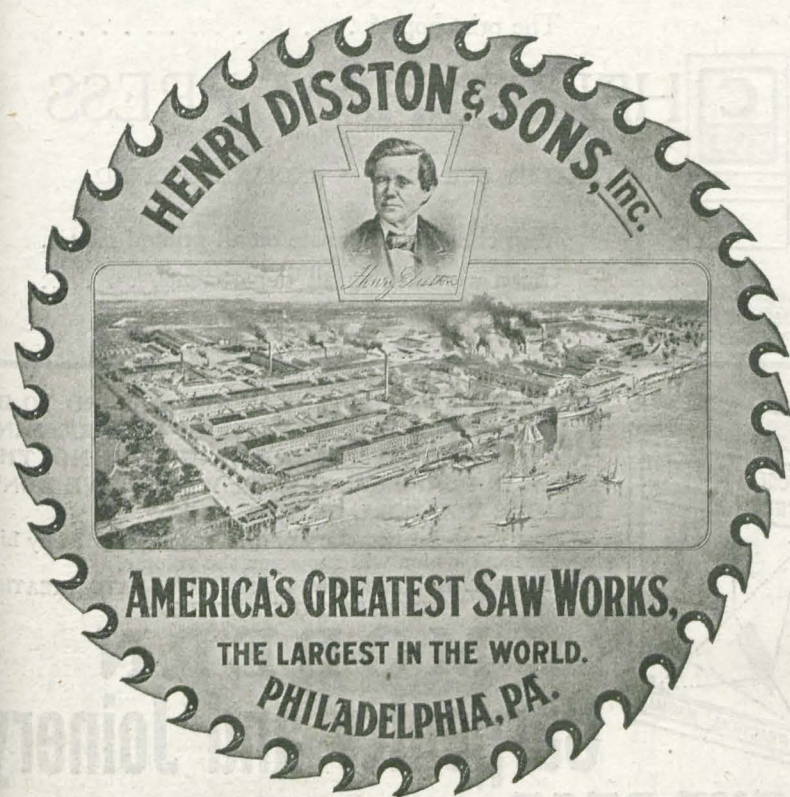
THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXIII--No. 5
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1903

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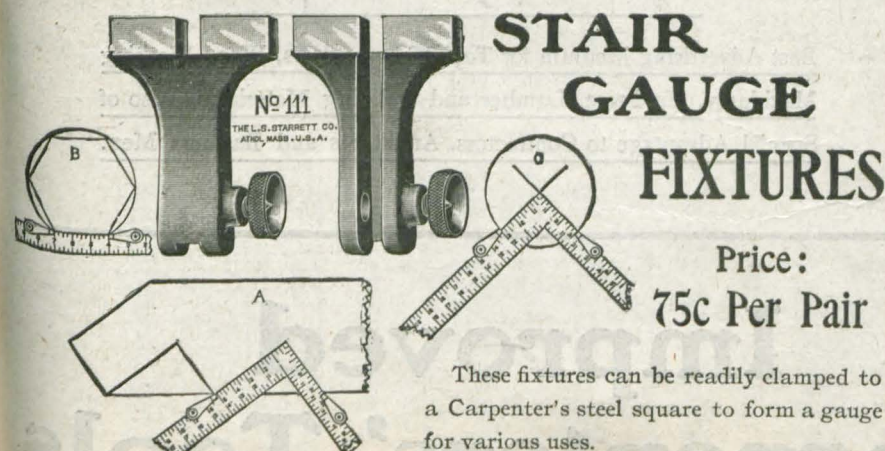
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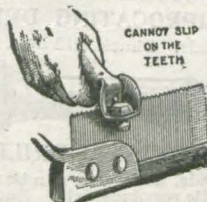
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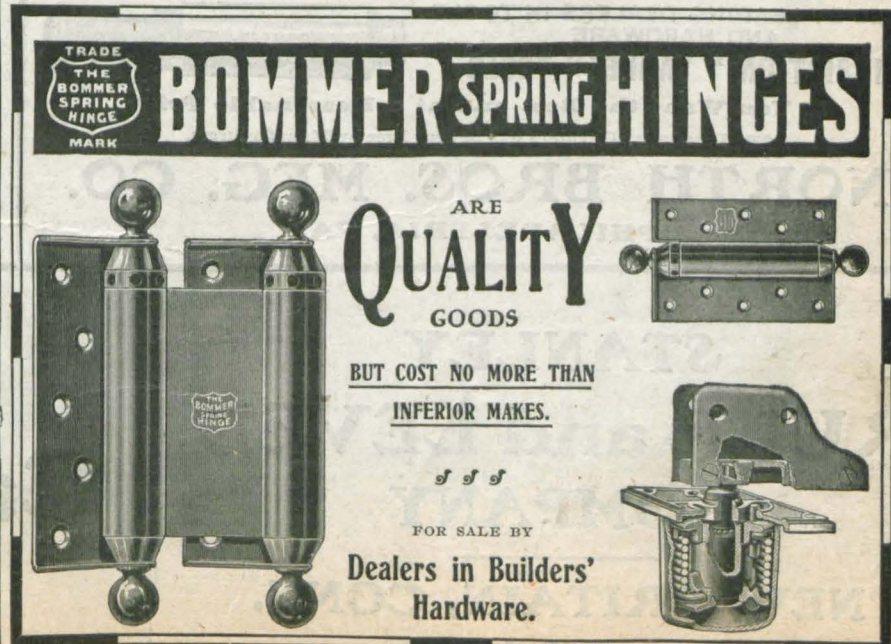
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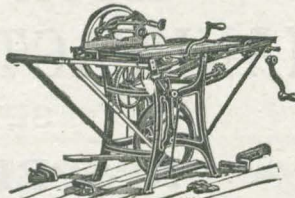
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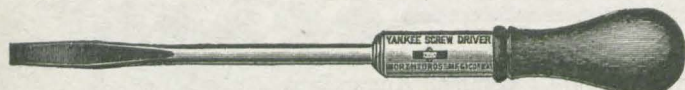
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ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS

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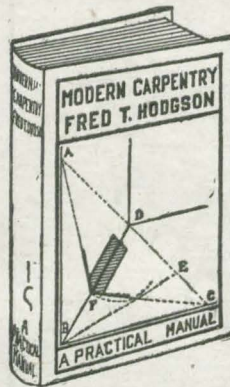
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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIII--No. 3
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1903

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy



LOVELAND, COLO.—Our Union is in a flourishing condition, and we expect to keep it so.

NYACK, N. Y.—We have recently initiated a number of new members, and expect to have almost all of the non-union men here in our fold by May 1st next.

NEW ALBANY, IND.—Our Local Union is in a good condition, and our meetings are well attended. We have adopted new trade rules and think that we shall have smooth sailing this coming season.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—The eight-hour work-day being in operation here since April, 1902, Northampton is an eight-hour city, deserving a place on the list. Please make the necessary addition.

MIAMI, Fla.—While we have had a very prosperous year, work here is very dull at present and we have quite a number of craftsmen walking the streets looking for a job. Please place our town on the dull list.

NEW LONDON, CONN.—Work in this city is quite dull at this time, but all indications point to an improvement of trade conditions for the coming season. We are contemplating the formation of a Trades Council.

SHAMOKIN, PA.—The meetings of Local Union 37 are well attended, many points of interest being brought up in the discussion which have a tendency of bringing the boys closer together. Work is very dull at this time.

JACKSON, MICH.—We have the building trades in this city well organized and work in harmony under the Building Trades Council. Since the starting of our Union we have raised our wages from \$1.50 to \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day.

CHARLEROI, MICH.—Our local union is getting along nicely. We have almost all of the carpenter work done here under our control and a membership of 35 in good standing, including the best mechanics in town, and more than sufficient of them to do the work.

IRONTON, O.—For the benefit of carpenters throughout the country we wish to state that advertisements and reports in the daily papers, setting forth that men are needed in this section of the country, are false. While we admit that there will be plenty of work when the season opens, we have all the men necessary to do it.

LITTLE FALLS, MINN.—We have a hard lot to bang up against, and would be pleased to receive a number of copies of THE CARPENTER for distribution, so that the men of our craft here may learn what is being done in other cities. There are good prospects ahead for a summer season's trade, and we desire to be the first on the ground.

MARION, O.—A new organization has recently been started here under the name of The Employers' Association of Marion, Ohio, whose object, of course, is to frustrate the efforts of labor organizations to better their conditions. This action of the employers has created a great deal of excitement generally, and has been one of the greatest blessings to the unions here, for it has caused a great many people, who heretofore were very indifferent towards labor organizations, to decide in their favor.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—On January 29th we held an open meeting, which the public, and especially all carpenters, were invited to attend. The hall was well filled, and we had an excellent meeting, with splendid results following. Bros. Meyer and Wellman of the Executive Board were with us and gave us a real heart to heart talk. Many non-union men present, after listening to the addresses delivered, expressed a desire to join the union, and we are expecting a considerable increase in our membership at an early date.

Keep Away From These Places

SAGINAW, MICH.—We would request carpenters to stay away from this city after May 1, 1903, as we are making an effort to obtain better conditions.

LISBON, O.—The time for our new schedule to go into effect is drawing near, and, seeing the opposition of some of the contractors looming up, we would ask all carpenters to stay away from this city until the differences have been adjusted.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—As we have made a demand for shorter hours, and trouble may be anticipated in consequence of this move, we would advise all carpenters to keep aloof from this place for the present until our demand is granted, which we expect to occur April 6, 1903.

NEWTON, N. J.—Anticipating trouble on or after April 1st, when we expect our demands to take effect, we desire all carpenters to stay away from this place until the trouble is settled.

BINGHAMPTON, ALA.—Trade in this district continues exceedingly dull, and as a consequence our city is full of idle men. Please keep our city on the dull list, and advise carpenters to stay away.

EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M.—Because of our demand for an advance in wages, and our efforts to adjust other trade matters, we would ask all carpenters to stay away from East Las Vegas until further notice.

MARION, O.—Having made a demand upon the contractors and planing mill owners, to take effect on April 1st, all carpenters are urged to remain away from this locality until our demands are granted.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Please place this city under the head of dull localities. There is very little work here, and there are about five men to every job. Carpenters are advised to stay away from Albuquerque, N. M.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.—Some of the contractors here are refusing to pay the \$3.50 scale inaugurated January 1st; we would therefore call on all carpenters to stay away from this place until the present trouble is settled.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Being as yet unable to come to an understanding with our contractors as to our demand for shorter hours, Local Union 466 would request all carpenters to stay away from this locality until an agreement has been reached.

PORTLAND, ORE.—To all appearances there will be a tie-up in the building trades, as a consequence of our demands to take effect on April 1, 1903. Carpenters can greatly assist us by staying away. There are any number of idle men walking the streets, and work is limited, notwithstanding the glowing reports to the contrary.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—The year past has been a very busy one for our little local union, and as a result of our labors we have doubled our membership. Work is rather dull here at present, and as we are still negotiating with our employers with a view of getting our demands acceded to, and as there is a likelihood of trouble arising, carpenters would greatly assist us in our move by remaining away from this city until further notice.

PALESTINE, TEX.—Expecting some trouble over our trade demands, and as work here is very scarce at the present time, we would advise carpenters to give this city a wide berth until the trouble is settled.

AUGUSTA, GA.—Owing to the movement of the Building Trades Council for better conditions, and the uncertainty as to the outcome, we would ask all carpenters to keep away from Augusta for the time being. We are progressing nicely.

TUXEDO, N. Y.—Work is very dull here at present, and many mechanics are on the street. The Local Union is in a fine condition, with a membership of 100 in good standing, and more are coming in. Please place our town on the dull list, and advise carpenters to remain away from Tuxedo, N. Y.

KOKOMO, IND.—We have plenty of men here to do the work on hand, and a good many idle. We are also having some difficulty with the contractors in regard to this year's agreement; they are holding off for reasons unknown to us. We would therefore ask carpenters to stay away for a while at least, or until further notice.

HARRISON, PA.—Our Local Union is doing nicely, and we are initiating new members almost every meeting night. Work is flat here at present, and there are more than sufficient resident carpenters to do the work in the market. To obtain employment at present is a difficult task, and carpenters would do well by staying away.

MT. CARMEL, ILL.—Our Union is in a thriving condition; all carpenters and mill men are within our fold. While work was plentiful last season, building operations are now at a standstill. We have many men idle here, and the outlook is gloomy; therefore we say to all outside carpenters, Live and let live, and stay away.

TACOMA, WASH.—This Local Union is making a movement for better conditions, and, being uncertain as to its outcome, we ask all carpenters to assist us by staying away from this city until trade conditions are settled. Don't pay any attention to advertisements offering wages greatly in excess of the existing rates, and use your influence to keep carpenters away from Tacoma.

Overcrowded.

The season being exceedingly dull in San Francisco, and there being plenty of resident carpenters for the work in the market, all carpenters are advised to stay away from that city.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, work is dull:

New York City.	Pittsburg, Pa.
St. Louis, Mo.	Winsted, Conn.
Nashville, Tenn.	Jasper, Ala.
Galveston, Tex.	Williamsport, Pa.
Jonesboro, Ark.	Chester, Ill.
Canon City, Okla.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Columbia, S. C.	New Orleans, La.
Greenville, Tex.	Waynesville, N. C.
Sharon, Pa.	Ardmore, Ind. Ter.
Norfolk, Va.	Terrell, Tex.
Brantford, Ont.	Tampa, Fla.
Haywood, Cal.	Binghamton, N. Y.
Jamestown, N. Y.	Lampasas, Tex.
Helena, Mont.	Memphis, Tenn.
Sheffield, Ala.	Grand Junction, Colo.
Richmond, Va.	Divernon, Ill.
San Antonio, Tex.	Kewanee, Ill.
Corsicana, Tex.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Cheyenne, Wyo.
Birmingham, Ala.	East Chicago, Ind.
Durant, I. T.	Newton, N. J.
Miami, Fla.	Newark, N. J.
Mason City, Ia.	Mt. Carmel, Ill.
Tuxedo, N. Y.	Portland, Ore.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Give Newark, N. J., a Wide Berth.

All carpenters are warned against coming to Newark, N. J., as work is very dull at present and our brothers in that locality are making a demand for better conditions. Carpenters coming here expecting to obtain work are apt to find themselves stranded without work or money. Pay no attention to the "ads." of A. R. Wyatte, the business agent of the Amalgamated Carpenters of Newark, who promises newcomers jobs with the assurance that such would last six months, while after the elapse of four or five days they are again thrown on the street. Keep away from Newark.

Work is Flat in Schenectady, N. Y.

Work is very flat in Schenectady at present. About 100 men of the craft are idle, and there is no relief in sight for some time to come. The situation is the more precarious, as we have made a demand on our contractors for an advance in wages. We would request all carpenters to stay away for the next three months, when we trust that trade conditions will have improved and a settlement of the wage question be reached.

Complication in Muscatine, Ia. Stay Away!

All carpenters are requested to stay away from Muscatine, Ia., until the differences with the contractors of that city are adjusted, due notice of which will be given in THE CARPENTER. We have more carpenters than we need here to do the work on hand at present.

A Warning

Local Union 1313 of Pendleton, Ore., desires to warn all members of the U. B. against a carpenter by the name of Thomas Norman, who claims to be a union man from Astoria, Ore., but did not belong to Local Union 1313 of Pendleton. By his conduct here he proved himself unworthy of membership. He disappeared from this city on February 17th, after having borrowed all the money and tools he could obtain and selling them for what he could get. Thomas Norman is about 45 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and weighs about 155 pounds; he has reddish-brown hair and moustache, light blue eyes, prominent cheek-bones, large freckles on his face and hands. He has little to say.

False Statements Cause Trouble.

The Los Angeles, Cal., Council of Labor recently passed the following resolution, which speaks for itself:

WHEREAS, In our city there is an epidemic of hold-ups and robberies, making it hazardous for unarmed or unprotected citizens to appear on the streets after sunset; and

WHEREAS, It appears that the perpetrators of these outrages are men without legitimate employment, and many of them being unable to obtain employment by reason of the surplus of labor in our city; and

WHEREAS, A so-called "Independent Labor Bureau" is flooding the Eastern States with false and misleading statements in regard to the conditions of the labor market here, and further, that the said labor bureau is backed by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, who wish to flood our city with a surplus of labor; and

WHEREAS, The Los Angeles Times is also with its usual vindictiveness aiding and abetting these scoundrels in bringing men here when there is no employment for them, and as a consequence these unemployed men seek to obtain a living by unlawful methods, such as robbing our citizens; therefore be it

RESOLVED by the Council of Labor, That we protest against the Los Angeles Times in its efforts to flood the local labor market to the detriment of our own working people; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Council of Labor, being in favor of good government, hereby offers its services to form a vigilance committee to assist the local guardians in preserving order.

Carpenters Hold a Jubilee

Local Union 142, Pittsburg, Pa., the parent organization of carpenters in that city, with a membership of nearly one thousand, held its seventh anniversary in Auditorium Hall, on February 16th. Among the speakers of the evening was our General Secretary, Frank Duffy, who delivered the principal address. In his remarks he asserted that the building trades were doing more for this country than our national authorities or our law makers in Washington. He stated that the U. B. now numbers 150,000 members, and their work on buildings was of far more importance than that of any other class of mechanics. Mr. Duffy expressed the hope that by next year the U. B. would aggregate 230,000 men in its fold. A program was rendered, consisting of musical selections, songs and humorous recitations. At midnight tables loaded with viands and other good things awaited the guests and participants of the occasion. The festivities ended at a late hour.

Smoker Follows Installation.

Local Union 247 of Brooklyn, N. Y., gave its annual smoker after the installation of officers at its last quarterly meeting, which was well attended, 220 members answering the roll-call. The various local unions of the city and the District Council were also largely represented by visiting brothers. The entertainment and music were furnished by high-class vaudeville artists, and considerable local talent was on hand to help out at the occasion. Addresses were delivered by Brothers Phil J. Heaney and Wm. Farrell, who spoke on the growth and prosperity of the U. B. The entertainment lasted until the wee hours of morning, and nothing but good-fellowship prevailed throughout the night.



Movements for Better Conditions

LOCAL UNION 797, CHARLEROI, MICH.—On the first day of March we expect to have our wages advanced from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour for journeymen carpenters. Nine hours to constitute a day's work in this city.

LOCAL UNION 1016, ROME, N. Y.—\$2.25 per day is the minimum scale of wages which this Union contemplates to enforce on April 1, 1903, as well as a reduction of one hour on Saturday, when eight hours shall constitute a day's work, with pay for nine hours.

LOCAL UNION 765, MASCUTAH, ILL.—We are demanding an increase in wages from 22 cents to 25 cents per hour for nine hours work. Having previously worked nine hours, we expect no difficulty in getting our demand for an advance in wages granted by our employers.

LOCAL UNION 750, ASBURY PARK, N. J.—As early as October 4, 1902, we have notified our contractors that on and after April 1, this year, we would demand \$3.00 per day. This demand being very reasonable, we anticipate no trouble, although the contractors have thus far been very reluctant in voicing their sentiments relative to this advance in wages demanded.

LOCAL UNIONS 970 AND 1047, VICKSBURG, MISS.—Through our presidents and secretaries we have submitted an agreement to our contractors and builders, whereby nine hours are to constitute a day's work, and the employment of union men exclusively shall henceforth be the rule to be strictly observed by the employers. The agreement shall take force on May 1st.

LOCAL UNION 825, WILLIMANTIC, CONN.—This Local Union believing that the time is opportune to do business, we are making an effort to inaugurate a wage scale of 28 cents minimum per hour. As the scale in all other cities of the State calls for eight hours, while we are working nine hours, we trust that the contractors will show little or no opposition to our reasonable demand.

LOCAL UNIONS 726 and 273, YONKERS, N. Y.—In accordance with a resolution passed by a joint meeting of Local Unions 726 and 273, we have notified our contractors that we demand a minimum wage of 48 cents an hour, to take effect on April 1, 1903. It would be rather premature at this time of writing to say what the outcome of this move might be; we are hopeful of success, however.

LOCAL UNION 926, BELOIT, WIS.—We have adopted a series of articles of agreement covering all phases in the relations between journeymen, and even apprentices, and the employers, for submission to the contractors and builders of this town. The agreement, containing thirteen different sections, provides for a workday

of nine hours and a minimum wage scale of 30 cents per hour, double pay for all overtime, and the full recognition of the union. The agreement is to take effect on May 1st next.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—In accordance with a resolution passed by this District Council, we are submitting a new set of trade rules to the mastercarpenters for their approval. One section of these rules provides for a minimum rate of wages of \$4.00 per day.

LOCAL UNION 442, HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—We have served written notice on our contractors that we demand an advance in wages of 5 cents per hour and the recognition of our Union, and met with a point blank refusal by the largest firm of this city. The smaller firms are less obstinate, declaring that if the above firm would grant our demands they would not hesitate to follow suit. Our boys are determined to bring the obnoxious firm to time, and a bitter contest may be confronting us.

LOCAL UNION 1021, PARSONS, KANS.—We shall make a united effort to secure the eight-hour workday on April 1st. Thanks to our being well organized, we expect our demand to be conceded without any trouble, though an organization called the Amalgamated Association of Mechanics and Laborers has just sprung up here, which is boasting that it will do us up in short order. We do not worry much over the threats of this sort of organization, however.

NEWARK, N. J., DISTRICT COUNCIL.—On behalf of the local unions located within the territory under the jurisdiction of the Newark District Council we are demanding the embodiment of the following articles in the agreement entered into with the Master Carpenters and Builders last year:

Section 1. (a) The minimum wage shall be 41 cents an hour, payable on or before 12 M. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, excepting Saturdays, when work shall cease at 12 M. All overtime, including work at night, on holidays and Sundays, shall be paid at the rate of double time.

Section 1. (b) From November 1st to March 1st the working hours may be from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and from 12:30 P. M. to 4:30 P. M., excepting Saturdays, when the half holiday shall be observed, as provided in Section 1 (a).

Sec. 2. Master carpenters may employ one apprentice to each ten journeymen or major fraction thereof. An apprentice shall enter into and sign an agreement with his employer to serve for the period of four years.

Sec. 3. Either party to this agreement desiring any change in its provisions shall give proper notice in writing on or before the first day of February, 1904.

The demands of Local Union 1209, machine woodworkers, are, as regards hours, practically the same as those stated in Sections 1 (a) and 1 (b) in the above agreement. The minimum rate of wages shall be 28 cents per hour. Men receiving 25 cents or less than 30 cents per hour shall receive an increase of 12 per cent., and those now receiving 30 cents or more shall receive an increase of ten per cent. Men taking the places of discharged or disabled members shall be paid at the same rate as their predecessors.

These agreements to remain in force for one year, viz.: from April 1, 1903, to April 1, 1904.

LOCAL UNION 1111, IRONTON, O.—The minimum wage scale adopted by our Local Union, which is to take force on May 1, 1903, and to continue for one year, is \$2.25 per day of nine hours.

LOCAL UNION 352, ANDERSON, IND.—We have submitted several articles of agreement to our contractors, calling for a workday of eight hours and the employment of union carpenters exclusively.

LOCAL UNIONS 176 AND 1245, NEWPORT, R. I.—At a mass meeting held by the two Local Unions here it was decided by secret ballot that we demand \$3.00 per day on and after May 1, 1903; also weekly payments in cash.

LOCAL UNION 269, DANVILLE, ILL.—In accordance with a decision reached by this Union, we shall demand nine hours work on and after May 1, 1903, and a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour. Work on Sundays and all overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and a half.

LOCAL UNION 297, KALAMAZOO, MICH.—Our By-Laws have been amended to the effect that on and after May 1, 1903, eight hours shall constitute a day's work and our minimum wage scale shall be 35 an hour. Apprentices and infirm members carrying a permit from this Union are exempted from this latter rule.

LOCAL UNION 835, SENECA FALLS, N. Y.—We have notified our contractors that on and after April 1st of this year we shall demand ten hours pay for nine hours work. As we have as yet received no reply from the contractors, we can not say at this time whether we shall meet with any difficulty in getting our demands granted.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, CLEVELAND, O.—The membership of this District has decided to make a demand on the Employing Carpenters' Association for an advance in wages of 5 cents per hour, or 50 cents per hour, for eight hours work. We are furthermore demanding the employment of none but union men, and also the establishment of an apprenticeship system.

LOCAL UNION 79, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Our demands for this spring are \$3.00 per day of eight hours as a minimum rate and \$3.50 for foremen, to go into effect on April 1st. There are several large jobs under course of construction here, and as there is considerable work in the market, we can see no reason why the outcome of our movement should not be in our favor.

LOCAL UNION 83, HALIFAX, N. S.—In accordance with a motion passed by our Union, we shall demand that on and after June 1, 1903, our wages be increased three cents per hour for a day of nine hours. As we are now receiving 22 cents per hour, the advance would bring up our minimum scale to 25 cents per hour, or \$2.25 per day. Prospects of gaining our demand are good.

LOCAL UNION 287, HARRISBURG, PA.—We have served a notification on our bosses, to the effect that on and after May 1st we demand a minimum wage of \$2.50 per day of nine hours, and eight hours on Saturday with nine hours pay. Although it would be rather premature at this time to say what the result of our action will be, we are looking forward to a favorable reply from our employers.

LOCAL UNION 453, AUBURN, N. Y.—The prevailing rate of wages in this city is 25 cents an hour, and, feeling that we are entitled to an advance, we shall demand 30 cents an hour and 36¼ cents for foremen, the new scale to take effect on May 1, 1903. We have notified all contractors of this action taken by our Union.

LOCAL UNION 561, PITTSBURG, KANS.—Our demands for the coming season are as follows: On and after April 1st journeymen carpenters shall receive \$3.00 per day. Apprentices shall receive \$1.75 per day for the first year, \$2.00 for the second and \$2.50 per day for the third year. All foremen shall belong to the Union.

LOCAL UNION 184, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—The new trade rules adopted by our Local Union for the year ending May 1, 1904, provide that eight hours shall constitute a day's work on the first five days in the week and seven hours on Saturday. The minimum scale shall be 45c. per hour, overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a half. Work on holidays, piece work or working with non-union men shall not be permitted.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Local Unions 169 and 903 of this city recently held a joint meeting which resulted in the adoption of an agreement to be submitted to the contractors, to take effect on April 1, 1903, and remain in force until April, 1904. The agreement, as adopted by the Local Unions, calls for a minimum scale of wages of 47½ cents per hour for eight hours work. All future grievances from either side shall be settled by arbitration.

LOCAL UNION 1074, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Our Local Union, by a unanimous vote, passed a resolution to the effect that, beginning with April 1st, nine hours shall constitute a day's work; that 30 cents per hour shall be the minimum rate of wages; that overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and a half, and holidays double time. We further resolved that one apprentice for each four journeymen shall be the rule. Our contractors will be duly notified of our union's action.

LOCAL UNION 135, ALLENTOWN, Pa.—We have decided to make the following demands upon the master carpenters: That we shall not do any sub-contracting, piece work, or jobbing (except contractors working under Sec. 70 (b) of the Constitution), but shall do all work by the day, and that nine hours shall constitute a day's work. The wages shall be 25 cents for journeymen carpenters. All overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and a half and double time for work on Sundays.

LOCAL UNION 570, GARDNER, MASS.—In the middle of December last the contractors of this locality issued a notice through the city papers, stating that after January 1, 1903, they would cease employing union carpenters, and when that day arrived all union men were discharged. This action on the part of the bosses was the result of our making a demand on them for a minimum rate of wages of \$2.25 for nine hours work. Since our lockout is in progress we have made numerous attempts to get the contractors to meet us in a joint meeting and discuss the differences, but failed in every instance. Two of our men have deserted us, the rest are holding out, being confident that we shall gain our point as soon as the spring trade opens up.

LOCAL UNION 695, STERLING, ILL.—We have adopted a resolution demanding that the scale of wages for the ensuing year, beginning May 1, 1903, and ending May 1, 1904, be 30 cents an hour, that eight hours constitute a day's work, and that an additional remuneration of 50 per cent. for all overtime and work on Sundays and holidays be paid. We also demand that only two apprentices be allowed for each ten journeymen. In all probability we will have a hard fight on hand this spring, but we are determined to win out.

LOCAL UNION 534, BURLINGTON, IA.—This Local Union is about to make a demand for eight hours and an advance in wages. In ascertaining the sentiment of the contractors on this matter, we found them to be opposed to any increase in wages, as well as to any rule compelling them to hire union men only. There may be a hard struggle in store for us, and traveling brothers would do well to remain away from this city until further notice. We have all the carpenters here but seven in our Union, which we are keeping in good shape.

LOCAL UNION 1058, MADISON, N. J.—Early in February we called a meeting to consider the advisability of making a demand for an increase in pay, and voted that \$3.00 should be the minimum rate of wages for eight hours work, being an advance of 50 cents a day. Every other Local Union within a radius of five miles, namely Morristown, Summit, Gladstone, Bernardsville and Dover, is making the same demands, which shows that this movement is widespread. Trade here is fair, our Union in excellent condition, and we don't anticipate much trouble in getting our demands conceded.

LOCAL UNION 1373, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—This Local Union, composed of machine woodworkers, at a recent meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution:

In consideration of the high prices of rent, coal and other necessities of living, and in consideration of the extra hazardous work imposed on machine woodworkers, be it

RESOLVED, That on and after April 1, 1903, we demand an increase of 25 cents per day for a day of nine hours for all machine men, and that eight hours shall constitute a day's work on Saturdays.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., DISTRICT COUNCIL.—By unanimous decision this body has submitted the following scale of wages and hours to the contractors and builders for approval. The new scale is to take effect on the first day of April, 1903, and to continue until the first day of April, 1904. Journeymen carpenters shall work eight hours a day on the first five working days of the week; on Saturday, the sixth day, they shall work only four hours. No work to be done between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 5 P. M. Saturday. Journeymen carpenters shall receive 45 cents per hour, and shall be paid on the job on or before quitting time. In the woodworking mills in this district the same scale of hours shall prevail, the minimum wage scale to be \$17.00 per week. The eight-hour system has been in operation here for some time, and our present rate of wages is \$3.00 a day; hence the object of this movement is to secure the Saturday half-holiday and an advance in wages of 3¼ cents per hour for journeymen carpenters. As far as we have ascertained, the contractors are favorably inclined toward our demands.

LOCAL UNION 921, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—In accordance with a resolution passed by this Local Union, and the present contract with our employers expiring on May 1st, we are proposing a new schedule providing for eight hours work and a minimum scale of \$2.25 per day. The contractors are not organized. Last spring they signed our agreement individually, which they are likely to do again on this occasion. We, on our part, are thoroughly organized, and do not anticipate any trouble.

LOCAL UNION 84, AKRON, O.—There is a very strong desire among our membership to make an attempt to obtain the eight-hour workday this spring, although it will apparently be a stubborn fight, as we have the Builders' Exchange, which we have not had before, and the Amalgamated Woodworkers to contend with. We shall do our utmost to build up our organization and become more strongly entrenched before we enter into this contemplated movement for shorter hours, and we hope that the newly organized Building Trades Council here will render us all assistance in their power.

LOCAL UNION 474, NYACK, N. Y.—The masons and painters of this locality are making a demand on their employers for better conditions, and they are looking forward to March 1st as the day when their new set of trade rules should be enforced. We deemed it our duty to enter into an agreement with these organizations not to work with any non-union men of either trade. We also thought it advisable to take advantage of the situation in making a demand on our own employers and on our behalf, viz.: Eight hours and an advance in wages of 25c. per day. At present we are working 53 hours per week, and our pay is \$2.50 per day. No strike is anticipated, and we don't ask for any financial aid from headquarters.

LOCAL UNION 532, ELMIRA, N. Y.—We have prepared a new agreement to be submitted to the well-known firm of Kertcher & Co. of this city, to go into effect on April 1, 1903, and to continue until April 1, 1904, without change, unless agreed upon by both parties to the agreement. Our demands are: That after the above first named date none but union men be employed; all employees now receiving less than \$2.25 per day shall receive an increase of twenty per cent., and all those now receiving \$2.25 and upwards shall receive an increase of ten per cent.; time and a half for overtime and work on holidays; enforcement of the working-card system, and the Business Agent to have the privilege of examining cards in the shop.

LOCAL UNION 851, HENDERSON, KY.—We recently held one of the grandest open meetings in the history of our Union. All contractors and non-union men were in attendance, and we availed ourselves of the opportunity to formally make a demand on the contractors for an advance in wages from 22½ cents to 30 cents per hour, to take effect on April 1st. Bro. Hollinberger of Evansville was the speaker of the occasion. He expounded the aims and objects of unionism in an able manner, and his remarks were enthusiastically received. We need no financial assistance, being in a position to fight our own battle, but we would not like to be hampered by newcomers. If the brothers assist us in this fight by staying away, we are sure to win out.

LOCAL UNION 576, PINE BLUFF, ARK.—Our contractors not being disposed to grant our demand for nine hours per day with ten hours' pay, a strike is very likely to ensue should we be formally apprised of their refusal to sign the new scale. Under prevailing conditions we would request all carpenters to remain away from this place until the difficulty is adjusted.

LOCAL UNION 396, NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—Wages being very small here compared with living expenses, we have come to the conclusion that we are entitled to an advance, and shall demand an increase of pay of 25 cents per day, to take effect on May 1, 1903. We can not as yet say how many of our contractors favor the increase, but from current reports we anticipate but little opposition.

LOCAL UNION 196, GREENWICH, CONN.—Through the Building Trades Council of Portchester and vicinity, including our town, we are demanding eight hours a day with a minimum wage of \$3.28 for carpenters, and eight hours and \$17 per week for millmen, to take effect on April 1st. A committee has been appointed to confer with the employers, but no agreement has been reached up to date.

LOCAL UNION 183, PEORIA, ILL.—Pursuant to action taken by this Local Union in January, we have given notice to our contractors that on May 4, 1903, our wage scale will be 40 cents per hour. Other towns near by are taking action on similar lines. Bloomington has made a demand for 40 cents minimum. Peking, which was organized in July, 1900, now has every carpenter in the city in their union; they are also considering a demand for an advance. Chillicothe, organized about the same time, is in a condition to take a similar step, and will probably do so.

LOCAL UNION 38, ST. CATHERINES, ONT., CAN.—On January 1, 1903, the eight-hour workday system took effect here and is universal with all the carpenters; the machine hands, however, who are very few in number, are still working nine hours. At present we are negotiating with the master carpenters with a view of obtaining an increase in our wages which are, and have been for some years back, as low as 22½ cents per hour. We are demanding an advance of forty cents per day, to take effect on March 1, 1903. The employers are averse to granting this increase which they declare to be unreasonably high, but feel inclined to accept a wage scale of 25 cents per hour minimum.

LOCAL UNION 198, DALLAS, TEX.—The Building Trades Council and of course our Local Unions represented in this body are engaged in a bitter contest with the Builders' Exchange of Dallas. The trouble originated from a demand made by the plumbers on their bosses for an advance in wages, as early as December 1, 1902, and at a time when the constitutions of many of the building trades and that of our own U. B. prohibit trade movements. However, the Building Trades Council, which is affiliated with the National Building Trades Council with headquarters in St. Louis, indorsed the action of the plumbers, with the result that on January 19th the members of the Builders' Exchange locked out their men, with a view to disrupting the Council, and declared that they would henceforth not recognize the Building Trades Council card. At this time of writing it is impossible to predict what the outcome of this controversy will be; yet, with the men standing as firm as they have up to this time, it can be but favorable.

LOCAL UNION 569, BARBERTON, O.—At an early date we gave the contractors notice that after April 1, 1903, our minimum scale of wages will be 28 cents an hour, time and a half for all overtime and double time for work on Sundays and holidays. The greater number of contractors have decided to agree to the scale, but some of them are still on the stubborn list. Through the untiring efforts of our members we are increasing in membership, taking in from two to eight candidates every meeting night, and by April 1st we hope to be strong enough to stand by our demands and carry the day.

LOCAL UNION 599, HAMMOND, IND.—The agreement with our employers expiring on April 1st next, we have adopted a new schedule providing for an eight-hour work day and 35 cents per hour minimum. We hear very little complaint because of our action. The few contractors who favor the nine hours will have to fall in line with the rest.

LOCAL UNION 873, PALESTINE, TEX.—This Union has agreed that on and after May 1, 1903, eight hours shall constitute a day's work at the present rate of pay. We may anticipate some trouble as some of the employers are apparently displeased with this innovation.

LOCAL UNION 77, PORTCHESTER, N. Y.—The prevailing wage scale here is \$3.00 per day; now we are demanding an advance of 28 cents per day for all outside and inside men. All other trades are with us in this move and will, undoubtedly, back us up.

Successful Trade Movements

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEX.—We have obtained the eight-hour-day on the 1st of January without a hitch, and are delighted over our success. Everything works well so far. Of course work is slack, as it always is this time of year. There is a great influx of men here from the East, but we are glad to state most of them are equipped with union cards.

HAMILTON, CAN.—The Board of Works has granted our demand for a minimum rate of wages of 30 cents per hour, and the maximum number of hours to be 50 per week, with pay at the rate of time and a half for all overtime. Wages have been too low here in Hamilton, and we hope the days of low wages are past.

Assist Them By Keeping Away

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

It has been a long time since there has been anything in THE CARPENTER from this neck of the woods, and a few words showing the brothers how we are getting along in our struggle for better conditions may be of interest to them.

Work here is dull at present; there is scarcely enough to keep home carpenters employed. The outlook for the spring season is fairly good, however.

We have demanded a raise of five cents per hour over our last year's scale, to go into effect on April 1st next, and as we have a number of non-union men here, and one of the contractors declares that in case of a strike he will import non-union men, you may readily see that our demand may lead to some complications.

Every year at the opening of the spring season our home papers are booming up this place, stating that there is plenty of work and help wanted. They will undoubtedly do so again this year. We would therefore warn all carpenters to pay no attention to statements of that kind, as they are not based on facts. We

hope that outside brothers will stand by us and keep away from Vincennes until we have gained our point and the trouble is settled. Wishing all Sister Local Unions success in their efforts for better conditions, I remain.

Yours fraternally,

GEO. J. BENEDICT, R. S.,
Vincennes, Ind. Local Union 812.

Work Very Scarce in Clarksville, Tenn.

Clarksville, Tenn.—We are negotiating with our employers with a view of obtaining better conditions, and work is exceptionally scarce at the present time, there being two men here for every job. Carpenters would do well to give this place a wide berth.

Bad State of Affairs and Trade Dull in San Antonio, Tex.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

You can readily understand that, in view of the fact that our organization in San Antonio, Tex., has hardly 40 per cent. of the craft within its ranks, we are not in a position to enter into a movement for the betterment of our condition at the present time. Our organization requires building up, and, with that end in view, we have put a Business Agent in the field. We trust that through his efforts we will be able to report an increase in our membership in the near future. Trade is very dull here; please insert a statement to that effect in THE CARPENTER.

L. BEVERSDORFF, Sec.,
San Antonio, Tex. District Council.

On the Unfair List.

The firm of Lorenzo Wood of Port Jervis, N. Y., has been placed on the unfair list by Local Union 1145 of that city, said firm refusing to recognize union labor on the library now under construction. Carpenters are requested to stay away from Port Jervis until the difficulty is adjusted.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Boston, Mass.	Coney Island, N. Y.
Elysia, O.	Lee, Mass.
Camden, S. C.	Huntington, Ind.
Greensburg, Ind.	El Reno, Okl. Ter.
Bonham, Tex.	Greensboro, N. C.
Fairburg, Neb.	Moberly, Mo.
Shelbyville, Ind.	Bangor, Pa.
Smithfield, O.	Media, Pa.
Lawrence, Mass.	Massena, N. Y.
Dwight, Ill.	Lead, S. Dak.
Duquesne, Pa.	Gilroy, Cal.
Danielson, Conn.	Mount Clemens, Mich.
Clair Bay, N. S. Can.	Holdenville, Ind. Ter.
Jackson, Miss.	Defiance, O.
Englewood, N. J.	Nashville, Tenn.
Tifton, Ga.	Albany, N. Y.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Denton, Tex.
Galatia, Ill.	Portland, O.
Minersville, Pa.	Monterey, Cal.
Troup, Tex.	Jersey City, N. J.
Brandford, Conn.	Indianapolis, Ind.
Seymour, Ind.	Danville, Ind.
Kingston, N. C.	Spartanburg, S. C.
Canastota, N. Y.	Tarpon Springs, Fla.
Topeka, Kan.	

Total: 49 Local Unions.

EXPULSIONS

Oll Hatsel, the former treasurer of Local Union 445, New Casele, Ind., has been expelled by that local union for embezzlement of funds.

J. Paulk, formerly president of Local Union 865, Brunswick, Ga., has been expelled by that local union for embezzling part of its funds.

O. J. Rittinger, of Local Union 669, Harrisburg, Ill., has been expelled by that local union for stealing the tools of his fellow workers.

Lewis D. Townsend was expelled from Local Union 1124, Newton, N. J., for the embezzlement of local funds.

A Struggle of Nearly Four Years Ended

The most protracted strike and bitterest fight in the history of our United Brotherhood was brought to a successful termination early in February in the city of Scranton, Pa. As long as three years and nine months ago our brothers in that city entered into, and were ever since engaged in, an intense struggle the result of a demand made at that time on their employers for an eight-hour workday and better conditions generally. The Builders' Exchange of Scranton had been working all kinds of underhanded games and tried its utmost to crush our organization in that city out of existence. While they succeeded in coercing a number of our members to leaving the folds of the Union, which was so gallantly fighting their battle, the faithful members, imbued with the true spirit of unionism, feeling that their cause was a just one, and encouraged by the moral and financial assistance rendered the Union by headquarters, bravely endured all hardships brought upon them by this prolonged controversy.

Our G. E. B. in the January session deputized their Secretary, Bro. Post of Wilkesbarre, to the scene of trouble and he, assisted by the Business Agent and others, succeeded in getting the Builders' Exchange to accede to the original demands, and they signed an agreement calling for the eight-hour workday and a minimum rate of wages of 30 cents per hour, to take effect on March 1, 1903.

Now that peaceful conditions are again prevailing between our Local Unions and the master carpenters of Scranton, we trust that our brothers in that city will pay serious attention to those who, during this prolonged controversy, have abandoned our cause, and see that their Local Unions regain their former position and strength, numerically and otherwise.

Holding Its Own Under Adverse Circumstances

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Notwithstanding the fact that work is very dull here at present, Local Union 1247 is holding its own. We organized on August 30, 1902, and on February 1st last we had a membership of 114 in good standing. Still I regret to say that we have about twenty non-union men in this city, but we shall endeavor to win them over as soon as business has revived somewhat. The present outlook for the spring season is not at all encouraging, there being no indications of the erection of any new buildings so far. Nevertheless, the local press is endeavoring to make the outside world believe that the building business is booming in Mason City. This is contrary to facts, and we would advise all brothers of the craft to remain away, so they may not meet with sad disappointment. Fraternally,

TOM HODGES, F. S.,
Mason City, Ia. Local Union 1247.

One Year's Accomplishments

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

A little over a year ago we had not a union here in the city of Kalispell, while to-day all crafts are organized and working harmoniously together under the guidance of our Trades Council. This body is up and doing, and has proved a great success. It has put a business agent into the field, who has done some very good work, and we feel assured that in the coming spring all work here will be done by union men.

The nine-hour day which we gained last spring is firmly established, and our Local Union is in a prosperous condition, hav-

ing initiated eight new members this month. We are delighted over the accomplishments of the past year and hope that they may be an encouragement to our less fortunate sister locals. We would say to them: Cheer up, boys; rest assured that what we have done here can be accomplished elsewhere as well.

W. F. LUDWIG, F. S.,
Kalispell, Mont. Local Union 911.

An Obnoxious Mill Owner

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The following communication was received at our last regular meeting from one of the mill owners of the city of Lafayette, and to show the brothers of our U. B. what we are up against here, we desire to have it published in our monthly journal.

To the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union of the City of Lafayette:

You are hereby notified that on and after the 30th day of April, 1903, the shop of the Henry Taylor Lumber Co. will be run as a non-union shop. All contracts between the Henry Taylor Lumber Co. and your Union are hereby canceled. This action is taken in view of the fact that you have notified us that you desire a new contract, which contract is hereby rejected.

By order of the stockholders and board of directors of the Henry Taylor Lumber Co.
W. F. STILLWELL, President.

From the foregoing you may see that we are anticipating a clash this coming spring. The communication from the Henry Taylor Lumber Co. does not seem to worry the boys very much, however; they are working along as if everything were all right. At all events, it would be advisable for carpenters to stay away from Lafayette this coming spring.

Yours fraternally,

W. J. S., R. S.,
Lafayette, Ind. Local Union 815.

A Prosperous Little Union

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Feeling it our duty to let you know how we are progressing, and to show you that we are taking an interest in our Journal, we send you these few lines with the request to publish them in an early issue.

Jasonville is a town of about 1,000 inhabitants, located about 25 miles south of Terre Haute, in Greene County, near the Clay County line, in one of the richest coal fields in the State of Indiana. It is practically a new town, having grown within the last two years from a small village of 200 souls, all told, to its present size and population.

Our Local Union 909 has a membership of about 50. Work has been very satisfactory for some time; at present, however, it is rather slack, and all signs of the boom we have had here have vanished. Nevertheless we consider ourselves very lucky, as we are very little bothered by scabs. Of course, were we to depend on our own little Union alone, things would not be running so smoothly, and we could not accomplish a great deal; but we have every craft here organized, work in harmony together and assist one another in case of need.

In conclusion we send our best wishes for success to all the brothers in our U. B. You will from now on hear from us every month.

Yours fraternally,

O. C. McGUIRE, Corr.,
Jasonville, Ind. Local Union 909.

From Our Annapolis (Md.) Local Union

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Being a regular reader of our Journal and very much interested in our grand Brotherhood in whose interest it is published, and failing to find our city on the list of eight-hour cities, I would ask you to add the name of Annapolis to that list. We are working eight hours per day,

and have been doing so since October 14, 1902, and we had but little opposition in obtaining the reduction of hours. Our members have nearly all been at work throughout the winter, and prospects for the coming spring are bright and encouraging. All the principal employers are in sympathy with us, hiring none but union men. The government work under way here is done by men from Baltimore and Washington, the carpenters all being members of the U. B. We have sent a copy of our By-Laws to each Local Union and District Council in these two cities, with the expectation that next spring their members employed here will join hands with us in the strict enforcement of our trade rules.

Considering the short time our Local Union 1126 has been organized, we can safely say that, as far as the carpenters are concerned, Annapolis is one of the best organized cities. Our minimum rate of wages is \$2.50 per day of eight hours.

Fraternally yours,

MARK I. SMITH, R. S.,
Annapolis, Md. Local Union 1126.

"The Survival of the Fittest"

The organizing of another local union is the forging of another link in the chain of human brotherhood, which shall, in time, break the fetters that bind them to their capitalist masters, and procure for them their economic freedom.

On Thursday evening, February 5th, there was organized, in Boston, under the jurisdiction of the U. B. of C. and J., a local union of shop and mill hands, an organization that should have been formed years ago, but which, like many other important details, was overlooked, either through the egotism or selfishness of individuality. How often certain sayings reveal to us, in our present conditions, the true significance they embody. In this particular instance "The Survival of the Fittest" seems to embrace the whole situation, and to express more in a few words than our classical political economists have demonstrated in whole volumes. In our economic struggle, and through industrial evolution, we are brought more and more into competition with our fellow-workers for "the right to labor," and for mutual protection are obliged to form ourselves into labor organizations, confined at first to the locality, but as the demand increases we become a national body, with locals in every city and town. But as these movements do not start simultaneously in the same particular trade, or branch of trade, it often happens that there are two national bodies claiming jurisdiction over the workers in all parts of a trade or calling, without specifying any particular part.

In organizing the mill men of Boston under the Brotherhood, we have, so we are informed by our friends, the woodworkers, encroached upon their domain, and they protest vigorously by saying that if we persist in our work, they will carry their protest into the councils of the "Great Moguls," and so we are to desist, because they say so, and leave the most productive branch of the whole wood-working industry unorganized. Well, I guess not, having for years been connected with this part of the trade, and fully realizing the demoralized condition of our mills in Boston, I am not one who would calmly withdraw from the scene of battle without first striking a blow for my rights or the rights of my fellow-man. But a battle is imminent, and while I abhor the thoughts of strife between bodies of organized labor, yet the old saying that self-preservation is the first law of nature stands out strongly before us, and unless

the woodworkers unite with us, the inevitable must happen.

The competitive system of capitalism does not guarantee all men a living, neither does it furnish jobs for all who wish to work, at a living wage, and if the trades union is to be of any benefit to its members, then it must protect them. And so we are brought face to face with this question: Which shall control? And in case of war, which shall survive? As I have previously stated, we are living under a competitive system of labor, and as five-sixths of the product of our toil remains in the hands of the employing class, to be used in further exploitation, it can be readily seen at this date that the tendency of labor bodies in the future will be towards conservatism for mutual protection. If we could only read the future as we read the past, we might forestall many events which are sure to happen; but the general apathy of the great majority of workers, coupled with their profound ignorance on economic questions, compels us to fight for present conditions and allow the future to take care of itself. But I believe that a day of awakening will come, and while not content to remain dormant myself, I can only drift with the tide and wait for that day.

I. E. WORCESTER,
Boston. Local Union 33.

Keep Your Lips Closed After Leaving the Meeting Hall

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I desire to say a few words on a subject which, in my opinion, is of vital importance to labor organizations, one that our Local Unions would be wise in paying a little more attention to.

I have reference to the eagerness of some weakminded persons, as you may find them in every union, to give information to outsiders, and especially to newspapers, on the course to be pursued and the steps to be taken on entering into any movement for better conditions.

I find that this divulging of a union's business has done us more injury than the most foolish talk inside of any labor hall, because, as a rule, persons who are so eager to let outsiders or the press know what we are going to do, and how we are going to proceed in any movement, in giving the information tell more than they know, or ever will know.

As an illustration to substantiate my assertions I will say that on April 7, 1900, the carpenters of this city (Elmira) organized Local Union 532, and, up to that time, we were working ten hours per day at a rate of from \$1.25 to \$2.00.

In the spring of 1901 we demanded nine hours; we proceeded quietly in making our preparations, kept the matter out of the newspapers, and not only had our demand acceded to without the slightest objection, but many of us received an advance in wages, and everything passed off smoothly.

In the spring of 1902 we demanded an increase in wages of 25 cents per day. This time the newspapers got wind of our contemplated movement in an undue manner, and, as a result, published statements which were entirely incorrect, misleading and detrimental to us, as well as to our employers, and which caused us a great deal of trouble.

The outcome of this last movement was also a success, however; but as spring is again approaching, and the desire for better conditions is again manifesting itself all over this broad land, I am anxious to see errors of the past avoided, and in that endeavor I would urge upon every one of our Local Unions the necessity of observing caution and discretion in all matters pertaining to their demands on the em-

ployers; as soon as any meeting is closed, the lips of the members should be closed in this respect.

Hoping that my advice will be received in the spirit in which it is given, I remain
Yours fraternally,

M. V. MARGESON, Bus. Agt.,
Elmira, N. Y. Local Union 532.

Take Care of Your Due Cards.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

You will confer a favor on the undersigned by calling the attention of our members to the necessity and importance of being very careful of their due cards. I can readily recall many instances where members have lost or destroyed their due cards, and as a result we had great difficulty in ascertaining their financial standing on our books, our ex-Secretary having left the latter in a bad condition. This trouble would not occur, of course, if our Secretaries would keep a correct account of all payments made by members; but you can not always depend on that, and furthermore it sometimes occurs that the regular Secretary is absent and the Secretary pro tem. puts down payments received on a sheet of paper. The only safeguard for a member in these emergencies lies in the care which he takes of his due card and in seeing to it that proper credit is given him on his card for all payments. At present we have a case before us where a member was killed in an accident, and now his card can not be found. This has caused our present Secretary much trouble, not to speak of the annoyance and even hardship an incident of this kind may bring on the family, if there be any. While I claim that every member should look out for himself and take good care of his due card, I deem it our duty, collectively and individually, to protect the interests of our members, and with this object in view I send you these few lines for insertion in an early issue of our Journal.

JOHN R. MULLERY,
Wilkesbarre, Pa. Local Union 93.

'Tis Easy To Be Good

MARGARET SCOTT HALL

When others toil that we may rest
And walk that we may ride,
And humbly bow to fate's behest
Whilst we in wealth abide;
When those we hire do not repine
But all our laws obey,
And grant to wealth a right divine
Nor dare dispute its sway—
'Tis easy to be good.

When anxious cares do not oppress,
But each day brings us gain
From those who toil, we must confess
Our road to wealth is plain;
Though others know life's keen distress,
Our conscience feels no stain,
True Christian love we still profess
Regardless of their pain.
'Tis easy to be good.

Though other lives are wrapped in gloom
Our own warm hearts are bright,
Our children's rosy faces bloom
Whilst theirs are touched with blight;
Though homeless men may roam the town
In want and penury,
When we repose on beds of down
Secure in luxury—
'Tis easy to be good.

"The fittest must survive" we know,
Legitimate the plan
For one to drink the dregs of woe
Brewed by his fellowman;
To toil without a just reward
Is labor's own estate;
We'll tell the men whose fate is hard
We've nought to arbitrate.—
'Tis easy to be good.

When others build a beautiful home
And we possess the deed,
They may as homeless renters roam,
Harrassed by debt and need;
We go to a church self-satisfied,
In feathers fine arrayed,
To learn of Christ the Crucified
On whom our trust is stayed.
'Tis easy to be good.

Kirkwood, Ga.

**GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

General Office
STEVENSON BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis
General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis
General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis
First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.
Second Vice-President
E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.
General Executive Board
HENRY MEYER, Chairman, San Mateo, Cal.
D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
JOSEPH AINEY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue, Montreal, Can.
J. P. OGLETREE, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.
T. J. SULLIVAN, 14 Elliott Street, New Haven, Conn.
CHARLES WELLMAN, 825 Central Street, Kansas City, Mo.
WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



Please Take Notice!

The English edition of the General Constitution, as amended by the Atlanta Convention, was issued in the latter part of February and went into effect on the first of the present month. Local unions desiring copies will be promptly supplied by the General Office.

Circular Letter.

To the Officers and Members of the United Brotherhood:

Recently many complaints have been received at this office against the careless manner in which clearance cards are issued by our local officers to members desiring the same.

It is a common occurrence to be told that these cards are granted in violation of our General Laws; that in many cases they are not filled out correctly; that they do not contain the information they should; that the officers forget to sign them, and that they are not official, as the impress of the seal of the local union issuing same is not affixed thereto.

Is it any wonder, then, that members carrying such cards experience much difficulty in gaining admission to membership in the local union in which they present them? If rejected, complaint is lodged at this office demanding the reasons why, etc. If our members would only study the General Constitution of the U. B., they would find that Section 115 reads as follows:

"In entering a local union, a member with a Clearance Card shall hand in his card to the President, who shall appoint a committee of three, who shall retire and examine the applicant and report at once, when a vote shall be taken, and if a ma-

jority of the votes are favorable, he shall be admitted."

If not deposited in some local union on or before the date of its expiration, a clearance card becomes forfeited, or if not deposited the first meeting night after the holder goes to work, it becomes void.

These points are worthy of careful consideration and may avoid much trouble and inconvenience in the future.

Fraternally,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.
Indianapolis, Ind., February, 1903.

Official Report.

Of committee appointed by the General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to carry out the instructions as embodied in the resolutions, and mutually agreed upon by the accredited representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and acquiesced in by the delegates to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in the City of New Orleans, in November, 1902, which said agreement is as follows:

"The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters and Joiners request that the committee consist of five from each organization, they to select an umpire or arbitrator to meet on or before the first day of March, 1903, for the purpose of amalgamating the two organizations."

In pursuance of the above resolution, the following committee was appointed to represent the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America: William D. Huber, William B. Macfarlane, Thomas Forestall, E. G. Johnson and A. M. Swartz, and the following committee representing the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners: Thomas Atkinson, Thomas Barrows, John Ballentine, George Cavanaugh and Nicholas Mahan.

The Joint Committee met at the Ashland House, New York City, on February 16, 1903.

The committee of the A. S. of C. and J. appeared with a stenographer. The committee from the U. B. objected to the use of a stenographer, particularly the General President, not having been consulted. After considerable discussion the stenographer retired, and the matter relative to the need of a stenographer was discussed at length. It was mutually agreed that we would proceed without the assistance of a stenographer until such time as we found it necessary to call one in.

Nominations for Chairman were then in order. Mr. Thomas Atkinson was nominated, and he declined. Mr. W. D. Huber was nominated, and he also declined, requesting Mr. Atkinson to accept the nomination. Mr. Atkinson again declined. Mr. Thomas Barrows was nominated, and he declined. Mr. W. B. Macfarlane was nominated, and he declined. In order to facilitate matters and proceed with the work of the committee, Mr. W. D. Huber finally consented to act as Chairman of the Joint Committee. He was duly nominated and elected unanimously as Chairman of the meeting.

Nominations for Secretary were next in order. Mr. Atkinson was nominated for Secretary, and again declined, stating that he thought we ought to have a stenographer. After considerable discussion it was mutually agreed that Mr. Thomas Atkinson act as Secretary for the A. S. and W. B. Macfarlane act as Secretary for the U. B. Committee from the A. S. asked if the committee from the U.

B. had any proposition to make relative to the amalgamation of the two aforesaid organizations.

Committee from the U. B. asked if the A. S. had any propositions to make.

After some discussion the committee from the U. B. submitted the following proposition:

To the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Greeting:

In accordance with the action taken by the A. F. of L. Convention, held in New Orleans, calling for a committee composed of representatives of your organization and representatives of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., to meet for the purpose of devising ways and means whereby your Society could become part and parcel of the U. B., we would submit the following proposition for your consideration:

First. All the members of the A. S. in the United States and Canada, in good standing, shall, upon initiation as members of the U. B., be entitled to all such benefits as are prescribed in the General Constitution, provided they have been free members for one year, as per Sections 89 and 90 of the U. B. Constitution.

Second. All members of the A. S. who are entitled to superannuation benefit in that Society shall, when becoming affiliated with the U. B., and when becoming incapacitated from following their occupation as journeymen carpenters, be entitled to this benefit, to be paid out of the funds of the U. B., provided that these members continue paying the extra amount of dues previously paid towards this superannuation benefit, and produce the necessary evidence to substantiate their claim. No member of the Amalgamated Society coming to this country after the affiliation of that Society with the U. B. has taken effect can claim any superannuation benefit, but must become a member of the U. B., so long as he follows the occupation of carpenter, or any of its branches, as specified in Section 64 of the General Constitution of the U. B.

Third. All apprentices shall be classed as semi-beneficial members after the expiration of their apprenticeship. They shall, upon payment of the dues of a full beneficial member, as provided in the laws of the respective Local Unions or District Councils, be classed as journeymen, and be entitled to all rights and privileges, as per General Constitution of the U. B. See Sec. 66.

After the reading of the above proposition the committee at this time adjourned at 12:30 o'clock.

The Joint Committee reconvened at 1:30 P. M., W. D. Huber presiding.

The proposition of the U. B. was discussed, and the A. S. Committee desired time to consider same. The Chair granted time, and we adjourned to meet as a Joint Committee on Tuesday, February 17th, at 9:00 A. M.

February 17, 1903.

The Joint Committee convened at 9:00 A. M., W. D. Huber presiding.

The A. S. Committee read a reply to the Joint Committee of the U. B. proposition of amalgamation under date of February 16th, as follows:

February 17, 1903.

To the Committee of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., Greeting:

We desire to state that our committee, after most careful consideration of your proposition as submitted yesterday, call your attention to the preamble which refers to the object of this joint conference as being for the purpose of devising ways and means whereby the A. S. could become part and parcel of the U. B., and would state it was with surprise and regret that our committee note that instead

of submitting a plan whereby the two organizations might amalgamate, or become so blended as to become one, for all trade purposes, that you proceed to lay down, three (3) separate conditions, not for amalgamation, but for the admission and initiation of members of the A. S. into the U. B., thus depriving our members of many benefits and privileges they have been paying for for years, and abolish at one stroke those salient features of the A. S. which made it strong. Therefore we are unable to recommend to our members your proposition as a basis for amalgamation, for the reason that it does not offer an equitable means of the A. S. becoming part and parcel of the U. B., and we would further state that we refuse to believe that the great body of the members of the U. B. desires to destroy the rights and privileges of our members. Rather, we believe they desire to protect and safeguard those rights and privileges, and we further believe there is a strong desire for peace and harmony in the carpenter trade. Therefore, we desire to know if your committee is willing to consider a proposition from our side, one which, if adopted, will, we believe, ultimately and at a much earlier period than if no action is taken, reach the desired end, one which will so amalgamate our local bodies that we will become part and parcel of your District Councils in the different localities.

After the reading of the A. S. proposition the same was discussed at great length. A motion prevailed in the joint session that the U. B. Committee would consider any proposition at this time that the A. S. Committee desires to submit in conjunction with the previous propositions submitted by the U. B. Committee. The A. S. Committee retired and submitted a further proposition, as follows:

CONDITIONS OF AMALGAMATING.

First. The representation of all the branches of the A. S. of C. and J. in all District Councils of the U. B. under the same conditions as Locals of the U. B., except that no payments shall be made from the funds of the said District Councils to members of the A. S. of C. and J.

Second. All branches of the A. S. of C. and J. and members thereof to be subject to and under the control of the District Council in the same manner as members of the U. B., in accordance with their General Constitution, but no act or decision of a District Council shall deprive a member of the A. S. of C. and J. of any benefit he would have otherwise received from his own organization.

Third. Any member or branch of the A. S. of C. and J. having violated their own Constitution shall be considered under the jurisdiction of the A. S. of C. and J., and shall be considered suspended from all recognition and protection of the District Council of the U. B. until full satisfaction has been given.

Fourth. Each branch of the A. S. of C. and J. shall pay a per capita tax of one cent (1c.) per member per month to the District Council of the U. B. to which they are affiliated for every member in good standing on their books.

Fifth. In places where no branches of the A. S. of C. and J. exist, every member of said organization working in such District shall pay into the nearest Local of the U. B. five cents (5c.) per month for a working card, and obey all trade rules of the District.

Sixth. A. S. of C. and J. cards shall be fully recognized everywhere when the foregoing conditions have been complied with.

Seventh. Members of District Councils representing the A. S. of C. and J. shall

be eligible for election on all delegations to meet employers and any other office, except secretary and treasurer.

Eighth. No discrimination shall be made against members of the A. S. of C. and J. on account of their membership in that organization.

Ninth. All fines for violation of trade rules imposed by the District Council where a branch of the A. S. of C. and J. is represented shall be the property of the society to which the member belongs.

Tenth. Any branch or members of the A. S. of C. and J. violating the trade rules of a District in which there is a District Council of the U. B. shall be tried by that body, and, if found guilty, shall be punished or disciplined in accordance with the Constitution of the organization to which they belong.

Eleventh. When it is necessary to take a referendum vote on a trade question, the branches of the A. S. of C. and J. shall be considered as Locals of the U. B. for the purpose of such vote.

Twelfth. Any branch or member, with the approval of his branch, feeling aggrieved that a decision of an A. D., may appeal against the decision of a District Council, providing the member or branch complies with such decision and gives notice of appeal within thirty (30) days from date of such decision to the District Council.

Thirteenth. There shall be a Court of Appeals, composed of the G. P. of the U. B., the D. S. of the A. S. of C. and J. and one member of the G. E. B. of the U. B. and one member of the D. C. of the A. S. Their decision shall be final.

A copy was given to the committee of the U. B., and same was discussed in Joint Committee. The U. B. Committee took the same under consideration and submitted the following reply:

To the Committee of the A. S. of C. and J., Greeting:

We, the committee of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., being appointed to confer with you on the terms as specified by the resolution of the A. F. of L., after having submitted a proposition as a basis for the proper amalgamation of the A. S. with the U. B., and the same being refused or rejected by your committee for the reasons as set forth in your reply, dated February 17, 1903, said reply requesting our consideration of the counter-proposition from your committee, designated as your conditions of amalgamation, would respectfully desire to state that as per resolution adopted by the A. F. of L., said committees of the A. S. and the U. B. were instructed to try and bring about an amalgamation, and not an agreement of trade rules, between said organizations, and on the basis that the A. S. should become part and parcel of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., and we do not consider your letter of said date, together with the entire proposition as submitted, to be in keeping or in harmony with the resolutions which were finally adopted by the A. F. of L., and would therefore respectfully refuse to accept the proposition or conditions for amalgamation, as so specified to date, for the foregoing as well as following reasons, viz.: That in the matter, as contained in your entire proposition, the same does not provide for a proper amalgamation, as expressed in aforesaid resolution of the A. F. of L., but is simply a form for an agreement between said organizations, and by the action of the former conventions of the U. B. all agreements with dual organizations have been abrogated and instructions given that no future agreements shall be made along the lines as set forth in your propositions, and we, as a committee

from said organization, would not be justified in again entering into any agreement with the A. S., or any other organization of carpenters, which would simply be the means of again perpetuating the past experiences of our respective organizations; also, that your proposition would secure to members of the A. S. many of the rights and benefits that should inure and properly belong to the members of the U. B.; also, that in order to be properly represented in the District Council of the U. B., it is absolutely necessary that all representatives to said Council shall be members of the U. B., as per Section 47a of the General Constitution, and any representative from any dual organization would be a violation of the expressed will of the highest tribunal of said organization, as legally ratified by a referendum vote of the entire membership of the same.

In submitting our reply to your proposition of the 17th inst., as above stated, we feel that our action herein set forth will be commended by our organization, and that if at this time your committee desires to present any matter for consideration bearing upon the direct amalgamation of your Society with the U. B., as set forth in the aforesaid resolutions, they will further justify our position in continuing our effort for the accomplishment of one of the highest aims of organized labor: a perfect unity and co-operation through but one organization of each craft into one grand organization.

Respectfully submitted,

The above reply was read by W. B. Macfarlane of the U. B. Committee, and a copy of same was given to Mr. T. Atkinson of the A. S. Committee. After a lengthy discussion in Joint Committee, the A. S. Committee desired to retire and discuss the U. B. proposition. The Chair granted the same.

February 18, 1903, 9:30 A. M.

Third day's session of the Joint Committee of the A. S. and the U. B., W. D. Huber presiding.

The A. S. Committee read a reply to the U. B. proposition of February 17, 1903, as follows:

New York, February 18, 1903.

To the Committee of the U. B. of C. and J., Greeting:

We desire to state that our committee, after a careful consideration of your reply under date of February 17th, is fully aware of the action of the A. F. of L. upon this question, and would have it clearly understood that we are desirous to comply with their reasonable demands, and we regret the apparent misconception of our proposition. It is not a proposition for any agreement, national or otherwise, other than a proposed agreement to amalgamate all our local bodies in such a manner as will give the United Brotherhood complete control of all trade rules by all our branches becoming part and parcel of the United Brotherhood, relative to trades jurisdiction, thereby removing the present dual organization in our trade, because the Amalgamated Society would then become a component part of the United Brotherhood. We note with regret that you give as a reason for your refusal to accept our proposition that it would violate a section of your Constitution. This could be said of almost any form of amalgamation, as we believe any proposition of amalgamation would require the alteration of some portion of our Constitutions. If it did not, it could hardly be called amalgamation, and we regret to note your refusal to make any minor concessions respecting representation of your District Council, which only has trade jurisdiction. We also sincerely

regret to note the absence of any expression whereby the Amalgamated Society could become a component part of the United Brotherhood without disregarding the vested interests of our members, which we believe all should unite to protect, and especially when these interests are not regarded as affecting the present controversy between the two organizations. Therefore, as a further evidence of our desire to comply with the requisition of the A. F. of L., as expressed at the New Orleans Convention, and in accordance with your desire for a fuller and more complete form of amalgamation, we respectfully submit the following addition to our former proposition, viz.: That the American District Committee of the Amalgamated Society report monthly their membership in good standing to the General Office of the U. B., and pay a per capita tax to the aforesaid General Office equivalent to the amount as paid to the A. F. of L. as their contribution for the general organization of the trades.

Respectfully submitted,

After discussing the same at unusual length in joint session, it was agreed that the committees retire and endeavor to submit something further along the lines of amalgamation. The committees retired.

The Joint Committee reconvened, and the following was submitted by the committee of the A. S.:

New York, February 19, 1903.

To the Committee of the U. B. of C. and J., Greeting:

Our committee have carefully considered the sentiments as expressed at this morning's session, and at this time we are unable to make further suggestions, as we believe the interests of all will be better conserved by awaiting your reply to our supplementary proposition under date of February 18th.

A short discussion took place, and the committee adjourned to meet on February 20th, at 9 A. M.

New York, February 20, 1903.

The committee of the A. S. and the U. B. convened at 9:00 A. M., W. D. Huber presiding.

The committee from the U. B. submitted the following:

New York, February 19, 1903.

To the Committee of the A. S. of C. and J.: Gentlemen—We, the committee of the U. B. of C. and J., appointed to confer with your committee, after a careful and earnest consideration of yours of the 18th inst., would state that in addition to the previous proposition on a basis of amalgamation of the A. S. with that of the U. B., we would further submit the following conditions of amalgamation of the above named organizations:

First. That all those classed as ordinary members in your Society in the United States and Canada shall, upon producing a card showing them to be such, at the consummation of the amalgamation of the A. S. and the U. B., become members of the U. B. without the payment of any initiation fee and immediately thereafter be entitled to all benefits and privileges of the U. B.

Second. All those classed as trades section members in your Society in the United States and Canada shall, upon producing a card showing them to be such, at the consummation of the amalgamation of the A. S. with the U. B., be admitted free of initiation fee and shall become beneficial members as prescribed in the Constitution of the U. B.

Third. All those classed as juniors in your Society in the United States and Canada shall be governed according to Section 3 of the proposition submitted February 16, 1903, and be admitted free of initiation fee.

In submitting the above, we desire that they be considered in conjunction with our former propositions as a proper basis of amalgamation of the above named organizations.

Respectfully submitted,

The above proposition was discussed at great length, and the committee of the A. S. requested time to deliberate on same. The Chairman, W. D. Huber, granted the

request of the A. S. Committee. The Joint Committee then adjourned to meet at 1:00 P. M.

At 1:30 P. M. the committee reconvened, W. D. Huber presiding.

The committee from the A. S. read the following to the Joint Committee:

New York, February 20, 1903.

To the Committee of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., Greeting:

We, the committee of the A. S., after careful consideration of your reply under date of February 19th, regret to find no further proposition for amalgamation on the lines as laid down by the resolution adopted by the late convention of the A. F. of L. at New Orleans, and we deplore the unyielding position assumed by you, one which we believe is unfair and unfraternal. We believe our endeavor to so amalgamate our organizations as to give complete trade jurisdiction to the United Brotherhood and pay an equitable share of the expenses of organization of the trade, whilst at the same time safeguarding and protecting the financial interests of our members, will be commended, not only by our own members, but by the great body of trades unionists of our country. Therefore we would most respectfully inform your committee that it devolves upon you to make further and more liberal propositions whereby the A. S. of C. and J. and the U. B. of C. and J. may amalgamate on lines which will give to the U. B. complete trade jurisdiction, and at the same time not deprive our members of benefits and privileges peculiar to and guaranteed by our organization. Respectfully submitted,

After the reading of the same by the A. S. Committee there was a lengthy discussion, and it was apparent that the committee of the A. S. did not desire to unite with the United Brotherhood, but rather to enter into an agreement along trade rule lines. The Chair asked if there were any further business to come before the committee.

The committee from the U. B. made reference relative to the resolution that was mutually agreed upon by the accredited representatives of the A. S. and the U. B., and acquiesced in by the delegates of the late convention of the A. F. of L., and we, the committee of the U. B., expressed our desire to carry out the resolutions in their entirety, and the committee from the A. S. stated that they had defined their position in the replies to the U. B. propositions.

There being no further business before the Joint Committee, it was moved by Mr. T. Barrows of the Amalgamated Committee, and seconded by Mr. T. Atkinson, that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. W. D. Huber for the fair and impartial manner in which he had conducted the meetings.

The committee then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

To the Officers and Members of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

Brothers—In submitting the foregoing report of the committee of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. appointed by the G. P. to confer with the committee of the A. S. relative to the amalgamation of the A. S. with the U. B., we would say that we labored earnestly and assiduously to carry into effect the resolutions that were finally adopted and mutually agreed to at the late convention of the A. F. of L. held at New Orleans, December 13 to 22, 1902. Your committee was fair, open and above-board at all times during the sessions of the Joint Committee, and we feel that the more than fair propositions submitted by your committee will not only be commended by the rank and file of the U. B., but by the great majority of organized labor within the jurisdiction of the A. F. of L.

Trusting that the labors of your committee will meet with your approval, we are,

Yours,
W. D. HUBER,
W. B. MACFARLANE,
A. M. SCHWARTZ,
E. G. JOHNSON,
THOS. FORRESTALL,
Committee.

The Carpenter

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

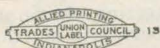
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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1903

The Origin of the Present Eight-Hour Work-Day in America

BY GABRIEL EDMONSTON

First General President U. B. of C. & J. of A.

IF I had to choose a single act of mine to stand before the "Judgment Bar" as a plea for mercy instead of Divine justice, I would unhesitatingly point to the introduction of the eight-hour resolution in the Chicago convention of the Federation of organized Trades and Labor Unions of America October 7, 1884. I think I have good reasons to be specially proud of an act that led to so large a benefit to my fellow craftsmen as well as to those of other trades, also to jealously guard my sole claim to that high honor. This claim is also a heritage of the trade that cannot be bartered or stolen.

At the Atlanta convention of the U. B. C. & J. of A. in September last a delegate while speaking in behalf of our late General Secretary attributed to him the credit of being "also the father of the present eight-hour work-day." This I then denied on the floor of the convention, and, in obedience to a promise there made, now lay the facts before the Brotherhood and all others who have worked for the betterment of the working classes. This is done in order that an impartial judgment may be rendered, as well as to establish the historical truth of the inauguration of a movement that is so far-reaching in its results. Brother McGuire told me at Atlanta that he had never claimed that honor; also, that if an opportunity was offered, he would straighten the matter. This was not done, owing, however, to no default on the part of Brother McGuire.

I am well aware that the agitation of the eight-hour work-day is older than trades unionism in America, or even the discovery of this continent. The credit for it properly belongs to the Masonic fraternity. It was in the latter body that I received my first inspiration as to its justice and value, and governed myself accordingly. Probably the first instance of the inauguration of the eight-hour work-day in America was by the Granite Cutters of Columbia, South Carolina, prior to 1861. The Baltimore Carpenters established it in 1865. Both of these were local affairs, and the want of a national union was fatal to their longevity.

I was not a delegate to the Fourth Annual Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, which met in Cincinnati, August 5-9, 1884; however, they saw fit to

reelect me for the third time to represent them in "The Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of America." The General Secretary at once notified me of my selection, and I promptly proposed the following through the columns of the official journal, THE CARPENTER, for September, 1884, page 6, third column (written in August):

A PRACTICAL PROPOSITION.

The next Congress of the Federation of Trades should take steps toward a national movement to adopt eight hours as a day's work simultaneously by all trades throughout the United States. Probably a date far ahead might be fixed, say May 1, 1886, as the time. This would give ample time for preparation. I do not look for shorter hours to be fixed in any other manner. To depend on the legislative power to adopt this reform is to delay, if not defeat it altogether. If one State were to enact such a movement in advance of others, it might handicap the industries of that State to such an extent as to allow an adjoining State to control a larger share of trade by reason of it, and furnish a strong argument against shorter hours. I am opposed on general principles to depending on the ruling class to establish reforms, when we can do it ourselves. To concede them a right to pass a law to shorten the hours is also to concede the right to lengthen them when the interests of wealth demand. If the hours of labor could be sufficiently shortened to absorb the surplus labor and furnish continuous employment, steady wages and a comparatively equal show in competing with east-iron laborers run by a belt, I would be a protectionist. I would like to know the views of the Local Unions of the Brotherhood on my proposition to take decided action for eight hours.

G. EDMONSTON.

I was authorized by the Local Unions throughout the Brotherhood to proceed with my proposition. In the same issue of the CARPENTER (page 4) an editorial by our late General Secretary, Brother McGuire, under the caption, "The Federation of Trades and Its Annual Congress," says: "From the very inception of this congress our Brotherhood has been foremost in its advocacy and support. We have been represented in each Trade Congress and will be in the next. We believe a Federation of Trades and Labor Unions is the only practical way in which to identify the interests of one class of labor with the other, and yet preserve the distinctive organization of each without consolidation or centralization, or doing violence to each other's special trade desires. To influence legislation in Congress and the States, regardless of party, to extend the influence of trade and labor societies, to federate them in one chain of fraternal interests, to financially assist each other in trade troubles, and to boycott adverse employers and business men, are some of the objects for which the Federation was founded. And in this it has done a vast amount of good. Never was it the thought that the Federation should be the head center from which should emanate all power and authority, nor can any other organization ever fulfill that mission. The very moment the labor movement attempts to reach any such pitch of centralization, it will fail of success by that means. The general movement of all trades must be organically federative and voluntary, and not centralized and autocratic. The Federation can be simply representative and reflect the sentiments of its constituencies—nothing more. It can not go very far in advance of them, but it can at least offer suggestions. One of these suggestions, upon which it might very appropriately act, is proposed by Brother Edmonston and printed this month in our columns. It is worthy of profound consideration, and we favor its adoption.

The movement was also ably seconded by Frank K. Foster, Secretary of the Federation of Trades, in his annual report, dated October 2, 1884, which reads as follows:

It appears to be the generally expressed desire of the societies represented in this Federation that it assume the initiative in a national movement for the reduction of the hours of labor. Sporadic attempts of individual trades in certain localities have met with varying degrees of success, but there is little doubt that a universal, centrally directed advance will prove both practical and triumphant. To formulate the machinery for this attempt requires your deepest thought. This much has been determined by the history of the national eight-hour law—it is useless to wait for legislation in this matter. In the world of economic reform the working classes must depend upon themselves for the enforcement of measures, as well as for their conception. A united demand for a shorter working day, backed by thorough organization, will prove vastly more effective than the enactment of a thousand laws depending for enforcement upon the pleasure of aspiring politicians or sycophantic department officials.

I recommend that all possible means be used to arouse public opinion on this question, and that a vote be taken in all labor organizations, prior to the next Congress, as to the feasibility of a universal strike for a working day of eight (or nine) hours, to take effect not later than May 1, 1886. There can be no doubt but that the question of the reduction of the hours of labor is one of the most practical that will attract your attention, and it should receive the notice it merits.

I also had the enthusiastic support of my colleague, Brother Thomas P. Doran, of Chicago, and Brother J. P. McGinley, third President of the Brotherhood, who was representing the Illinois State Federation. I am also indebted to the following delegates for their encouragement and assistance: August Donath, International Typographical Union; Fred Blend, Cigar Makers' International Union; A. C. Cameron, Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly; Richard Powers, Lake Seamen Union, and E. W. Oyster, Federation of Labor of Washington, D. C.

At the first day's session I offered the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, That eight hours shall constitute a legal day's labor from and after May 1, 1886, and that we recommend to labor organizations throughout this jurisdiction that they so direct their laws as to conform to this resolution by the time named.

This was adopted by the convention with but two dissenting votes. At that time the Knights of Labor were numerically the strongest labor organization, though not a trade union in the accepted meaning of that term. I was anxious to anticipate the probable position they might take toward so important a measure that had its initiative in a rival body. I had no doubt but that the individual Knights would be in hearty sympathy with the movement, and that any exhibition of jealousy or any effort to defeat the aims of the Trades Union for the sake of factional advantage, by ambitious leaders, on so vital a measure, would be resented by the rank and file and inure to the benefit of the Federation of Trades. It would have been poor strategy on the part of the Federation to have entered into a struggle of such magnitude by openly snubbing a possible ally in the Knights of Labor, apparently superior at that time in numbers and resources. I thereupon wrote the following:

Resolved, That the incoming legislative committee be instructed to extend an invitation to the Knights of Labor to cooperate in the general movement to establish the eight-hour reform.

I persuaded Richard Powers, who was an influential member of the Knights of Labor, to offer it, which he did, and it was adopted without opposition. At this session I was elected Secretary of the Federation of Trades by acclamation at the usual salary of my predecessors, namely, thanks and abuse (mostly abuse).

On June 8, following, I officially sent to Fred Turner, General Secretary of the Knights of Labor, a copy of the eight-hour resolution and requested the co-

operation of that body in establishing the same on May 1, 1886, with the request that he present them to the next General Assembly for its action. This was sent by registered letter. I neither received any acknowledgment of its receipt, other than the Post Office Department card, or or any information of the action of the General Assembly. I now look upon the failure of the Knights to endorse the action taken by the Federation of Trades as a lost opportunity for them and one of the important factors that presented the Federation of Trades and its successor, the American Federation of Labor, as the ultima Thule for the many thousands of organized workmen who where patiently waiting for something more practical and solid than the mere petitioning of legislatures to do for them what they should do for themselves. It is only just to say that in the final struggle the individual Knights of Labor were found standing by the side of the trades-unionist and did their duty.

In the interval between the adoption of the eight-hour resolution and the date of its proposed enforcement, May 1, 1886, the Trades Union made a new departure by taking the public into its confidence.

By means of public meetings they undertook to show the necessity for, and the good expected by, shortening the hours of labor. On July 7, 1885, I issued an official letter, that was given to the labor press, as follows:

FEDERATION OF ORGANIZED TRADES AND
LABOR UNIONS OF THE UNITED
STATES AND CANADA.

Washington, July 7, 1885.

To all Trades and Labor Unions Throughout
the United States and Canada, and to All
Workingmen who Hope for Future Bet-
terment:

We deem it important to call your attention to the resolution adopted by the Fourth Annual Session of the "International Federation of Trades," fixing May 1, 1886, for the general adoption of eight hours as a day's work. The multiplication and use of labor-saving machines make it our first duty to shorten the hours of labor, if we would share in the benefits of their introduction; otherwise they must result in driving out of existence free labor, the boast of an enlightened age and civilization. We hold that this is the only practical solution of a much-needed reform, on the importance of which we all agree. The objections of waiting for a law affecting all workmen alike are serious, involving an invaluable right, tedious delay, and a loss of faith in our own powers.

Your right to put into practical operation such a law is superior and undisputed, and it only remains for you to say if the eight-hour law passed by your representatives shall become a fixed rule of action from May 1, 1886.

The ratification of this measure by every local Trade and Labor Union or Assembly of Knights of Labor on this continent, publicly announced, would add to the impetus now gained, and give it a prestige of success.

No fair-minded, intelligent employer will oppose it, because it is an undisputed fact that every measure which improves the condition of employes carries with it equal advantages to employers and the community as well. In support of this statement, we refer to the fact that it was the high price and scarcity of labor in this country, due to the independence of American labor, that stimulated the inventive genius of America to supply an obedient substitute, and made us a nation of inventors and manufacturers.

It is not difficult to follow this first cause to its logical effect, the accumulated wealth of our country, and to it we confidently look for still further developments in this direction.

If this wealth is now unequally distributed, a large part of the blame must rest on our own shoulders, because of our failure to shorten the hours of labor.

In conclusion, we ask you to remember that this is our eight-hour law, and upon us depends its failure or success.

Fraternally yours,

[SEAL.] G. EDMONSTON,
Secretary.

The anarchists also took advantage of this opportunity for their propaganda. Snubbed by the trades unions of Chicago they persisted in their intermeddling with

the eight-hour agitation. The trades unions of that city insisted that this interference was unwarranted and uninvited and was doing incalculable harm to the movement. I was appealed to as Secretary in the fall of 1885 by the trades unions of Chicago to make some public announcement of our disapproval of the attempt by the anarchists to identify themselves with the Trades unions, while the former were openly declaring on the platform and in their paper that "the eight-hour work day was merely a palliative remedy and that the only permanent cure was through anarchy." I wrote a letter for publication as requested. I regret that I have no copy preserved. In substance I said that Trades Unionism and Anarchy were diametrically opposed. Skilled labor under the wage system was entirely dependent on an orderly state of society for employment. In a state of anarchy no prudent capitalist would want to build or manufacture when his title to his goods would rest alone in his ability to retain possession by force.

Socialism with its orderly state of society, though possibly impracticable, was far preferable to chaos. The anarchists, however, persisted and the Haymarket riot of May 4, 1886, resulted. Public approval, largely in favor of the trades unions, shocked at the outrage and failing to distinguish at a glance the wide difference between the propagandas, became indifferent if not entirely reversed. The Bricklayers National Union seemed all at once to lose their nerve and compromised on a nine-hour work day, followed by the Carpenters and other trades.

In spite of the doings of the anarchists the movement was a success. The Granite Cutters of Washington City, Albany, Chicago, and Denver put the suggestion of the Federation of Trades permanently in effect May 1, 1886.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in his pamphlet, entitled "The Eight-Hour Workday," says:

Before 1884, the members of the Cigar-makers' Union and non-unionists in the United States worked as many hours as their inclinations or forced circumstances compelled; in 1884 they were set at a maximum of ten hours per day; in 1886, within four months after the resolution to that effect was approved by the journeymen, the eight-hour day was the universal rule, and has been so to this day, to the advantage of all concerned.

As the result of the general movement of May 1, 1886, more than 250,000 workers secured the eight-hour day, and a million of others gained a shorter work-day, yet business easily adjusted itself to the new conditions; in fact, a period of general business prosperity ensued.

In 1889 a movement was started looking to the enforcement of the eight-hour work-day on May 1, 1890, among the carpenters of the country, the net result of which was among the carpenters, among whom ten hours was the rule and nine the exception. After the date named 46,197 had secured the eight-hour work-day and nearly the entire remainder of the craft gained the nine-hour day, and since then the eight-hour day is the general rule in all of the building trades of large cities, and nine hours elsewhere. Does any master builder decry the new rule now? Does that interest now claim that business has not adjusted itself to the shorter work-day? Certain it is that the "Master Builders' Association" is on record as testifying to the mutual benefit of the measure and urging its general adoption.

In a foot-note Mr. Gompers adds:

As a result of the movement of May 1, 1886, street and steam railway employes, bakers, tailors, garment workers and other workers (generally unskilled), too numerous to mention, who before worked fourteen, sixteen, and, in many instances, eighteen hours a day, had their hours generally reduced to twelve, and are now ten or less.

The Federation of Trades prior to 1884 had no practical plan outlined that could command the enthusiastic support of the entire labor field. When they committed

themselves to the task of legislating the eight-hour workday into existence it was in effect a new declaration of independence. Laws in the interest of labor were already on the statute books, placed there by politicians from all professions and callings, but there never had been prior to that time a law for the working class that did not have a mouldy spot in it or soon after its passage developed one.

In concluding allow me to say that I was in hopes I would not be forced to write such an account and in the first person. The rapid growth of the American Federation of Labor and its practical value to the trades unions has been often told by abler writers, but the story of the inception of the Eight-Hour Movement by that body has, so far as I know, remained unwritten until the present moment.

Sam. Leffingwell Passed Away

[Omitted from February issue through an oversight as a result of the removal of the General Office.]

Scarcely a year has gone by since we recorded the death of one of nature's noblemen, John Swinton, when we are again called upon to announce to our readers the departure from this life of another friend of the working man, and for many years a contributor to THE CARPENTER, Sam. L. Leffingwell.

Mr. Leffingwell was a staunch advocate of the cause of labor. He passed away at his home in this city on January 16th, at the age of 74 years. Printer by trade, he was one of the pioneers of the trade movement in this country, having been one of the most farseeing and active members of the International Typographical Union for fifty-two years. He was also the organizer of several State and local central bodies in Indiana, and during the time of prosperity of the Knights of Labor he was one of their organizers, as well as Master Workman of Alpha Assembly 1712 of that order.

He served in the civil and the Mexican wars. He was the author of "Leffingwell's Rules of Order," by which many of our Local Unions are guided in their debates and transactions of business. He wrote the history of the International Typographical Union, at the occasion of its golden jubilee, held in Cincinnati last August.

Sam. L. Leffingwell was also a contributor to many labor papers and magazines; he was a clever and able writer, and the master efforts of his brain were highly appreciated by organized labor and its friends. His death is keenly felt by us and our entire Brotherhood.

Neither Shirk Nor Set a Pace

To his employer the workingman owes nothing. To his fellows he owes it that he shall not "set a pace" to curry favor with the boss. To his own self-respect and to society he owes it that he shall be an efficient workman—that he shall neither shirk nor scamp his job. Some day we will have a state of society in which no one will be driven to work beyond his strength, and in which no man's exceptional swiftness or endurance will take bread from his brother's mouth. Meanwhile, we have to bear in mind the double duty indicated above, and steer a middle course.

The person who understands the multiplication table should have little difficulty in understanding the power of trade unionism.

An infliction of boycott is very like a case of "la grippe;" it most always leaves traces of its ravages after its subsidence.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Proceedings of the First Quarterly Session, 1903

JANUARY 12th.

Members present: Meyer, Post, Workman, Sullivan and Ogletree. Section 16 of the General Constitution, as amended by the Atlanta Convention, having been adopted by the general vote, and Bros. Ainey and Wellman, the additional two members, being on the premises, the G. E. B., now consisting of seven members, reorganizes and elects Bro. Henry Meyer chairman and Bro. D. A. Post secretary.

The General Secretary and General Treasurer are notified that the Board is ready for business.

The General Secretary presents his bond which, after being carefully examined, is accepted and allowed to continue.

Papers pertaining to painters' controversy are read. The Board having been notified of the presence of the executive officers of painters on January 16th, discussion on this matter was deferred until that date.

The same course was taken relative to grievance of Metal Lathers' International Union, a committee representing that organization going to appear before the Board on January 19th.

JANUARY 13th.

Report of delegates to American Federation of Labor Convention received as well as a verbal statement from Bro. Frank Duffy. Report debated on and placed on file.

Communication from National Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers recommending exchange of cards.

The G. E. B. instructs the G. S. to ask that organization to appoint a committee to confer with a committee of the U. B. with a view to devise ways and means of settlement.

That part of the report of delegates to American Federation of Labor Convention requesting appointment of a committee to meet a like committee from the Amalgamated Wood Workers, to consider question of jurisdiction, is thoroughly discussed and action deferred.

Application for bond of General Treasurer Thomas Neale is passed on, filed out and forwarded to insurance company for their acceptance.

The Board decides that L. U. 563, Scranton, Pa., be requested to pay to L. U. 484 of same locality, the sum of \$113.50, their proportionate share of the \$1,000 appropriated for the Scranton local unions by the Atlanta Convention.

An itemized account of expenses of share of \$1,000, donated by Atlanta Convention to Wilkesbarre and Pittson Local Unions, is submitted by Wilkesbarre D. C., received and approved.

JANUARY 14th.

The G. E. B. decides that, beginning with April, 1903, issue, one page of official journal, THE CARPENTER, shall be printed in the French language.

Application of L. U. 1256, Teconderoga, for sanction of trade movement and financial aid. The Board sanctions the movement; question of financial assistance is laid over for April meeting.

Application of L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., for sanction of movement for increased wages. Board decided not to sanction this movement at the present time, but to take further action at April meeting.

Application of L. U. 469, Cheyenne, Wyo., for sanction of trade movement. The Board decides that Local Union 469, not having complied with Section 133 of General Constitution, movement can not be sanctioned at this time.

Application of L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., for shorter hours and higher pay. The G. E. B., believing the demand to be too far-reaching, withholds sanction of movement.

The committee of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union received, and after consideration of all details relative to the controversy, the following agreement is entered into with this organization:

"Pending the action of their next Convention, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America agree not to assert jurisdiction over any iron work, including iron or wire lathing, studding or any other exclusively iron work, claimed by the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union."

"The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union agree that we will not assert jurisdiction over, or allow our members to perform any wood work, including shingling, wooden arches, door or window frames, wooden studding, furring, or any other carpenter or wood work, except wooden lath to receive plastic material."

Application of L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., for sanction of trade movement and financial aid. Sanction is granted; financial assistance to be considered at April meeting.

Application of L. U. 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y., for sanction of trade movement and ap-

propriation. Sanction granted; the question of appropriation deferred.

A communication from Washington District Council is laid over pending report of committee on Amalgamated Carpenters.

Papers from Jacksonville, Fla., District Council, relative to long standing controversy with their employers, are received and the G. S. instructed to demand further information in the matter.

JANUARY 15th.

Communication from L. U. 309, New York City, in regard to committee on American Wood Workers, is received and filed.

Request of Shreveport, La., D. C. to send a representative to that locality to assist in adjusting of difficulty. Request granted and the G. P. notified of the Board's action.

A bill for services rendered by George L. Cain, of Lynn, Mass., submitted. The Board decides to request the G. P. to deputize Bro. T. Sullivan to Lynn for investigation of claim, and on receipt of a favorable report, bill shall be paid.

Request of L. U. 778, Fitchburg, Mass., for appropriation to replenish local treasury. The L. U. seemingly being in a healthy condition, not in special need, request is denied.

Application of L. U. 365, Marion, Ind., for financial support in their prolonged strike. Bros. Mason and Carey are present to plea in behalf of this L. U. The Board decides that G. P. be requested to visit Marion, and action is deferred pending his report.

Correspondence from L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Wis., asking for appropriation to liquidate debts incurred during their last spring's strike. The G. S. is ordered to ask for further information, and action is deferred.

Communications from Local Unions 327, Cincinnati, Ohio, and 544, El Paso, Tex., are read and filed, awaiting further information.

Appeal of L. U. 532, Elmira, N. Y., from decision of G. S. in disapproving death claim of E. C. Ketchum. Appeal denied and G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 196, Greenwich, Conn., from decision of G. S. in death claim of Mary Zolle. Appeal denied and G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 371, Denison, Tex., from decision of G. S. in death claim of Alfred Moore. Appeal denied and G. S. sustained.

JANUARY 16th.

Appeal of L. U. 654, Macon, Ga., from decision of G. S. in death claim of J. C. Hartness. Appeal denied and G. S. sustained.

Complaint of Dayton, Ohio, D. C. regarding distribution of appropriation made by Atlanta Convention. The Board instructs the G. S. to notify Local Unions 346 and 104 that decision of G. E. B. is upheld, and should they not be desirous of accepting the money they should return it.

Itemized statement of L. U. 401, Pittson, Pa., of expenditure of money appropriated them by Atlanta Convention is received and approved.

The G. E. B. enters into conference with Executive Board of Painters and Decorators, and the following resolutions relative to the San Francisco controversy are adopted:

"That the General Executive Boards of the two organizations, in joint session assembled, recommend that all matters in controversy be dropped by both organizations and all grievances and fines arising from such controversy be declared off; and

"That while we recognize that the offending parties may have been guilty of certain acts, we request the Building Trades Council and the District Councils of Carpenters, as well as Painters of San Francisco, to use their influence to the end that harmony may prevail and the past be forgotten."

The following articles of agreement are adopted and recommended to Local Unions for their sanction:

"That no Union or District Council of either organization shall strike against any Local Union of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America or the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, in support of any other body whatsoever.

"Any controversy arising between the two organizations shall be referred to their respective G. E. B. for adjustment, and their decision shall be final.

"These resolutions shall be enforced only when adopted by the referendum vote of both organizations."

JANUARY 17th.

Appeal of L. U. 62, Englewood, Ill., from decision of G. S. in death claim of J. A. Norfelt. Appeal denied and G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 369, Brooklyn, N. Y., from decision of G. S. in disability claim of H. W. Robinson. Claim denied and G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 717, San Antonio, Tex., from decision of G. S. in death claim of B. Fasnidge. Appeal denied and G. S. sustained.

The Board decides that the actual account of the U. B. be kept with the American National Bank, of Indianapolis, Ind., and silent account be not subject to withdrawal, except on check issued by G. T., countersigned by G. S. and G. P. and with consent of G. E. B., declared by personal signature or telegram.

The Board further decides that \$50,000 remain on deposit with Penn National Bank, [CONTINUED ON PAGE 16.]

Wohin führen die gewerkschaftlichen Bestrebungen?

Es wird als allgemein feststehend betrachtet, daß die gewerkschaftlichen Bestrebungen über Fragen der Gegenwart nicht hinausgehen und nur solche Forderungen in sich schließen, die die jeweilig vorherrschenden Arbeits-Verhältnisse und die momentane Lage ihrer Angehörigen nötig machen. Diese Auffassung ist im Allgemeinen zutreffend. Die Gewerkschaften, als solche, haben sich kein zu erreichendes Endziel gesetzt; sie suchen ziellos ihre Zwecke zu erfüllen, und lassen alle Fragen, die nur erst in der Zukunft ihre Lösung finden können, außer Acht.

So sagt Section 3 der General-Constitution unserer Vereinigten Bruderschaft:

Die Zwecke der Vereinigten Bruderschaft sind: Der Stückerarbeit entgegenzuwirken, das Lehrlingswesen zu fördern, einen höheren Grad von Handfertigkeit in unserem Handwerk herbeizuführen, das Gefühl der Freundschaft unter unseren Fachgenossen zu nähren, zur Erlangung von Arbeit einander zu helfen, die tägliche Arbeitszeit zu reduzieren, hinreichende Bezahlung für unsere Arbeit zu sichern, bei Todesfällen oder dauernder Arbeitsunfähigkeit Unterstützung zu geben und durch gesetzliche und passende Mittel die moralische, intellektuelle und soziale Lage unserer Mitglieder zu heben und unser Handwerk zu verbessern.

Wir können nun ohne Ueberhebung behaupten, daß da, wo sich die Arbeiter unseres oder anderer Gewerke zu gemeinschaftlichem Handeln vereinigt, also eine Gewerkschaft-Organisation vorhanden war, welche sich die Erfüllung dieser Zwecke zur Aufgabe machte, Biel erreicht worden ist, selbst in Punkto Hebung der moralischen, sozialen und intellektuellen Lage der Mitglieder. Und doch müssen wir uns fragen: Wie kommt es, daß wir trotzdem und trotz der zahllosen Kämpfe, die wir in der Verfolgung unserer Zwecke zu bestehen hatten, alle Ursache haben, mit unserer Lage unzufrieden zu sein; und wie kommt es, daß wir immer von Neuem wieder den Kampf zur Verbesserung unserer Lage aufnehmen müssen?

Wenn wir einen Rückblick werfen auf die Ereignisse des letzten Vierteljahrhunderts, auf die Anstrengungen der organisierten Arbeiter, menschenwürdige Arbeits-Bedingungen zu erringen; alle Opfer in Anschlag bringen, die die Gewerkschafts-Bewegung während dieses Zeitraumes gefordert hat, und über unsere heutige ökonomische und politische Lage eine Betrachtung anstellen, so müssen wir zugeben, daß der gewerkschaftliche Kampf nicht nur ein solcher der Gegenwart, sondern ein unaufhörlicher, auch ein Kampf der Zukunft ist.

Den Gewerkschafts-Organisationen ist weder Ruhe noch Rast beschieden. Jede Lohn-erhöhung in irgendwelchem Berufszweige bedeutet heute nicht mehr und nicht weniger, als daß, wenn es gut ging, der gegebenen Lohnsumme die Kaufkraft wieder verlieht wurde, welche sie vor einer, schon vorher eingetretenen, Preiserhöhung aller Lebensbedürfnisse gehabt hat. Aber nicht allein das; wir haben auch täglich Gelegenheit zu beobachten, daß die Unternehmer auf Grund stattgehabter Lohnerhöhungen nicht nur den erhöhten Lohnbetrag auf den Waarenpreis schlagen, sondern auch noch die Lohnerhöhung benötigen, um einen Extra-Profit bei dem Waaren-Abatz herauszuschlagen. Ferner bieten alle Steuererhöhungen, seien diese inländische oder ausländische, wie bei Einfuhrzöllen, und die Erhebung neuer Steuern, wie bei Gelegenheit des spanisch-amerikanischen Krieges, den Unternehmern einen Vorwand zur Heraufschraubung der Waarenpreise. Daher kommt es, daß, nachdem wir der Meinung waren, durch eine Lohnerhöhung materielle Vorteile erlangt zu haben, die Kaufkraft unserer Löhne auf das frühere Niveau zurückgegangen ist, und wir letztere wiederum zur Befriedigung unserer so bescheidenen Lebensansprüche als ungenügend finden.

Sehen wir nun, wie es sich mit der Ver-

kürzung der Arbeitszeit verhält. — Deren Vorteile bestehen bekanntlich in erster Linie darin, daß sie uns mehr Zeit zur Ruhe und Erholung gewährt. In zweiter Linie, daß die Verminderung der Arbeitsstunden den Arbeitslosen und allen Arbeitern mehr Arbeitsgelegenheit verschafft, die Nachfrage nach Arbeit und somit die Gefahr der Herabdrückung der Arbeitslöhne verringert.

Der Unternehmer aber, dessen Lösung ist, so viel als möglich und so billig als möglich zu produzieren, um im Konkurrenzkampf das Geld, das heißt den Waarenmarkt, behaupten zu können, wendet alle Mittel an, um aus seinen Arbeitern ein größeres, womöglich das vor der Zeitverkürzung gelieferte Arbeits-Quantum herauszupressen. Weitere Verbesserungen der Maschinerie werden erfunden, eine größere und ergiebigere Arbeitsteilung wird eingeführt, und dadurch wird die Absicht der organisierten Arbeiter, durch Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit das Heer der Arbeitslosen zu vermindern, schmachvoll vereitelt. Wir sehen also, daß auch die durch verkürzte Arbeitszeit errungenen Vorteile nur vorübergehende sind.

Wenn wir nun diese Sachlage ins Auge fassen, so müssen wir als intelligente Arbeiter, als die wir doch gelten wollen, von unserem bisherigen engbegrenzten Standpunkte abweichen, und können logischer Weise nicht umhin, uns der Zukunft zuzuwenden.

Wir müssen uns fragen: Wohin führen unsere gewerkschaftlichen Bestrebungen? Soll der gegenwärtige Kriegszustand immer fort dauern, oder gibt es einen Ausweg, der uns zu dauerndem Frieden und zu Verhältnissen führt, die dem Arbeiter die Rechte garantieren, die ihm als Wertherzeuger und als nützlichstes Glied der menschlichen Gesellschaft zukommen? Wir fragen ja! — Der Ausweg liegt, wie es bei allen Uebelständen ohne Unterschied der Fall ist, in der Beseitigung ihrer Ursachen.

Die Ursachen, die uns zu stetigem Kampfe zwingen, die den Interessensstreit zwischen der produzierenden und nichtproduzierenden, der Lohnarbeiter- und der Kapitalisten-Klasse, hervorgerufen, und denen alle Missethäter, unter welchen wir Arbeiter leiden müssen, zuzuschreiben sind, diese Ursachen liegen in der Unfreiheit der Arbeiter, in der heutigen, der kapitalistischen Produktions-Weise. Und folglich liegt der Ausweg, oder die Lösung, in der Beseitigung der letzteren und der Einführung einer Produktions-Weise, in welcher Jedem das Seinige gewährt wird, und nicht Interessensstreit, sondern Interessengleichheit, herrscht. Dies kann aber nur in einer Gesellschafts-Einrichtung möglich sein, in der alle Arbeitsmittel, sowohl wie alle Arbeitsprodukte, Gemeingut und Produktion wie Konsumation streng gemeinschaftliche sind.

In der heutigen, der kapitalistischen Einrichtung, ist der Arbeiter gezwungen, seine Arbeitskraft an den Kapitalisten zu verkaufen, weil letzterer der Besitzer der Arbeitsmittel ist. Der Preis, den der Kapitalist dem Arbeiter in Form von Lohn zukommen läßt, ist im günstigsten Falle gerade hinreichend, um die zur Erhaltung seiner Arbeitskraft notwendigen Bedürfnisse befriedigen zu können. Der Besitzer der Arbeitsmittel behält den größeren Antheil unseres Arbeitsertrages für sich, und vor seinem so erworbenen Reichtum beugen sich die Gesetzgeber, die Richter, die Staats-, Stadt- und Gemeinde-Beamten und sind ihm unterthänig. Er ist nicht nur in ökonomischer Beziehung Herr der Situation; er gebietet auch, Dank dieser ökonomischen Machtstellung und, nicht zu vergessen, Dank der Interessenlosigkeit der sich ihrer Macht unbewußten Arbeiter, über die politische Macht, von der er in ausgiebigster Weise Gebrauch macht, um seine eigenen Interessen zu fördern und den Arbeiter auch in seiner politischen Abhängigkeit zu erhalten, ihn politisch zu entrechten.

Die Gewerkschafts-Bewegung dieses Landes ist verhältnismäßig noch jung an Jahren und Erfahrung; sie hat sich, einzelne Gewerke ausgenommen, erst innerhalb der letzten 25 Jahre entwickelt. Die meisten Gewerkschafts-Organisationen, wie ja auch unsere Bruderschaft, sind entweder noch im Auf- oder doch im Aufbau begriffen; folglich kann man unter ge-

benen Umständen nicht erwarten, daß ihre Mitglieder, deren viele erst angefangen haben, die Nothwendigkeit der Organisation einzusehen, ihre Bestrebungen vollständig begreifen, deren Konsequenzen verfolgen oder voraussehen können. Doch, man mag sich auch dagegen sträuben, wie man will, es steht fest, daß die gewerkschaftlichen Bestrebungen, wenn sie auch jeden Ideals oder Zukunftszieles bar sind, die gewerkschaftlich organisierten Arbeiter zu der Erkenntnis führen werden, daß weder Lohnerhöhung noch Arbeitszeit-Verkürzung, so unermesslich und nothwendig auch diese Maßregeln sind, ihre soziale Lage nicht dauernd verbessern können. Gerade ihre unaufhörlichen Kämpfe werden ihnen diese Erkenntnis beibringen und sie in die Bahnen der sozialistischen Bewegung drängen. Wir haben schon in einem früheren Artikel nachgewiesen, daß innerhalb der Gewerkschafts-Organisationen ein merklicher Gefühls- und Umschwung stattgefunden und sozialistische Anschauungen immer mehr Boden gewinnen. Es ist nur eine Frage der Zeit, und vielleicht sehr kurzer Zeit, wann die gewerkschaftlich organisierten Arbeiter gemeinschaftlich mit ihren sozialistisch gesinnten Brüdern für die vollständige Befreiung der Arbeiterklasse aus den Fesseln der Lohnslaverei, die Beseitigung der kapitalistischen Produktionsweise in die Schranken treten werden.

Verhandlungen

der Ersten Vierteljährlichen Sitzung 1903 des General-Executiv-Boards.

12ten Januar.

Anwesende Mitglieder sind: Meyer, Post, Wortman, Sullivan und Ogletree.

Zu Uebereinstimmung mit der amendierten und von der Urabstimmung angenommenen Section 16 der General-Constitution, nach welcher der General-Executiv-Board aus sieben Mitgliedern bestehen soll, werden die zwei zu dieser Körperschaft gewählten und anwesenden Mitglieder, Viney und Wellman, zu Sitz und Stimme zugelassen. Der Board reorganisiert sich hierauf und erwählt Henry Meyer zum Vorsitzenden und D. A. Post zum Sekretär, und die General-Beamten werden benachrichtigt, daß der Board zur Erledigung der vorliegenden Geschäfte bereit ist.

Der General-Sekretär überreicht seine Bürgerschafts-Papiere, welche geprüft und als annehmbar befunden werden.

Dokumente bezüglich der Streitfrage der Anstreicher und Dekorateur werden verlesen; da jedoch dem Board mitgeteilt wurde, daß die Executiv-Beamten dieser Organisation am 16ten Januar in der Sitzung des Board erscheinen würden, um die Angelegenheit zu erörtern, wird dieselbe bis zu diesem Datum vertagt.

Dasselbe geschieht bezüglich einer Beschwerde der Metal Lathers' International Union, indem Vertreter dieser Organisation am 14ten Januar vorsprechen wollen.

13ten Januar.

Der Bericht der Delegation zur Convention der American Federation of Labor, sowie ein mündlicher Bericht des General-Sekretärs, werden entgegengenommen und ersterer zu den Akten gelegt.

Ein Schreiben der National Union of Shipwrights liegt vor, welches den Austausch der Mitgliedskarten zwischen beiden Organisationen vorschlägt. Der General-Sekretär wird beauftragt, obige Organisation zu ersuchen, ein Comité zu ernennen, um mit dem Board über die Ausführung des Vorschlages zu conferiren.

Derjenige Theil des Berichtes der Delegation zur Convention der A. F. of L., welcher sich auf die Ernennung eines Comités bezieht, um mit einem Comité der Amalgamated Woodworkers bezüglich der Jurisdiktionsfrage zu conferiren, wird eingehend diskutiert und Beschlußfassung verschoben.

Das Applikations-Formular für Bürgerschaft des General-Schachmeisters wird unterbreitet, ausgefüllt und der Versicherungs-Gesellschaft zur Genehmigung zugesandt.

Der Board beschließt, Local Union 563 in Scranton, Pa., zu ersuchen, die Summe von \$113.50 als Theil der von der Atlanta Convention bewilligten \$1,000 an Local Union 484 in Scranton auszusahlen.

Der Wilkesbarre District Council unterbreitet einen detaillierten Ausweis über die von der Atlanta Convention den Local Unions in Wilkesbarre und Pittston bewilligte Summe von \$1,000, welcher Ausweis geprüft und gebilligt wird.

14ten Januar.

Beschlossen: Daß, beginnend mit der April Ausgabe, eine Seite des offiziellen Journals, THE CARPENTER, in französischer Sprache erscheinen soll.

Applikation der Local Union 1256, Ticonderoga, um Genehmigung einer Forderung an die Arbeitgeber und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Der Board ertheilt die Genehmigung und vertagt die Unterstützungs-Frage bis zur April-Sitzung.

Applikation der Local Union 125, Utica, N. Y., um Sanctionierung einer Lohnbewegung. Der Board verweigert die Sanctionierung momentan und beschließt, die Angelegenheit in seiner April-Sitzung wieder aufzunehmen.

Applikation der Local Union 469, Cheyenne, Wyo., für Genehmigung einer Forderung. Wird auf Grund Section 133 der General-Constitution verweigert.

Applikation der Local Union 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., um Genehmigung einer Forderung für kürzere Arbeitszeit und Lohnerhöhung. Der Board ist der Ansicht, daß die Forderung unter gegebenen Umständen zu weitgehend ist und versagt Genehmigung.

Das Comité der Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union ist anwesend, und nachdem alle Einzelheiten ihrer Beschwerde erörtert waren, wird folgender Vertrag eingegangen:

„Die Bruderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauhandwerker von America verpflichtet sich bis auf weitere Verfügung ihrer nächsten Convention keine Ansprüche auf Eisenarbeit, einschließlich Lattenarbeit in Draht oder Eisen, oder andere ausschließliche Eisenarbeit zu erheben, die von der Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union beansprucht wird.“

„Die Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union verpflichtet sich, keinen Anspruch zu machen auf irgend welche Holzarbeit, einschließlich Dachstuhl, hölzerne Bogen, Thür- oder Fenster-Rahmen, oder andere Zimmer-Arbeit, noch ihren Mitgliedern zu gestatten, solche Arbeit zu verrichten, ausgenommen Holz-Latten-Arbeit, die Gips-Ueberzug erhält.“

Applikation der Local Union 624, Brocton, Mass., um Genehmigung einer Forderung und finanziellen Beistand. Die Forderung wird genehmigt, finanzielle Hilfe soll in der April-Sitzung besprochen werden.

Applikation der Local Union 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y., um Genehmigung einer Forderung und Geldbewilligung. Ersteres wird gewährt, letztere Angelegenheit wird einstweilen zurückgelegt.

Ein Schreiben des Washington District Council wird bis zur Berichterstattung des Comités für Conferenz mit den Amalgamated Carpenters zurückgelegt.

Mehrere Schreiben des Jacksonville, Fla., District Council liegen vor, über die dortigen andauernden Streitigkeiten mit den Arbeitgebern Mittheilung machend. Der General-Sekretär wird instruiert, über verschiedene Punkte Angabe der Einzelheiten zu verlangen.

15ten Januar.

Ein Schreiben der Local Union 309, New York, die Amalgamated Woodworkers betreffend, wird entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Gesuch des Schreibeport, La., District Council, einen Delegierten nach dieser Stadt zu schicken, um eine Streitfrage zu schlichten. Gesuch wird gewährt und der General-Präsident hiervon verständigt.

G. L. Cain in Lynn, Mass., sendet eine Rechnung ein für geleistete Organisations-Arbeit. Der Board beschließt, den General-Präsidenten zu ersuchen, Bruder Sullivan, Mitglied des Boards, zu ermächtigen, auf seinem Rückwege in Lynn anzuhaltend, um die Forderung zu unteruchen; wenn er die Rechnung für in Ordnung hält, soll sie bezahlt werden.

Gesuch der Local Union 778, Fitzburg, Mass., um Geldbewilligung zur Beseitigung ungünstiger Kassen-Verhältnisse. Der Board findet, daß die Local Union in gesundem Zustande ist und weist daher das Gesuch ab.

Applikation der Local Union 365, Marion, Ind., um finanziellen Beistand in ihrem hartnäckigen Ausstände. Die Brüder Mason und Carey von dieser Local Union sind anwesend, um dem Gesuch Nachdruck zu verleihen. Der Board beschließt, den General-Präsidenten zu ersuchen, Marion einen Besuch abzustatten, und Beschlußfassung wird bis zu dessen Berichterstattung vertagt.

Schreiben liegen vor von Local Union 657, Cheyenne, Wis., welche um Geldbewilligung zur Abtragung der durch ihren Ausstand im letzten Frühjahr entstandenen Schulden nachsuchen. Der General-Sekretär wird angewiesen, nähere Einzelheiten zu verlangen, und die Angelegenheit wird vertagt.

Schreiben von Local Unions 327, Cincinnati, O., und 544, El Paso, Tex., werden wegen mangelhafter Auskunft zurückgelegt, bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Aufklärung.

Applikation der Local Union 532, Elmira, N. Y., gegen die Entlassung des General-Sekretärs, in welcher derselbe die Forderung

für Sterbegeld im E. C. Ketchum Falle abgewiesen. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen und die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs bestätigt.

Appellation der Local Union 196, Greenwich, Conn., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs im Mary Rolle Falle, Sterbegeld betreffend. Der Board hält die Entscheidung aufrecht und weist die Appellation ab.

Appellation der Local Union 371, Denison, Tex., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs in der Forderung für Sterbegeld im Alfred Moore Falle. Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten und Appellation abgewiesen.

16ten Januar.

Appellation der Local Union 654, Macon, Ga., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs in der Forderung J. C. Hartneß. Appellation wird abgewiesen und Entscheidung sanktioniert.

Beschwerde des Dayton, D., District Council bezüglich Verteilung der von der Atlanta Convention bewilligten Geldsumme. Der General-Sekretär wird angewiesen, dem District Council mitzuteilen, daß sich der Board der Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in dieser Angelegenheit anschließt und daß, wenn es ihm nicht beliebt, das bewilligte Geld anzunehmen, dasselbe zurücksenden möge.

Ein detaillierter Ausweis der Local Union 401, Pittston, Pa., über die Verwendung der ihr von der Atlanta Convention bewilligten Summe wird unterbreitet und gutgeheißen.

Der Board tritt mit dem Executiv-Comite der Anstreicher und Dekorateur bezüglich der Wirren in San Francisco in Unterhandlung, und folgende Resolutionen finden gemeinshaftliche Annahme:

„Die Executiv-Comites beider Organisationen empfehlen die Einstellung der Zwistigkeiten beiderseits und alle dadurch entstandene Beschwerden und auferlegte Strafen niederzuschlagen; und daß, obgleich wir zugeben, daß Vergehen vorgekommen sind, so eruchen wir doch den Building Trades Council und die District Councils der Bauschreiner sowie der Anstreicher und Dekorateur in San Francisco, ihren Einfluß dahin geltend zu machen, daß die Einigkeit wieder hergestellt und das Vergangene vergessen wird.“

Folgender Vertrag soll den Local Unions zur Urabstimmung unterbreitet werden:

„Keine Local Union oder District Council beider Organisationen soll gegen eine Local Union der Ver. Brüderschaft oder der Brüderschaft der Anstreicher und Dekorateur zur Unterstützung irgend einer anderen Körperschaft einen Anstand unternehmen. Vorkommende Streitfragen zwischen beiden Gewerkschaften sollen dem betreffenden Executiv-Comite zur Schlichtung unterbreitet werden, und soll dessen Entscheidung endgültig sein. Diese Resolutionen sollen nur dann Gesetzeskraft erhalten, wenn sie von der Urabstimmung beider Organisationen ratifiziert sind.“

17ten Januar.

Appellation der Local Union 62, Englewood, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs in der Forderung J. A. Nortfelt. Appellation wird abgewiesen und Entscheidung gutgeheißen.

Appellation der Local Union 369, Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, einen Anspruch auf Unfall-Benefit seitens H. W. Robinson betreffend. Die Forderung wird abermals zurückgewiesen und die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der Local Union 717, San Antonio, Tex., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs bezüglich B. Fasnidge's Forderung. Wird abgewiesen und Entscheidung sanktioniert.

Beschlossen: Die Umsagelder der Ver. Brüderschaft sollen in der American Nationalbank in Indianapolis deponiert und das unbewegliche Conto der Organisationsgelder nicht angegriffen werden, außer laut Anweisung des General-Schatzmeisters, gegenzeichnet vom General-Sekretär und General-Präsidenten und mit der Zustimmung der Mitglieder des General-Executiv-Boards, deklarirt durch Unterschrift oder Telegramm.

Ferner beschlossen: Die Summe von \$50,000 soll in der Penn National Bank in Philadelphia deponiert bleiben, wo dieselbe zwei Prozent Zinsen trägt.

Ferner beschlossen: Die in der Penn National Bank deponierten, die Summe von \$50,000 übersteigenden Gelder sollen zurückgezogen und \$20,000 davon in der Capital National Bank in Indianapolis als unbewegliches, zwei Prozent zinstragendes Kapital deponiert werden. Der übrige Betrag dieser zurückgezogenen Gelder soll in derselben Bank deponiert und dem unbeweglichen Conto beigefügt werden.

Der General-Sekretär wird instruiert, eine

bis zum 1. Januar 1905 gültigen Miethskontrakt für die Zimmer No. 505 bis 509 im Stevenson Gebäude abzuschließen, und für die Zimmer No. 506 bis 508 sobald als möglich.

Eine Rechnung Geo. Gibbons', Druckers in Philadelphia, für die Herstellung der wegen Unregelmäßigkeit unterdrückten September 1901 Ausgabe des CARPENTER wird unterbreitet. Der General-Sekretär wird angewiesen, Zahlung zu verweigern.

Appellation der Local Union 79, New Haven, Conn., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs in der Forderung W. J. Sealey's. Dieselbe wird abgewiesen und die Entscheidung bestätigt.

19ten Januar.

Der vierteljährliche Bericht des General-Präsidenten wird entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellation der Local Union 112, Butte, Mont., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle H. L. Hids u. A. Der Board entscheidet, daß, da der General-Präsident Beweismaterial berücksichtigt habe, welches der Local Union nicht unterbreitet wurde, die Entscheidung hinfällig sei, und der Board entscheidet zu Gunsten der Local Union 112.

Appellation des New Rochelle, N. Y., District Council um finanzielle Hilfe zur Abtragung der in ihrem lock-out kontrahierten Schuldenlast. Der General-Executiv-Board bewilligt die Summe von \$300, welche im Verhältnis zu der Mitgliederzahl an die New Rochelle Local Unions zu verteilen ist.

Appellation A. F. Davis' von Local Union 73, St. Louis, gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in der Appellation gegen eine über Appellanten verhängte Geldstrafe. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen und die Entscheidung indosiert.

E. Heidt und Geo. Schweizer von Local Union 497, Manhattan, N. Y., appellieren gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, Krankengelder betreffend. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der Local Union 227, Philadelphia, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in deren Appellation gegen die Maßnahmen des Philadelphia District Council, floor-layers betreffend. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen und die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der Local Union 224, Jacksonville, Fla., um finanzielle Hilfe. Die Summe von \$118.85 wird der Local Union gemäß Verfügung der Atlanta Convention angewiesen.

Appellation F. Hollinger's von Local Union 247, Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle des Appellanten contra Manhattan District Council, angebliche Verletzung der Arbeitsregeln betreffend. Der Board findet, daß die Entscheidung unberechtigt war, indem derselbe nicht genügendes Beweismaterial zu Grunde lag, und stößt dieselbe um.

Appellation des Jacksonville, Fla., District Council gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, den Appellanten Dispensation der Constitution verweigern. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Der Bericht des General-Präsidenten wird distutirt und angenommen.

Appellation der Local Union 726, Ponters, N. Y., um Zurückstattung der Gerichtskosten im Louis Kennedy Sterbefall. Der Board beschließt, die Unkosten im Betrage von \$506.26 zu bezahlen.

20ten Januar.

Appellation Albert Butcher's, Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, eine dem Appellanten vom Manhattan District Council auferlegte Geldstrafe betreffend. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der Local Union 77, Portchester, N. Y., um Erlaubniß, die Holzhändler dieser Stadt auf die „Unfair“-Liste zu setzen. Bruder Sullivan, Mitglied des Boards, wird instruiert, den Fall zu untersuchen und über seinen Befund an den General-Präsidenten zu berichten.

Appellation des Jacksonville, Fla., District Council um Erlaubniß, Anrufe an die Local Unions für finanzielle Hilfe zum Bau eines Arbeiter-Heims richten zu dürfen. Die Erlaubniß wird verweigert.

Appellation der Local Union 44, Pittsfield, Mass., um Geldbewilligung zur Zahlung rückständiger lock-out Unterstützung an ihre Mitglieder. Die Bewilligung wird verweigert, und der General-Sekretär wird angewiesen, der Local Union die Gründe zu erklären.

Appellation der Local Union 59, Saginaw, Mich., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in dem Streitfalle des Appellan-

ten und der Local Union 334, Saginaw. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der Local Union 36, Oakland, Cal., und A. B. Krüger's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im J. F. Friedland Falle. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen und die Entscheidung sanktioniert.

Appellation der Local Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten bezüglich einer Wm. Dapt auferlegten Geldstrafe. Der Fall wird an den General-Präsidenten zur Wiedererwägung und gebührenden Entscheidung zurückverwiesen.

Klage der Local Union 478, Bronx Borough, N. Y., gegen Local Union 97, New Britain, Conn., wegen Verbreitung von Circularen Anfangs 1902, geeignet Unfrieden und Zersplitterung hervorzurufen.

Der General-Executiv-Board nimmt folgende Resolution an:

„Nach Entdeckung des Defizits in McGuire's Finanzen, dessen Suspendierung und der Ernennung Frank Duffey's als General-Sekretär und Schatzmeister, herrschte große Confusion und Verwirrung in der General-Office. Die ganze Angelegenheit ist auf der Convention in Atlanta geregelt worden, und unseres Ermessens nach ist der Stand unserer Ver. Brüderschaft ein günstiger, und die Verwaltung der General-Office ist eine streng geschäftsmäßige. Der Board empfiehlt daher allen Local Unions, die Streitart zu begraben und harmonisch zusammen zu wirken, damit unsere Organisation die größte Arbeiter-Organisation der Welt werde.“

Appellation der Local Union 78, Troy, N. Y., um finanziellen Beistand in einer Bewegung zur Verbesserung ihrer Lage. Der General-Präsident wird ersucht, einen Organisator nach Troy zu senden, und wird die Summe von \$200 zu diesem Zwecke bewilligt.

Ein Schreiben läuft ein vom Präsidenten der A. F. of L. bezüglich des Charters für Bauschreiner in Porto Rico. Der General-Sekretär wird instruiert, das Schreiben zu beantworten und mehr Auskunft zu verlangen.

Der Manhattan District Council protestirt in einem Schreiben gegen die Unterhandlung mit einem Comite der Amalgamated Woodworkers. Der Board beschließt, unter gegebenen Umständen und zum Besten der Ver. Brüderschaft den Protest nicht zu berücksichtigen.

Der General-Sekretär unterbreitet Versicherungspapiere zur Versicherung des Office-Mobiliars, zum Betrage von \$2,000. Wird gutgeheißen.

Appellation der Local Union 112, Butte, Mont., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs betreffs der Forderung für Sterbegeld B. M. McDonald's. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen.

21ten Januar.

Appellation der Local Union 508, Marion, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs im Falle E. D. Page's, Sterbegeld betreffend. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der Local Union 168, Toledo, D., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs im Sterbefalle Henry Jaeger's. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der Local Union 103, Louisville, Ky., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, ein von Max Kersten beanspruchtes Unfall-Benefit betreffend. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellationen von Local Unions 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.; 79, New Haven, Conn.; 396, Newport News, Va.; 77, Portchester, N. Y.; 183, Peoria, Ill.; 196, Greenwich, Conn., und Wyoming Valley, Pa., District Council, um Genehmigung einer Gewerks-Forderung und finanzielle Hilfe. Genehmigung wird erteilt und die Finanzfrage bis zur April-Sigung vertagt.

Appellation der Local Union 38, St. Catharine, Ont., Can., um Genehmigung einer Gewerks-Forderung, welche vor dem 1. April durchgesetzt werden soll. Da der Zeitpunkt gegen Section 133 der General-Constitution verstößt, wird die Genehmigung verweigert.

Appellation der Local Union 624, Brocton, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle der Appellanten contra Local Union 848, Weymouth, in einer Jurisdiktionsfrage. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung an und beauftragt Bruder Sullivan, nach Brocton zu gehen und die Angelegenheit zu regeln.

Gesuch der Local Union 543, Auburn, N. Y., um Erlaubniß, Subscriptionslisten im Interesse eines blinden Mitgliedes an die Local Unions zu senden. Wird verweigert.

22ten Januar.

Der General-Executiv-Board erlaubt seinem Mitgliede Wellman wegen Krankheit in seiner Familie abzureisen und entschuldigt ihn wegen fernerer Abwesenheit von den Sitzungen.

Ueber die für das offizielle Journal erforderlichen Druckarbeiten wird eingehend distutirt, und der General-Sekretär wird angewiesen, einen Contract für ein Journal von 20 Seiten einzugehen. Der Contract wird später vorgelegt und ratifiziert.

Der Board beginnt die Revision der Finanzbücher der General-Office, welche den Rest des Tages in Anspruch nimmt.

23ten Januar.

Die Revision der Bücher wird fortgesetzt und beansprucht die ganze Zeit der Sitzungen am 23ten, 24ten, 26ten und 27ten des Monats.

28ten Januar.

Ein von dem Board nach Washington, D. C., abgesandtes Comite, um mit dem Executiv-Comite der A. F. of L. zu conferiren, erstattet Bericht. Wird entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellation des Brooklyn Borough, N. Y., District Council gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten bezüglich der von Local Union 381, Brooklyn, von den Appellanten beanspruchten Strike-Gelder. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Der Board beauftragt den General-Sekretär, sich mit verschiedenen Expert-Compagnien betreffs Anstellung eines zuverlässigen Experten in Verbindung zu setzen.

Der General-Executiv-Board beschließt, nachfolgende Instruktion an die Penn National Bank in Philadelphia zu senden:

„Sie sind hiermit benachrichtigt, daß die im Namen der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute von Amerika auf Ihrer Bank deponierten Gelder nicht ohne Zustimmung einer Mehrheit der Mitglieder des General-Executiv-Boards gezogen werden können. Zugleich ist es notwendig, daß allen Geldanweisungen die Unterschriften des General-Präsidenten, General-Sekretärs und General-Schatzmeisters beigefügt sein müssen, um Gelder aus Ihrer Bank ziehen zu können.“

General-Executiv-Board:

Henry Meyer, Vorsitzender.

D. A. Post, Sekretär.

J. B. Ogletree.

Joseph Ainey.

L. J. Sullivan.

Wesley Workman.

Chas. Wellman.

Appellation des Manhattan Borough, N. Y., District Council gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Lambert Falle. Die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der Local Union 492, Reading, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs im Falle John Marks', Sterbegeld betreffend. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen. Die Revision der Finanzbücher wird fortgesetzt und beendet.

Finanzbericht, siehe Seite 16.

Hierauf folgt Vertagung.

D. A. Post, Sekretär des G. E. B.

Frank Duffey, General-Sekretär.

Manhattan, N. Y.—Nachstehend folgt ein Auszug des halbjährlichen Finanzberichts und die angeführten Zahlen entrollen ein sprechendes Bild über den Organismus der Local Union 309, nicht zu schweigen über die Bereitwilligkeit unserer Mitglieder, so oft der nie ruhende und harte Kampf der Arbeiterklasse mit dem heutzutageigen Kapital an unsere Solidarität und materielle Hilfe appellirt.

Gesamt-Einnahmen vom 1. Juli

1902 bis 1. Januar 1903.....\$12,122 19

Gesamt-Ausgaben.....10,838 52

Gesamt-Einnahmen der Nebenkasse.....1,020 85

Gesamt-Ausgaben.....1,121 19

Folgendes sind die Einnahme-Quellen:

Beiträge.....\$5,330 00

Aufnahme-Gebühren.....1,145 00

Sammlung für die strikenden Kohlengräber (incl. Tage).....1,564 75

Tage (District Council).....1,124 00

Werkzeug-Tage.....218 17

Sonstige Einnahmen.....2,740 27

Ausgegeben wurde:

Kopistieren an die Executive.....1,437 40

Kopistieren an den Manhattan District Council.....1,293 66

Strike-Tage.....1,248 00

Kranken-Unterstützung.....1,360 89

An die strikenden Kohlengräber.....1,639 75

(Hiervon \$200 aus der Nebenkasse.)

An die „N. Y. Volkszeitung“.....140 05

Beamten-Gehälter.....422 00

Ausgaben für Delegaten und Comite - Dienste, incl. Delegaten zur Atlanta Convention.....754 08

Sonstige Ausgaben.....2,542 69

Aus der Nebenkasse wurden für Propagandazwecke und Strike-Unterstützungen an andere kämpfende Brüder während des verfloßenen Halbjahres im Ganzen \$456 ausgegeben.



During the Month ending JAN. 31, 1903.
for Tax, Assessments, Pins and Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1—\$268.40		137—\$36.40		270—\$14.20	
2—95.20		138—18.60		271—6.30	
3—67.60		139—35.40		272—40.80	
4—129.20		140—5.20		273—33.40	
5—71.20		141—29.20		274—34.60	
7—246.60		142—175.90		275—12.70	
8—215.80		143—16.60		276—21.60	
9—84.55		144—22.15		277—149.60	
10—195.40		145—17.40		278—29.15	
11—110.20		146—107.20		279—12.40	
12—75.40		147—31.80		280—5.50	
13—51.40		148—58.10		281—86.90	
14—24.00		149—8.40		282—37.00	
15—14.20		150—7.60		283—6.00	
16—99.40		151—50.90		284—15.20	
17—25.20		152—34.15		285—54.30	
18—12.50		153—13.10		286—50.05	
19—133.40		154—25.80		287—26.60	
20—25.80		155—41.95		288—41.60	
21—57.00		156—3.00		289—29.30	
22—246.00		157—5.60		290—12.50	
23—39.60		158—25.70		291—75.50	
24—36.00		159—14.70		292—33.20	
25—54.90		160—3.60		293—2.20	
26—59.90		161—16.60		294—8.50	
27—94.70		162—17.80		295—48.22	
28—33.80		163—18.40		296—28.60	
29—111.00		164—72.00		297—48.65	
30—5.25		165—23.50		298—18.40	
31—47.80		166—59.50		299—33.80	
32—49.15		167—22.60		300—28.80	
33—332.10		168—68.20		301—29.20	
34—48.70		169—10.00		302—25.60	
35—12.10		170—106.20		303—8.20	
36—29.60		171—14.60		304—120.60	
37—18.00		172—5.60		305—12.00	
38—39.60		173—31.90		306—44.20	
39—12.40		174—19.35		307—268.90	
40—9.60		175—69.90		308—8.20	
41—26.60		176—40.70		309—13.20	
42—109.45		177—28.20		310—5.00	
43—16.80		178—11.00		311—3.20	
44—32.40		179—167.30		312—12.85	
45—13.10		180—6.00		313—4.40	
46—69.20		181—72.60		314—54.80	
47—6.20		182—73.80		315—26.10	
48—12.00		183—42.00		316—15.40	
49—214.40		184—14.90		317—9.50	
50—75.50		185—15.00		318—35.75	
51—32.60		186—24.40		319—62.80	
52—51.72		187—96.80		320—3.80	
53—209.00		188—16.20		321—7.00	
54—10.00		189—3.80		322—86.80	
55—162.25		190—23.95		323—21.00	
56—25.60		191—17.20		324—48.30	
57—15.40		192—7.80		325—37.00	
58—57.40		193—41.00		326—14.45	
59—162.40		194—17.00		327—21.85	
60—51.35		195—132.00		328—104.30	
61—29.00		196—45.60		329—13.90	
62—28.60		197—69.00		330—19.90	
63—12.80		198—26.40		331—64.60	
64—24.20		199—69.20		332—11.00	
65—6.05		200—30.60		333—6.40	
66—11.40		201—3.00		334—55.70	
67—16.10		202—49.55		335—131.40	
68—2.80		203—48.35		336—30.15	
69—20.40		204—27.80		337—32.20	
70—162.00		205—10.40		338—36.60	
71—17.15		206—31.40		339—6.10	
72—118.40		207—49.90		340—13.80	
73—63.00		208—148.20		341—9.60	
74—45.20		209—1.75		342—8.10	
75—24.10		210—9.95		343—13.20	
76—84.70		211—23.80		344—74.80	
77—66.80		212—33.40		345—39.20	
78—13.80		213—20.80		346—13.20	
79—24.45		214—27.80		347—17.30	
80—27.80		215—26.60		348—63.60	
81—21.40		216—18.16		349—12.40	
82—40.00		217—4.00		350—8.40	
83—7.40		218—4.10		351—5.80	
84—157.50		219—25.60		352—39.60	
85—26.40		220—7.40		353—12.80	
86—8.40		221—33.00		354—164.80	
87—56.80		222—16.00		355—101.90	
88—25.40		223—13.60		356—20.80	
89—13.80		224—39.20		357—14.00	
90—34.20		225—21.40		358—34.20	
91—15.80		226—35.40		359—18.40	
92—45.00		227—23.80		360—7.80	
93—41.00		228—18.90		361—21.20	
94—76.30		229—17.40		362—22.60	
95—15.80		230—37.10		363—9.60	
96—21.50		231—8.80		364—88.95	
97—2.20		232—19.40		365—123.20	
98—17.35		233—27.00		366—7.90	
99—56.10		234—29.76		367—24.40	
100—38.20		235—55.45		368—6.80	
101—7.40		236—45.00		369—12.00	
102—5.20		237—5.65		370—19.55	
103—57.05		238—10.00		371—21.00	
104—59.80		239—30.40		372—7.70	
105—20.60		240—29.80		373—20.30	
106—148.60		241—43.55		374—9.60	
107—28.70		242—10.55		375—44.40	
108—49.40		243—14.00		376—30.60	
109—76.70		244—12.85		377—20.50	
110—32.40		245—12.30		378—19.20	
111—7.05		246—3.40		379—36.60	
112—31.90		247—20.80		380—8.40	
113—46.00		248—35.80		381—13.00	
114—7.60		249—20.70		382—22.60	
115—11.85		250—125.20		383—25.30	
116—58.35		251—21.00		384—15.60	
117—19.80		252—7.40		385—34.60	
118—20.20		253—69.65		386—11.20	
119—21.00		254—15.60		387—12.80	
120—29.70		255—38.00		388—18.80	
121—28.60		256—15.80		389—4.10	
122—4.20		257—18.65		390—16.80	
123—256.80		258—31.20		391—24.30	
124—29.60		259—32.00		392—12.00	
125—35.80		260—69.60		393—40.4	
126—113.70		261—22.40		394—10.60	
127—27.00		262—22.40		395—40.4	

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
405—	\$8.15	568—	\$6.20	735—	\$17.20	903—	\$13.20	1068—	\$3.00	1243—	\$12.60
406—	11.40	569—	5.80	736—	25.40	904—	11.20	1069—	17.00	1244—	12.50
407—	5.60	570—	15.35	737—	3.40	905—	2.80	1070—	12.25	1245—	12.00
408—	39.00	571—	27.80	738—	3.80	906—	14.35	1071—	20.60	1246—	.50
409—	16.20	572—	3.60	739—	24.50	907—	9.00	1072—	19.85	1247—	22.00
410—	6.80	573—	17.00	741—	4.30	908—	4.40	1073—	.50	1248—	9.60
412—	4.40	574—	32.40	742—	5.60	909—	18.00	1075—	17.00	1249—	5.00
413—	19.60	575—	26.00	744—	3.00	910—	46.00	1076—	7.00	1250—	6.10
414—	10.10	576—	17.90	745—	16.80	911—	12.75	1077—	12.40	1252—	14.80
416—	76.70	577—	3.60	746—	27.15	912—	13.00	1078—	7.00	1253—	7.60
417—	14.20	578—	66.40	747—	30.20	914—	24.55	1079—	49.00	1254—	10.60
418—	2.80	579—	15.80	748—	16.15	916—	35.40	1080—	10.20	1255—	10.60
419—	46.20	580—	13.50	749—	8.20	917—	8.80	1081—	3.00	1256—	6.40
420—	4.00	581—	7.80	750—	52.40	919—	11.40	1082—	65.05	1257—	10.00
421—	15.60	582—	3.60	751—	28.40	920—	12.80	1083—	7.80	1258—	48.60
423—	98.20	586—	43.40	753—	6.60	921—	32.60	1084—	10.95	1259—	9.00
424—	9.20	587—	12.80	754—	7.80	922—	10.10	1085—	4.60	1260—	19.80
425—	36.00	588—	5.80	755—	33.50	923—	4.10	1086—	4.00	1261—	11.40
426—	194.00	589—	13.40	756—	13.60	924—	20.75	1087—	8.45	1262—	6.00
427—	77.10	590—	36.95	757—	25.00	925—	8.40	1088—	10.60	1263—	8.00
429—	29.75	592—	33.20	758—	8.40	926—	23.95	1089—	9.60	1264—	8.60
430—	34.60	593—	16.80	759—	9.80	927—	14.40	1090—	32.65	1265—	8.80
431—	15.70	594—	9.30	760—	13.05	930—	17.25	1091—	8.60	1266—	6.60
432—	45.80	595—	9.00	762—	11.80	931—	18.20	1093—	29.20	1267—	13.10
433—	45.01	596—	6.80	764—	14.20	932—	19.65	1094—	15.80	1268—	10.00
434—	28.15	597—	7.20	765—	2.40	933—	4.80	1095—	8.00	1269—	6.00
435—	16.80	598—	8.60	766—	35.00	934—	3.20	1096—	24.05	1270—	4.20
436—	16.40	599—	24.10	767—	12.60	935—	6.40	1097—	9.20	1271—	3.60
438—	32.20	600—	14.60	768—	15.80	936—	25.80	1099—	4.20	1272—	13.80
439—	7.10	603—	22.80	769—	37.70	938—	13.70	1100—	60.20	1273—	6.00
440—	53.80	604—	10.60	770—	14.65	939—	3.40	1101—	5.00	1274—	12.04
441—	55.40	605—	12.80	771—	10.20	940—	26.50	1102—	13.40	1275—	18.25
442—	10.60	606—	13.20	772—	18.40	941—	13.40	1103—	21.20	1276—	3.25
444—	44.30	607—	6.80	773—	108.40	942—	10.60	1104—	15.15	1279—	6.40
445—	5.85	608—	4.00	774—	66.05	943—	24.10	1105—	12.80	1281—	8.60
446—	14.95	610—	18.80	776—	6.60	945—	12.00	1107—	17.40	1282—	3.25
447—	13.60	611—	2.20	777—	18.00	946—	3.80	1110—	19.80	1283—	6.20
448—	21.80	612—	17.70	778—	13.00	947—	22.35	1111—	15.40	1284—	5.00
449—	32.00	613—	16.20	779—	7.40	948—	39.30	1112—	13.60	1285—	3.80
450—	6.60	614—	5.40	780—	19.40	950—	9.00	1113—	4.20	1286—	3.55
451—	17.60	615—	10.20	781—	18.00	951—	9.20	1114—	5.20	1287—	2.80
452—	2.00	616—	12.00	782—	5.00	952—	14.60	1115—	5.40	1288—	7.20
453—	44.60	617—	19.20	783—	3.40	953—	27.00	1116—	6.60	1290—	5.60
454—	20.30	618—	4.40	784—	6.00	954—	32.75	1118—	5.00	1291—	4.40
455—	10.85	620—	9.40	785—	5.80	955—	13.40	1119—	6.00	1292—	7.00
457—	65.75	621—	40.00	786—	11.60	956—	3.20	1121—	5.50	1294—	22.20
458—	9.70	622—	30.80	787—	10.60	957—	12.95	1122—	5.10	1295—	6.40
459—	45.20	624—	97.60	788—	6.20	958—	34.75	1124—	27.40	1296—	5.50
460—	7.40	626—	45.00	789—	5.45	959—	10.00	1125—	28.45	1297—	.60
461—	5.60	627—	29.20	790—	14.20	960—	7.00	1126—	25.15	1298—	9.30
462—	3.80	628—	32.20	791—	15.60	961—	13.20	1127—	5.30	1300—	20.40
463—	12.00	629—	23.50	792—	18.40	962—	10.40	1128—	12.60	1303—	2.60
464—	42.40	630—	2.40	794—	11.60	963—	5.80	1129—	14.80	1304—	3.60
465—	34.80	631—	6.80	795—	4.40	964—	35.40	1130—	9.00	1305—	10.20
467—	14.60	632—	212.50	796—	10.40	965—	16.00	1131—	5.00	1306—	13.80
468—	35.00	633—	27.80	798—	3.40	966—	3.00	1132—	3.60	1307—	15.70
469—	7.00	634—	9.10	799—	7.60	967—	2.00	1133—	2.20	1308—	3.60
470—	83.35	635—	26.60	800—	10.60	968—	2.00	1134—	10.40	1309—	3.40
471—	43.70	636—	4.80	802—	13.45	969—	2.00	1135—	6.40	1310—	3.40
572—	17.30	637—	34.80	803—	3.00	970—	14.25	1136—	8.30	1311—	6.00
473—	34.26	638—	37.50	804—	11.80	971—	16.00	1138—	10.00	1312—	7.90
474—	7.60	639—	30.85	805—	4.75	972—	31.90	1139—	13.40	1313—	8.30
475—	4.80	640—	5.60	806—	2.00	974—	24.20	1140—	14.80	1315—	17.00
476—	88.40	641—	7.00	807—	10.40	975—	2.60	1141—	5.40	1316—	8.60
477—	10.00	642—	23.30	808—	13.80	976—	8.12	1142—	11.20	1317—	12.20
478—	65.80	643—	12.80	809—	7.00	977—	6.40	1143—	10.40	1318—	7.40
479—	5.00	644—	16.50	810—	26.30	978—	12.70	1144—	5.80	1319—	12.80
480—	6.00	645—	4.90	811—	7.00	979—	6.00	1145—	13.80	1320—	4.60
481—	22.00	647—	5.80	812—	8.20	980—	7.20	1146—	14.80	1321—	6.50
482—	15.50	648—	5.80	813—	8.40	981—	14.20	1147—	12.60	1322—	4.80
483—	141.40	649—	11.60	814—	15.80	982—	17.40	1148—	12.80	1323—	3.60
484—	4.20	650—	8.60	815—	4.00	983—	9.75	1149—	15.20	1324—	4.20
485—	8.80	651—	28.90	816—	6.00	984—	10.40	1150—	6.40	1327—	7.80
486—	54.80	653—	8.40	817—	3.00	985—	5.40	1151—	4.80	1328—	12.60
487—	14.80	654—	5.80	818—	17.00	986—	7.40	1152—	7.20	1329—	9.20
488—	2.40	655—	6.40	819—	34.85	987—	13.80	1153—	8.52	1330—	32.05
489—	16.60	656—	68.85	820—	4.60	988—	7.80	1154—	6.80	1331—	22.05
490—	32.20	657—	17.80	821—	11.00	989—	16.40	1155—	17.00	1332—	11.05
491—	9.40	659—	16.60	822—	20.20	990—	31.40	1156—	8.20	1333—	4.40
492—	71.80	660—	17.40	823—	6.31	991—	6.80	1157—	5.00	1335—	6.40
493—	38.00	661—	19.40	824—	2.60	992—	8.20	1159—	8.65	1336—	4.20
494—	40.40	662—	10.00	825—	11.80	993—	24.55	1160—	5.70	1337—	3.95
495—	18.40	663—	5.35	826—	2.00	994—	2.60	1162—	15.65	1338—	2.40
496—	20.40	664—	10.60	827—	35.65	996—	9.20	1163—	12.85	1339—	15.60
497—	39.60	665—	5.60	828—	7.60	997—	33.05	1164—	6.60	1340—	10.80
498—	14.20	666—	8.20	829—	4.50	998—	7.50	1166—	11.20	1341—	7.60
499—	21.80	667—	29.70	830—	18.20	999—	15.20	1167—	10.80	1342—	6.35
500—	22.00	668—	19.50	831—	10.60	1000—	15.40	1168—	8.00	1343—	12.90
501—	11.20	669—	11.00	832—	14.60	1001—	2.00	1169—	17.40	1345—	10.20
502—	13.50	670—	3.40	833—	16.40	1002—	7.80	1171—	3.20	1347—	71.80
503—	7.80	672—	15.20	834—	3.60	1005—	11.60	1172—	11.00	1348—	3.80
504—	26.95	673—	17.40	836—	12.80	1006—	3.40	1173—	23.40	1349—	2.60
505—	5.00	675—	3.90	837—	2.40	1007—	6.40	1175—	6.20	1350—	4.00
506—	2.80	676—	9.60	838—	9.70	1009—	3.40	1176—	11.20	1351—	1.25
507—	12.60	677—	21.00	840—	9.00	1010—	12.90	1177—	14.15	1352—	4.70
508—	18.20	678—	10.95	841—	8.00	1012—	3.00	1178—	9.70	1354—	6.35
509—	64.25	679—	12.80	842—	4.80	1013—	7.20	1179—	4.40	1355—	4.25
510—	13.70	680—	17.00	843—	32.60	1014—	18.00	1180—	9.00	1356—	3.65
511—	18.00	681—	17.00	844—	10.80	1015—	37.60	1181—	9.00	1358—	3.00
512—	11.40	682—	33.90	845—	18.75	1016—	28.60	1183—	10.20	1359—	5.60
515—	76.50	683—	74.80	846—	15.00	1017—	4.30	1184—	10.00	1361—	4.00
516—	4.80	684—	6.00	847—	16.50	1018—	10.05	1185—	9.60	1362—	5.35
517—	12.60	685—	13.85	849—	18.40	1019—	9.80	1186—	29.20	1364—	1.25
518—	11.60	686—	5.00	850—	9.30	1020—	9.00	1188—	5.60	1374—	3.60
519—	10.00	687—	11.40	851—	4.40	1021—	53.85				

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
432	\$42.00	592	\$33.00	755	\$32.90
433	23.60	593	16.80	756	.50
434	24.80	594	9.40	757	13.20
436	16.45	595	8.60	758	12.40
437	5.20	596	6.20	759	10.70
438	2.00	597	7.80	760	11.60
439	7.60	598	7.20	761	21.40
440	65.70	599	24.20	762	12.20
441	2.00	600	14.90	763	32.97
442	15.60	601	30.30	764	13.20
443	27.00	603	23.60	765	2.40
444	45.00	604	8.60	767	13.10
446	10.90	605	13.20	768	10.30
447	14.00	606	14.80	769	35.80
448	23.70	607	14.90	770	10.30
449	39.20	608	2.40	771	8.80
450	6.80	609	12.40	772	17.80
451	18.50	610	14.40	773	60.15
453	44.80	611	2.60	774	62.20
454	18.80	612	17.00	776	4.80
455	9.80	613	17.52	777	9.70
456	10.00	614	5.40	778	36.50
457	63.50	615	10.80	779	6.00
458	8.80	616	12.00	780	19.15
459	47.40	617	21.40	781	20.90
460	8.00	618	4.60	783	3.40
461	5.60	620	9.00	784	6.00
462	6.00	621	42.10	785	5.80
463	14.60	622	27.80	788	4.60
464	57.00	623	10.00	789	5.80
465	39.00	624	44.20	790	7.20
466	21.60	625	76.60	791	13.00
467	14.40	626	46.60	792	33.00
468	36.50	627	27.80	793	6.00
469	7.00	628	15.20	794	10.65
470	89.10	629	21.60	795	4.40
471	43.00	630	2.90	796	6.60
472	16.40	631	7.40	797	7.20
473	34.00	632	215.90	798	3.80
474	7.80	633	27.00	799	7.60
475	4.20	634	8.00	800	12.80
476	90.80	635	5.20	801	17.30
477	10.30	636	2.70	802	11.80
478	63.80	637	44.20	803	3.00
479	5.00	638	35.00	804	7.60
480	3.20	639	25.80	805	3.60
481	21.50	640	8.00	806	2.20
482	16.90	641	6.80	807	1.00
483	132.40	642	17.60	808	12.80
484	4.60	644	21.00	809	7.70
486	31.70	645	4.40	810	23.80
487	15.40	647	5.80	811	7.20
488	2.80	648	6.80	812	8.50
489	19.00	649	11.60	813	6.40
490	38.20	650	9.20	814	15.80
491	8.60	651	30.50	815	4.00
492	75.00	652	8.60	817	4.20
493	38.40	653	28.00	818	16.70
494	30.00	656	17.40	819	39.60
495	22.00	657	17.40	820	4.00
496	19.40	658	5.80	821	11.40
497	35.20	659	24.40	822	37.80
499	21.40	660	16.70	824	10.61
500	27.80	661	19.60	825	11.80
501	17.95	662	7.10	827	27.00
502	15.40	663	5.20	828	6.60
503	9.50	664	11.00	829	15.35
504	12.80	665	5.80	830	17.40
505	4.60	666	3.20	831	11.90
507	12.00	667	32.50	833	16.60
508	16.00	668	20.50	834	3.60
509	54.40	669	7.80	835	11.60
510	10.20	670	3.20	836	13.00
511	17.60	671	4.00	837	2.60
512	13.90	672	14.20	838	8.60
513	42.40	673	1.75	840	8.20
514	4.00	674	10.00	841	8.05
515	66.20	675	3.60	842	3.60
516	4.60	676	9.40	843	39.20
517	4.90	677	13.80	846	10.00
518	11.80	678	11.10	847	20.70
519	14.15	679	12.00	848	8.40
520	10.10	680	17.40	849	16.40
521	22.30	681	16.10	850	7.60
522	61.60	682	17.40	851	4.90
523	3.80	683	121.30	852	7.40
524	7.00	684	2.20	853	10.60
525	8.90	685	10.60	854	5.80
526	12.40	686	4.40	855	5.00
528	10.00	687	11.20	856	17.80
529	5.60	689	20.50	857	9.30
530	4.00	691	28.00	858	21.00
531	9.80	692	10.20	859	2.40
532	53.30	694	3.75	860	10.60
533	23.55	695	10.20	861	8.60
534	27.10	696	121.00	862	7.40
536	12.00	697	7.20	863	10.80
537	11.60	698	23.80	864	12.20
538	13.40	699	22.80	865	7.20
539	15.60	700	20.60	866	7.40
540	6.60	701	36.80	867	18.20
541	51.80	702	8.50	868	4.60
542	5.80	703	8.80	869	2.00
543	11.80	705	15.10	870	2.00
544	28.00	707	27.40	871	10.80
545	9.00	708	18.40	872	7.60
546	7.40	709	2.80	873	12.90
547	11.60	710	8.10	874	8.20
548	26.80	711	7.00	876	2.00
549	5.80	712	27.25	877	24.80
550	59.10	713	11.40	878	26.80
551	10.00	714	20.40	879	3.20
552	12.80	715	71.35	880	12.38
553	12.85	716	38.00	881	11.00
554	25.00	717	31.80	882	9.40
556	8.80	718	19.60	883	11.80
557	20.80	719	27.00	884	29.85
558	4.25	720	16.40	885	15.80
559	10.80	721	2.00	886	5.05
560	2.00	722	29.60	887	60.70
561	24.25	723	25.75	888	36.80
562	35.00	725	9.75	889	14.20
564	23.60	726	50.30	890	10.00
565	7.00	727	15.10	891	36.10
566	6.20	728	8.60	893	12.60
568	5.40	729	2.20	894	12.80
569	11.30	730	22.00	895	13.30
570	9.00	731	9.20	896	10.00
571	29.80	732	.25	897	24.20
572	3.80	733	3.40	898	14.60
573	11.20	734	16.80	899	13.00
574	16.20	735	8.60	900	25.05
575	26.20	736	22.80	901	10.40
576	23.70	737	6.20	902	12.80
577	3.80	738	3.40	903	14.20
578	74.40	739	3.80	904	15.80
579	8.10	740	9.00	905	2.80
580	12.20	741	4.05	906	14.40
581	6.00	742	5.80	908	4.20
582	6.40	743	19.55	910	.50
583	9.20	744	4.50	911	11.60
584	19.60	745	8.20	912	.50
585	55.80	746	24.40	914	18.20
586	46.60	747	30.60	916	33.40
587	12.20	749	7.20	917	8.60
588	5.00	750	56.65	919	26.50
589	15.50	751	17.20	920	14.50
590	18.50	752	10.00	921	49.60
591	24.00	754	8.00	922	10.12

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
923	\$3.60	1089	\$9.00	1266	\$6.60
924	19.20	1090	10.00	1267	5.60
926	20.00	1091	7.40	1268	13.00
927	17.65	1092	13.00	1269	5.00
928	4.40	1093	29.20	1270	3.80
930	7.60	1094	7.20	1272	15.80
931	19.60	1095	7.80	1273	6.00
932	17.80	1096	21.40	1275	11.00
933	3.80	1097	8.90	1276	3.40
934	5.00	1099	4.00	1278	15.40
935	6.00	1100	88.00	1279	7.00
936	27.60	1101	5.00	1280	8.40
938	13.30	1102	11.40	1281	9.20
939	3.40	1103	4.00	1282	7.40
940	22.70	1104	12.20	1283	6.40
941	15.10	1105	26.10	1284	5.20
942	10.00	1107	22.00	1285	3.40
943	23.80	1108	27.50	1286	3.60
944	16.80	1109	6.40	1288	1.00
945	11.80	1110	19.20	1289	7.00
946	5.55	1111	16.60	1290	5.75
947	19.60	1112	19.80	1291	6.35
948	34.60	1113	4.00	1292	6.60
949	10.20	1114	6.60	1294	23.00
950	8.80	1115	4.00	1295	6.80
951	9.20	1116	6.80	1296	5.00
952	14.80	1117	6.00	1297	40.80
954	31.20	1119	5.80	1298	6.80
955	12.60	1121	3.80	1300	22.40
957	11.40	1122	4.85	1302	11.20
958	16.40	1123	8.40	1303	2.60
959	3.60	1124	8.20	1304	3.40
960	7.40	1125	28.40	1305	23.60
961	14.80	1126	40.00	1306	13.00
962	11.40	1127	12.55	1307	15.40
963	5.40	1128	4.60	1308	4.80
964	35.20	1129	14.40	1310	3.40
965	15.00	1130	7.60	1311	3.20
966	34.40	1131	6.00	1312	8.00
968	2.00	1132	3.40	1313	8.40
969	2.20	1133	2.40	1314	10.91
970	15.75	1134	8.40	1315	14.00
971	15.60	1135	6.40	1317	2.25
972	17.80	1136	8.60	1318	7.40
974	24.20	1137	5.80	1319	15.86
975	2.80	1138	10.00	1320	7.87
976	11.40	1139	12.60	1321	7.20
977	6.40	1140	1.00	1322	4.80
978	9.20	1141	5.40	1323	3.80
979	6.20	1142	10.00	1324	5.00
980	6.80	1143	5.60	1325	19.40
981	15.00	1145	13.80	1327	9.20
983	8.00	1147	14.80	1329	11.00
984	10.40	1148	6.60	1330	24.40
985	6.40	1149	19.00	1331	33.60
986	7.00	1150	6.40	1332	9.00
987	11.80	1151	4.00	1333	3.80
988	8.20	1153	8.40	1334	13.60
989	15.00	1154	8.00	1335	4.80
990	14.00	1155	14.80	1336	11.40
991	7.00	1156	10.60	1337	3.60
992	9.40	1157	5.80	1338	2.80
993	23.20	1159	7.20	1339	24.95
995	10.00	1161	11.60	1340	11.80
996	10.50	1162	12.20	1341	4.00
997	15.40	1164	3.65	1342	6.20
999	19.35	1165	5.00	1343	17.40
1000	14.60	1166	25.05	1344	5.80
1001	2.00	1167	10.00	1345	10.20
1002	7.60	1168	4.00	1346	2.00
1003	10.00	1169	16.80	1347	57.65
1004	8.40	1171	3.20	1349	3.00
1005	11.40	1172	9.80	1350	3.60
1006	3.80	1173	21.80	1351	9.60
1007	6.80	1175	6.40	1352	2.75
1010	14.30	1176	7.00	1353	23.45
1011	11.25	1178	20.80	1354	31.40
1012	3.00	1179	4.20	1355	8.35
1014	21.15	1180	13.00	1356	30.00
1015	38.60	1181	8.60	1357	6.75
1016	27.60	1183	7.60	1359	10.85
1017	3.60	1185	10.40	1360	2.60
1018	6.20	1186	28.95	1361	5.00
1019	9.80	1188	7.55	1363	9.20
1020	10.00	1190	10.00	1364	21.60
1021	50.75	1191	4.00	1365	3.00
1022	15.80	1192	2.20	1366	6.25
1023	6.60	1193	6.00	1367	3.80
1024	16.55	1195	10.40	1368	3.40
1025	4.60	1196	5.03	1369	3.80
1026	11.40	1197	8.50	1370	4.20
1027	18.20	1198	16.40	1371	6.43
1028	7.40	1201	6.60	1372	5.85
1029	4.60	1202	4.40	1373	2.80
1030	17.80	1205	11.80	1374	3.80
1032	10.40	1206	5.60	1375	8.50
1033	15.00	1207	17.60	1376	8.00
1034	11.60	1209	15.60	1377	5.20
1035	36.20	1210	6.60	1378	8.20
1036	82.05	1211	3.60	1379	5.60
1037	2.15	1212	8.40	1380	11.20
1038	6.40	1213	2.60	1382	2.50
1039	2.00	1214	8.00	1384	2.50
1040	13.40	1215	11.60	1386	6.20
1041	41.20	1216	2.80	1401	3.50
1042	3.80	1217	2.40	1403	.75
1043	10.00	1218	3.60	1404	2.35
1044	27.30	1219	11.40	1405	3.00
1045	17.60	1221	16.30	1407	2.85
1046	5.00	1222	13.60	1415	1.00
1047	8.00	1223	4.20	1416	11.25
1048	2.20	1224	12.20	1418	1.00
1049	11.00	1225	5.80	1419	4.00
1050	20.70	1226	18.40	1420	1.50
1051	58.20	1227	20.60	1421	1.45
1052	5.60	1228	6.33	1424	10.00
1053	6.00	1230	8.90	1425	10.00
1054	3.40	1231	21.40	1426	11.20
1055	17.20	1233	14.00	1427	10.00
1056	6.60	1234	7.60	1428	10.00
1057	24.00	1235	16.75	1429	10.00
1058	8.60	1236	2.60	1430	10.00
1059	9.00	1237	6.40	1431	10.00
1060	25.60	1238	23.20	1432	11.00
1062	26.40	1239	7.80	1433	10.00
1063	10.60	1242	23.20	1434	10.00
1064	13.80	1243	.25	1435	10.00
1065	12.00	1244	16.40	1436	10.00
1066	2.40	1245	15.50	1437	10.00
1067	8.60	1246	16.80	1438	10.00
1068	3.00	1247	23.05	1439	10.00
1069	15.00	1248	9.60	1440	10.00
1070	10.80	1249	5.00	1441	10.00
1071	10.00	1250	4.00	1442	10.00
1072	22.60	1251	7.20	1443	10.00
1074	14.80	1252	10.40	1444	10.00
1075	19.65	1253	12.20	1445	10.00
1076	7.60	1254	10.60	1446	10.00
1077	13.40	1255	5.20	1447	10.00
1078	7.20	1256	6.60	1448	10.00
1079	18.20	1257	10.20	1449	10.00
1080	8.00	1258	29.75	1450	10.00
1081	5.60	1259	8.80	1451	10.00
1082	52.60	1260	20.00	1452	10.00
1083	8.06	1261	8.60	1453	10.00
1084	10.25	1262	6.40	1454	10.00
1085	5.00	1263	8.00	1455	10.00
1087	5.40	1264	7.80	1456	10.00
1088	10.00	1265	9.20	1457	10.00

OBITUARY

Notices under this head cost \$2.00 each.

LOCAL UNION 696, Tampa, Fla.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother and fellow workman, E. F. GAYLORD; therefore be it

Resolved, That, while bowing to the will of Divine Providence, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother, and we tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow and family of the deceased brother, and a copy be given to the local press with a request to publish them, and that a copy be spread on our minutes and a page be inscribed to his memory.

W. F. SCOTT,
FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, } Committee.
ROBERT C. KOCH,

LOCAL UNION 559, Paducah, Ky.
WHEREAS, Divine Providence has removed from our midst by death the devoted wife of our esteemed brother, W. T. Kirkpatrick, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sorrowing and afflicted brother our heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement, that he may be encouraged to accept with resignation the Divine will of the Creator; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Brother Kirkpatrick and family; that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, "THE CARPENTER," and one to the publishers of the Paducah Register for publication, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

A. D. HEUS,
J. C. REAVIS, } Committee.
J. E. GREAM,

LOCAL UNION 900, Altoona, Pa.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, GEORGE W. SCHULTZ, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother our Union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and a good citizen—one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother, and extend to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a page of our minute book be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and that a copy be sent to our local papers and one to our official journal, "THE CARPENTER," for publication.

J. H. IMLER,
G. D. CALDERWOOD, } Committee.
J. H. WALKER,

LOCAL UNION 134, Montreal, Can.
WHEREAS, By dispensation of Divine Providence we are called upon to mourn the loss of the beloved mother of our brother, Joseph Ainey, member of the G. E. B., death having removed her from among us. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the said taking away of brother Ainey's mother is sincerely regretted by his fellow members, and we extend to the bereaved son and brother assurance of our profound respect and sympathy, and join with him in cherishing her memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our afflicted brother as a token of our esteem, that they be spread on our minutes and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, "THE CARPENTER," for publication.

M. ARCAD,
JOS. GIBCAULT, } Committee.
ED. BERTHIAUME,

LOCAL UNION 510, Dugouin, Ill.
WHEREAS, For the first time our organization is, by the dispensation of Divine Providence, called upon to mourn the loss of a brother and fellow workman; and

WHEREAS, God in His wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst one of our youngest and brightest members, brother ELBERT HENDERSON; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our

sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we set aside a page on our records for these resolutions of regard and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to our official journal, "THE CARPENTER," for publication.

HARRY C. THORNBERRY,
E. M. WRIGHT, } Committee.
A. L. GOTHARD,

LOCAL UNION 1126, Annapolis, Md.
WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has in His Divine Wisdom seen fit to remove from our midst a faithful and conscientious brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of brother MARTIN J. WALLS, this Local Union has sustained the loss of a worthy member, one who was quiet and unassuming, respectful and respected, a character which every member should emulate; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union 1126 hereby expresses deep sorrow over the loss of our esteemed brother, and extends to each member of his family its heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for our late brother our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, that they be spread upon the minutes and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, "THE CARPENTER," for publication.

C. W. BRADY,
T. F. DONALDSON, } Committee.
WM. PAER,

LOCAL UNION 228, Pottsville, Pa.
WHEREAS, God in His infinite mercy has called from us our beloved brother, HARRISON RARICK; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Local Union tenders to the afflicted family of our deceased brother our sincere sympathy and condolence in their hour of trouble; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a mark of respect for our departed brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official journal, "THE CARPENTER," for publication.

CHAS. M. KNOLL,
JAMES MCGURS, } Committee.
IRA S. HENNE,

LOCAL UNION 1037, Marseilles, Ill.
WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from us the beloved wife of our brother, Charles Clifford; be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother and his family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted brother and his family, that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, that a copy be sent to our local papers and one to our official journal, "THE CARPENTER," for publication.

WM. H. MCINTYRE,
L. A. COUCH, } Committee.
GEO. VANSLYHE,

LOCAL UNION 1108, Cleveland, O.
WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained by the death of our friend and brother, WM. HERBST, and the still heavier loss sustained by those who were near and dear to him; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed that we mourn the loss of one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the afflicted family, and commend them to Him who orders all for the best.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, the same spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to THE CARPENTER for publication.

E. A. MCELHINEY,
JNO. B. MELCHER, } Committee.
I. WILLIAMS,

LOCAL UNION 1032, Pontiac, Mich.
WHEREAS, The hand of Divine Providence has removed the wife of our worthy brother, James A. Leet;

Resolved, That we tenderly condole with our worthy brother and his family in their hour of trial and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a page of our

minutes be set aside for these resolutions, a copy of the same be presented to our worthy brother as a heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy, and one be forwarded to our official journal for publication.

B. I. KLUMPH,
W. A. LIGHTNESS, } Committee.
ROBT. MCLUCKY,

LOCAL UNION 1145, Port Jervis, N. Y.
WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved wife of Brother W. H. Wintermute; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Wintermute in his affliction. May God in His infinite mercy and goodness console him and his family in this dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for two weeks, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes as record of respect; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Wintermute.

JACOB NYER,
CHAS. E. DAILEY, } Committee.
FRANK RAYMOND,

LOCAL UNION 1147, Baton Rouge, La.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst, after a long and lingering illness, our esteemed and beloved brother, BENJAMIN LYONS; and

WHEREAS, The deceased was a member in good standing of our Brotherhood, a good citizen, honest, upright; sober and industrious, deserving the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Lyons we lose one of our most humble and upright members, a man with few faults and a host of friends; one who was ever ready to help a friend or brother. We shall miss him in our gatherings, and in his death we are again reminded of the fact that life is uncertain, and it behooves us all to be ready when the Grim Reaper shall come. Be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his widow and relatives our heartfelt sympathy; be it further

Resolved, That as he tried to follow the Master we emulate his example, and recommend that the charter of our Union be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family; that these resolutions be entered on our minutes, and a copy of the same forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

FELIX GUIDRY,
JOHN BARNES, } Committee.
PHILLIP TRENT,

LOCAL UNION 907, Jacksonville, Ill.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, PATRICK LEARY; and

WHEREAS, We deeply regret his death, losing in him a good member, one who was respected and praised by all who knew him; be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that these resolutions be spread on the record of our union, and a copy be presented to the bereaved widow and also inserted in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

A. J. MCCARTHY,
J. W. ROBINSON, } Committee.
N. B. PLUMMER,

LOCAL UNION 342, Pawtucket, R. I.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from earth the estimable wife of our beloved brother, Lucien Trahan; and

WHEREAS, The members of this Local Union deeply feel the sad affliction thus brought on our brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our most profound sympathy to the bereaved husband and his family in this their hour of sad affliction, and may a kind Providence look in mercy upon them and heal their broken hearts; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that they be spread upon the minutes, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

GEORGE P. HUGHES,
JOHN F. MCCANN, } Committee.
SELDEN J. ROPER,

LOCAL UNION 571, Carnegie, Pa.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Ruler of the Universe in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, S. K. HAMILTON; and

WHEREAS, We deeply regret his death, losing in him a good member, one who was respected and esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

LOCAL UNION 571, Carnegie, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Ruler of the Universe in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, S. K. HAMILTON; and

WHEREAS, We deeply regret his death, losing in him a good member, one who was respected and esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

JOHN W. HALL,
EDWARD WECKMAN, } Committee.
C. K. THOMAS,

LOCAL UNION 843, Jenkintown, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all wise and almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our late friend and brother, THOMAS L. GETTINGS; and

WHEREAS, We feel and mourn the loss of a faithful and loyal member of our Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we do hereby extend to the sorrowing family our deepest sympathy in this hour of bereavement, commending them to the one who is able to heal all wounds and wipe away all tears; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we pay a fitting tribute to his memory by draping our charter for a period of thirty days, and that these resolutions be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication; that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and the same spread upon the minutes of our meeting.

ROY GRIFFITH,
EDWARD WALSH, } Committee.
FRED. WEISS,

LOCAL UNION 441, Cambridge, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our beloved brother, WM. M. DREW, and

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful worker in the cause of labor, and

WHEREAS, He has left no near and dear relatives to mourn his demise; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Carpenters Union No. 441, in meeting assembled, dedicate these lines to his memory and cause them to be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be published in our official paper, THE CARPENTER.

A. W. MORRISON,
S. FRANKLIN MCARTHUR, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 321, Connellsville, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His wise providence to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved brother, MELVIN A. LUTE, with whom we have been so long associated, during which time his manner and actions have been such as to endear him to our hearts, and we mourn our loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we have lost one of our best and most faithful members, and that we most sincerely regret his death and tender this testimonial as an expression of our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in their sad and sudden affliction; therefore be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full on our minutes, that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother and a copy be forwarded to the Connellsville Daily News, Courier and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

R. L. HANNAM,
E. W. STANTON, } Committee.
G. W. MACK,

LOCAL UNION 714, Flushing N. Y.

WHEREAS, Our Supreme Ruler has seen fit to remove from our midst our friend and brother, WILLIAM H. LEEK.

WHEREAS, Brother Leek was initiated as our first presiding officer on April 1, 1892, the date of our organization, and was one of its most faithful and energetic members, and those among us who have known him intimately for years can testify to his sterling worth and integrity, both as a union man and a citizen, in all the walks of life, and know that he was a worthy representative of the noblest work of God—an honest man; and

WHEREAS, It is with the deepest sorrow that we are called upon to record his death; therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in this their hour of trouble, and pray our Heavenly

Father that he may grant them the consolation of His divine love and give to them the oil of joy for mourning.

WHEREAS, We recognize the hopelessness of our endeavor to commiserate the brethren of our craft, save such as may be poorly expressed in words of condolence.

Resolved, That as a further token of respect and esteem our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent for publication in our official journal and spread upon our minutes, and also a copy suitably engrossed be presented to the family of our deceased brother.

FRED S. FIELD,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 489, Canon City, Colo.

WHEREAS, An all wise providence has seen fit to take from our midst our friend and brother, HENRY MANZER, forever; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Union tender to the afflicted family of the deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sadness; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and the Labor News for publication.

B. E. EVANS,
C. M. POLLARD,
J. M. GRANGER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 426, Los Angeles, Cal.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom and love to take to himself our beloved brother, A. C. KENNER; and

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union and Brotherhood, one meriting the respect of all who knew him.

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathies; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Union and a copy be sent to the family, and to the local and official papers for publication.

C. H. SANSOM,
HENRY HOFMANN,
MCC. H. PARKER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 502, Canandaigua, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our friend and brother, HENRY NEARIE; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, his co-workers of Local Union No. 502, do hereby extend our most profound sympathy to the bereaved widow, and share in their hour of sadness and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of our deceased brother, and that a copy thereof be spread upon the minutes.

GEORGE W. MERRITT,
GEORGE ROUSE,
WILLIAM ALLISON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 819, West Palm Beach, Fla.

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has removed from our midst by death the wife of our esteemed brother, J. V. WICKS; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 819 tender Brother Wicks our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this his hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Union and published in THE CARPENTER.

J. S. WHITNEY,
R. C. CREECH,
J. F. OLMSTEAD,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 483, San Francisco, Cal.

WHEREAS, Our beloved brother, A. H. BABCOCK, a member of this Local Union, has been called from among us forever, having lingered an invalid for two years, and died February 13, 1903.

We are grieved and sorrowful of the loss of so noble a brother—broad-minded and generous, ready and willing at all times to give aid to the needy, and grieved with those who suffered; always found battling to improve the conditions of the laboring classes. Such men as he are much in need. We are loth to part with one found so true, but he is gone never to return; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Union drape its charter for thirty days in memory of our deceased brother, A. H. Babcock, knowing well that any honors we may do his memory can only be a slight token of appreciation of the valuable aid he has given us in building the organization of our craft, and the improvement

of labor's condition generally; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this Union, a copy inserted in THE CARPENTER, our journal, and a copy sent to his relatives.

W. J. KIDD,
T. E. ZANT,
GUY LATHROP,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 635, Boise City, Idaho.

WHEREAS, God in His infinite wisdom has taken from our brother, JAMES GOODBURN, a devoted wife and from his children a loving mother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, Local Union 635, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, do tender to our sorrowing and afflicted brother and his family our heartfelt sympathy in this his sad affliction to the end that he may be encouraged to accept with resignation the divine will of the Almighty; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to Brother Goodburn, that a copy be entered on the minutes of this Local Union, and that they be published in the Daily Statesman and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. W. BOUND, Pres.,
C. M. ABBOTT, F. S.,
J. F. LAYSON, R. S.,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 154, Kewanee, Ill.

WHEREAS, By the dispensation of divine Providence we are called upon to mourn the loss of our worthy brother, G. R. WHITE; be it

Resolved, That the sad and unfortunate taking away of Brother White is sincerely regretted, and we extend our most profound sympathy to the bereaved family and share in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, As a token of esteem our charter shall be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and to the city press for publication.

CLYDE KESLER,
JOSEPH BOLEJACK,
FRANK MERCER,
Committee.

Claims Paid in Jan'y and Feb'y, 1903

PAID IN JANUARY			
No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
1356a	James D. Compton.....	281	\$125.00
PAID IN FEBRUARY			
1356b	Mrs. Joh. Schwiertz....	1	50.00
1357	F. E. Warner.....	7	200.00
1358	H. Cloutier.....	7	50.00
1359	P. W. Willard.....	8	50.00
1360	John Mitchell.....	8	200.00
1361	Mrs. Ellen Olsen.....	10	50.00
1362	L. Baunach.....	10	200.00
1363	Mrs. Mary S. Lloyd....	19	50.00
1364	Mrs. Marg't Schwedt....	19	50.00
1365	Mrs. Della St. Pierre....	21	50.00
1366	George A. Spring.....	23	200.00
1367	Mrs. Marg't Donovan....	29	50.00
1368	Anthony Rouner.....	31	50.00
1369	Mrs. Mary Kelley.....	33	50.00
1370	Mrs. Gertr'de H. Walz....	43	50.00
1371	Mrs. Louisa Harms....	45	50.00
1372	Mrs. Minnie Kaller.....	45	50.00
1373	Andreas Zimmerman....	47	200.00
1374	Matthew Geldard.....	50	200.00
1375	John McFall.....	52	200.00
1376	A. C. Eysen.....	55	200.00
1377	Thomas Smythe.....	55	200.00
1378	John Munson (dis.)....	58	400.00
1379	Peter Benzer.....	58	200.00
1380	Mrs. Selma Byquist....	63	50.00
1381	B. C. Moore.....	69	200.00
1382	Richard Cass (dis.)....	73	100.00
1383	Joseph Bourjois.....	78	50.00
1384	Rudolph Retzlaff.....	78	200.00
1385	Daniel A. Keating.....	83	200.00
1386	Mrs. Emelia Neudahl....	87	50.00
1387	Edward H. Crossley....	97	200.00
1388	George Smith.....	98	200.00
1389	Mrs. Aurelie Rosseau....	111	50.00
1390	Mrs. Ida M. Morrison....	112	50.00
1391	Milton E. Stillman....	112	200.00
1392	Lewis A. Cowell.....	119	200.00
1393	David H. Williams....	125	50.00
1394	Edson L. Kinney.....	131	200.00
1395	J. O. Carlston.....	131	200.00
1396	Ferdinand Hoppe.....	137	200.00
1397	Mrs. Barb. R. Heffner....	142	50.00
1398	Mrs. A. W. Ellermann....	142	25.00
1399	G. W. Welch.....	165	50.00
1400	Jacob Meyers.....	165	50.00
1401	Thomas McQuade.....	177	50.00
1402	Erick B. Nordham.....	181	200.00
1403	Nels Jensen.....	181	50.00
1404	Mrs. Eliza. Marcks....	189	50.00

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
1405	Samuel S. Taylor.....	198	\$50.00
1406	Christ. Nickel.....	202	100.00
1407	Mrs. Isabella K. Wills....	211	50.00
1408	Noah Robbins.....	224	50.00
1409	Mrs. E. M. Bushnell....	227	50.00
1410	Michael Bechtold.....	237	100.00
1411	Ernest Mecklein.....	237	200.00
1412	Emil Herdan.....	238	200.00
1413	Christian Clausen.....	242	200.00
1414	Ellen Buck.....	248	50.00
1415	Mrs. H. C. Blunck.....	257	50.00
1416	Niles A. Seeds.....	266	100.00
1417	H. H. Sackrider.....	268	50.00
1418	Mrs. Emma Hogg.....	273	50.00
1419	John H. Walker (dis.)....	276	200.00
1420	Lawrence Rafferty.....	277	200.00
1421	Brice M. Hicks.....	281	200.00
1422	Mrs. Lou. Havercott....	281	50.00
1423	Mrs. Adelia Eldredge....	284	50.00
1424	Mrs. Susan Piper.....	288	50.00
1425	William Wehrer.....	288	50.00
1426	Sigwardt Scharning....	288	200.00
1427	Mrs. Eliza. McConnell....	301	50.00
1428	Frank Wisniewski.....	309	200.00
1429	Mrs. Annie Morton.....	309	50.00
1430	Jacob L. Beasley.....	318	200.00
1431	James M. Merritt.....	340	200.00
1432	George A. Barkham....	359	200.00
1433	Charles A. Rogers.....	362	50.00
1434	Andrew Schapp.....	375	200.00
1435	Owen E. Hughes.....	387	50.00
1436	John H. Love.....	392	50.00
1437	Mrs. N. Remillard.....	408	50.00
1438	Lucius Jones.....	410	200.00
1439	Henry Abelman.....	419	200.00
1440	Albert Fiege.....	423	200.00
1441	Mrs. Mary Burns.....	423	50.00
1442	Tunis H. Hall.....	455	50.00
1443	Mrs. Lily Paff.....	478	50.00
1444	Mrs. Ann Bakelaar.....	490	50.00
1445	Mrs. C. M. Perkins.....	491	25.00
1446	John A. Pulley.....	508	100.00
1447	J. P. Barnes.....	547	50.00
1448	J. J. Morris.....	563	200.00
1449	Matthew Kauffman.....	575	50.00
1450	Henry Butz.....	599	200.00
1451	James Tyler.....	604	200.00
1452	J. F. Israel.....	627	200.00
1453	Mrs. E. S. Miller.....	638	50.00
1454	Otto Russell.....	640	50.00
1455	Mrs. B. Duchene (bal.)..	674	25.00
1456	F. J. O'Donahue.....	679	200.00
1457	Lizzie Gilmont.....	683	25.00
1458	Robert L. Barr.....	701	100.00
1459	Mrs. J. Brown.....	841	50.00
1460	G. W. Schultz.....	900	200.00
1461	Mary O'Rourke.....	1011	50.00
1462	Barclay Gifford.....	1047	100.00
1463	Martin Foote.....	1052	100.00
1464	Frank H. Langley.....	1103	100.00
1465	Mrs. Ada M. Bailey.....	1115	25.00
1466	George Loudon.....	281	100.00

Total..... \$12,700.00

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Albany, N.Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Delaware avenue.	Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.	Asheville, N.C.—J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main.	Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.	Atlantic City, N.J.—Jas. Neill, 7 Warren ter.	Austin, Tex.—J. Geggie, Box 182.	Baltimore, Md.—George Griffen.	Beaumont, Tex.—J. J. Slaymaker.	Birmingham, Ala.—R. E. L. Connolly, Box 55.	Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 390 Tremont st.; C. A. McDonald, 390 Tremont st.	Bramard, Minn.—M. J. Williams.	Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, Carpenters' Hall, 176 Fairfield ave.	Buffalo, N.Y.—Myles Walker, 54 Spruce st.	Cambridge, Mass.—Thomas Chisholm, 622 Massachusetts ave.	Charleston, S.C.—R. A. Williams, 82 Nassau.	Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View road.	Chicago, Ill.—A. W. Simpson, President, 502 Garden City Block; Assistants, Geo. Ratcliff and Fred Lemke, 502 Garden City Block; No. 1, W. G. Schardt, 503 Garden City Block and Wm. Loos, 40 Morgan Place; No. 10, J. McHenry, 3856 State st. (Room 1a); No. 58, Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 503 Garden City Block No. 181, T. F. Church, 336 W. Erie st.	Cincinnati, O.—Chas. House, 1318 Walnut st.	Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Otto Lade, 83 Prospect st.	Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1073 Atchison st.	Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.	Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.	Dayton, O.—F. H. Davis, 876 N. Main st.	Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storkel, 16 Roby st.	Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Floridast.	Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave. West.	East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glendon Place.	East St. Louis, Ill.—C. R. Palmer, 318 Missouri avenue.	Elizabeth, N.J.—John T. Cosgrove, 709 Elizabeth st.
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Elmira, N.Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeson, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839 Davis st.	Fort Worth, Tex.—M. H. Rhodes.	Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.	Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.	Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.	Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.	Jeffersonville, Ind.—Ed. Schuler, 720 Fulton.	Jersey City, N.J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Claremont ave.	Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st. Carl A. Nelson, 4216 Euclid ave.	Leavenworth, Kan.—C. F. M. Dewese, 425 Shawnee st.	Louisville, Ky.—J. Meyer, 1101 Ash st.	Lockport, N.Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.	Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Block.	Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.	Memphis, Tenn.—J. T. Hall, 355 2d st.	Milwaukee, Wis.—W. Teichert, 6th and Chestnut sts.	Minneapolis, Minn.—L. U. 7, F. D. Furlong, 2106 25th ave., North.	Montclair, N.J.—S. Botterill.	Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 850 a Sanguinet.	Nashville, Tenn.—J. R. Turbeville, 17th and Shelby ave.	Newark, N.J.—C. C. Maull, 147 N. 11th st.; F. F. Kunz, 1247 Springfield av., Irvington.	Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowlers st., Newtonville.	New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.	New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.	New York City (Brooklyn)—R. Beatty, 33 Dean st.; H. Erickson, 288 Degraw st.	New York City (Bronx)—C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.	New York City (Manhattan)—T. C. Walsh, 2329 Bassford ave., Bronx, W. S.; Robert Thompson, 77 W. 95th st.; Louis Hecht, 240 E. 80th st., East Side. (Shops)—Geo. J. Bohnen, 1636 2d ave. (Stairbuilders)—Emil Haar, 816 E. 134th st.	New York City (Queen's Borough)—Phillip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.; E. F. Class, Boulevard, cor. Hummels ave., Rockaway Beach.	Niagara Falls—Wm. H. English, 238 3d st.	Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.	Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.	Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st.	Oklahoma, O. T.—C. E. Cooper, 220-222 Broadway.	Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.	Paterson, N.J.—Fred. Swift, Helvetia Hall.	Peoria, Ill.—F. M. Ralsch, 216 Main st.	Philadelphia, Pa.—Jos. A. Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; M. Costello, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; J. J. Keely (Cabinet Shops and Mills) N. E. cor. Broad and Race.	Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.	Pittsburgh, Pa.—N. F. Storm, 6637 Rousin ave., E. E.	Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Blenis.	Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.	Providence, R.I.—T. F. Kearney, 96 Mathewson st.	Roanoke, Va.—T. H. Pettus, 424 5th st., S.E.	Rochester, N.Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.	Rock Island, Ill.—J. J. Ford, Room 14, Buford Building.	Salt Lake City—R. B. Curry, 233 S. 7th West.	San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.	Savannah, Ga.—B. F. Smith.	Schenectady, N.Y.—A. F. Wiley, P.O. Box 1030.	Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.	Shreveport, La.—Jas. Cannon, 321 Caddo st.	St. Louis, Mo.—A. A. McFarland, 1306 Olive st.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Wm. Hayes, 1618 Hogan st.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.	St. Paul, Minn.—J. B. Morrison, 151 Martin.	Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.	Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.	Springfield, Mass.—G. W. Bruce, 30 Quincey st.	Superior, Minn.—G. A. Hunter, 1727 Logan ave., West Superior.	Syracuse, N.Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.	Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm avenue.	Toledo, O.—H. O. Shewell, 1024 Madeleine st.	Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.	Trenton, N.J.—T. Ford, 505 Hamilton ave.	Troy, N.Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.	Washington, D.C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6, Warder Bldg.	Waterbury, Conn.—Stephen A. Dudley, Box 680.	Wilkesbarre, Pa.—D. F. Grover, 219 N. River.	Worcester, Mass.—Jos. Marc-Aurille, 14 Fairmount ave.	Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott st.	Yonkers, N.Y.—Wm. Wyatt, 379 Ashburton avenue.
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It may be that man is allowed the pursuit of happiness. But, in many instances, the "pursuit" is about all that is allowed him.

General Executive Board Proceedings

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9.]

of Philadelphia, Pa., drawing an interest of two per cent. and subject to sight draft.

Decided further that all money in excess of \$50,000 deposited in Penn National Bank, of Philadelphia, be withdrawn and \$20,000 of this amount be deposited in the Capital National Bank, of Indianapolis, as a silent account drawing two per cent. interest. The remaining amount to be deposited in same bank with active account.

The G. E. B. decides to instruct G. S. to secure lease for rooms—Nos. 501 to 509—in Stevenson Building, expiring January 1, 1905, and to secure rooms Nos. 506 and 508 when possible.

In appeal of George Gibbins, printer, Philadelphia, G. E. B. decides to instruct G. S. to refuse payment of bill for printing suppressed September, 1901, issue of CARPENTER.

Appeal of L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., from decision of G. S. in death claim of W. J. Halley. Appeal denied and G. S. sustained.

JANUARY 19th.

Quarterly report of G. P. received and filed.

Appeal of L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., from decision of G. P. in the case of H. L. Hicks and others. The Board reverses the decision of the G. P. on the ground that he had taken into consideration new evidence pertaining to the case which had not been presented to the L. U., and sustains the latter.

Application of New Rochelle, N. Y., D. C. for financial assistance in liquidating an indebtedness incurred during a lock-out. The G. E. B. appropriates the sum of \$300 to be divided among the Local Unions under the jurisdiction of the D. C. in proportion to their membership.

Appeal of A. F. Davis of L. U. 73, St. Louis, from decision of G. P. in appeal against an action of St. Louis D. C. in imposing a fine on appellant. The Board denies the appeal and sustains the G. P.

Appeal of E. Heidt and Geo. Schweitzer of L. U. 497, Manhattan, N. Y., from a decision of the G. P. in regard to sick benefit claims. Appeal denied and G. P. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 227, Philadelphia, from decision of G. P. in their appeal against the action of the Philadelphia D. C. in reference to floor-layers. The Board denies appeal and sustains G. P.

Application of L. U. 224, Jacksonville, Fla., for financial assistance. The sum of \$118.85 is appropriated in accordance with the decision of the Atlanta Convention.

Appeal of F. Hollinger of L. U. 247, Brooklyn, N. Y., from decision of the G. P. in case of appellant versus Manhattan D. C. relative to an alleged violation of trade rules. The Board, finding that sufficient evidence had not been produced to warrant the action taken by Manhattan D. C., reverses the decision of the G. P. and sustains appellant.

Appeal of Jacksonville, Fla., D. C. from decision of G. P. in refusing to grant dispensation of Constitution. The Board denies the appeal and sustains G. P.

The report of the G. P. is taken up, discussed and concurred in.

Application of L. U. 726, Yonkers, N. Y., for reimbursement of legal expenses incurred in Louis Kennedy death claim case. The G. E. B. decides to pay the bill and appropriates \$506.26.

JANUARY 20th.

Appeal of Albert Butcher of Brooklyn, N. Y., from decision of G. P. relative to fine imposed on appellant by Manhattan D. C. Appeal denied and G. P. sustained.

Application of L. U. 77, Portchester, N. Y., for permission to place lumber dealers of that locality on the unfair list. Bro. Sullivan of the Board is instructed to investigate this matter and report to the G. P.

Application of Jacksonville, Fla., D. C. for permission to issue a circular to Local Unions asking for financial assistance in building a Labor Temple in that city. Permission not granted.

Application of Local Union 44, Pittsfield, Mass., for financial assistance to reimburse members involved in their lock-out. Assistance not granted and G. S. instructed to send letter of explanation to Local Union.

Appeal of L. U. 59, Saginaw, Mich., from decision of the G. P. in controversy between L. U. 59 and L. U. 334, Saginaw. Appeal denied and G. P. sustained.

Appeals of L. U. 36, Oakland, Cal., and A. B. Krueger from decision of the G. P. in the cases of F. F. Frickstand. Appeals denied and G. P. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., from decision of the G. P. relative to a fine imposed upon Wm. Yapt. The G. E. B. decides that the matter shall be referred back to the G. P., who shall reconsider the case and render a decision on its merits.

Charges of L. U. 478, Bronx Borough, N. Y., against L. U. 97, New Britain, Conn., for

issuing a circular early in 1902 tending to cause dissatisfaction and disruption in the ranks of the U. B.

The G. E. B. passed the following resolution:

"After the discovery of the shortage in the accounts of General Secretary-Treasurer P. J. McGuire and the appointment of Frank Duffy as G. S. T. to succeed him, the affairs of the General Office were in the utmost confusion and embarrassment. The whole matter has been adjusted by the Atlanta Convention, and in our opinion the U. B. is in a prosperous condition, and the affairs of the General Office are conducted in an orderly and businesslike manner. The G. E. B. recommends that all Local Unions and members lay aside old grievances and work in harmony in the endeavor to make the U. B. the greatest labor organization on earth."

Application of L. U. 78, Troy, N. Y., for financial aid in a trade movement. The Board decides that the G. P. be requested to send an organizer to this locality and appropriates the sum of \$200 to be used at his discretion.

Communication from President Compers of the A. F. of L. in reference to application for charter of carpenters in San Juan, Porto Rico. The G. S. is instructed to reply and ask for further information.

Protest of Manhattan, N. Y., D. C. against appointing of committee to confer with the Am. Woodworkers. The Board decides that under present conditions and for the best interests of the U. B. the protest be not entertained.

The G. S. presents a statement regarding insurance of the General Office furniture to the amount of \$2,000, which is concurred in.

Application of L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Wis., for financial aid to reimburse members involved in a lock-out. Aid is refused and G. S. instructed to send a letter of explanation to the L. U.

Appeal of L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., from a decision of the G. S. relative to death claim of B. McDonald. The G. E. B. denies the appeal and sustains the G. S.

JANUARY 21st.

Appeal of L. U. 508, Marion, Ill., from decision of G. S. in death claim of Mrs. C. D. Page. Appeal denied and G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 168, Toledo, O., from decision of G. S. in death claim of Henry Jaeger. Appeal dismissed and G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 103, Louisville, Ky., from decision of G. S. in disability claim of Max Kersten. Appeal dismissed and G. S. sustained.

Applications of L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.; 79, New Haven, Conn.; 396, Newport News, Va.; 77, Portchester, N. Y.; 183, Peoria, Ill.; 196, Greenwich, Conn., and Wyoming Valley, Pa., District Council, for sanction of trade movement and financial assistance. Sanction is granted and question of rendering financial aid laid over for the April session.

Application of L. U. 38, St. Catharine, Ont., Can., for sanction of trade movement to take place prior to April 14th. Time of movement conflicting with Sec. 133 of General Constitution, sanction is refused.

Appeal of L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., from decision of G. P. in the case of appellants vs. L. U. 848, Weymouth, relative to a question of jurisdiction. The Board decides to sustain the G. P. and recommends that Bro. Sullivan be deputized to the scene of the trouble to adjust the matter.

Request of L. U. 543, Auburn, N. Y., for permission to send out an appeal for financial aid for a blind member. Request not complied with.

JANUARY 22d.

Dispensation from further attendance of the G. E. B. meetings is granted Bro. Wellman, he being compelled to return home on account of sickness in his family.

The question of the printing of the official journal is discussed at length, and the G. S. is instructed to enter into a contract with the printer for a twenty-page journal. This contract is submitted later on and approved.

The auditing of the books and accounts of the General Office is entered into and continued for the balance of the session.

JANUARY 23d.

The auditing of accounts is continued and occupies the entire sessions of January 23d, 24th, 26th and 27th.

JANUARY 28th.

The committee sent to Washington by order of the G. E. B. to confer with the Executive Board of the A. F. of L. submits its report which is accepted and placed on file.

Appeal of D. C., Brooklyn Borough, N. Y., from decision of G. P. relative to strike pay claimed from appellants by L. U. 381, Brooklyn. Appeal is dismissed and G. P. sustained.

The Board instructs the G. S. to communicate with several audit companies with a view of securing the services of a reliable expert accountant.

The G. E. B. decides to send the following order to the Penn National Bank of Philadelphia:

You are hereby notified that none of the funds deposited in your bank to the account of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America can be withdrawn without the consent of the majority of the members of our General Executive Board.

In addition it is necessary that the signatures of the General President, the General Secretary and the General Treasurer be attached to any order withdrawing the funds, or any part of same, deposited in your bank.

General Executive Board,

HENRY MEYER, Chairman.

A. D. POST, Secretary.

J. P. OGLETREE.

JOSEPH AINEY.

T. J. SULLIVAN.

WESLEY WORKMAN.

CHARLES WELLMAN.

Appeal of D. C., Manhattan Borough, N. Y., from decision of G. P. in Lambert case. Appeal is dismissed and G. P. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., from decision of G. S. in death claim of John Markes. The Board denies appeal and sustains G. S.

JANUARY 29th.

The auditing of the accounts of the General Office is continued and completed.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Cash on hand June 30, 1902	\$113,358 25
Receipts for July	26,461 65
" August	26,503 74
" September	25,421 32
" October	29,859 91
" November	29,279 95
Sept. Protested check replaced by L. U.	13 50
Oct. Protested check replaced by L. U. 355	35 00
Oct. Protested check replaced by L. U. 492	76 60
	\$251,004 92

Expenses July	\$22,431 78
" August	34,452 15
" September	23,696 32
" October	30,582 91
" November	17,872 50
	119,025 66

Balance on hand November 30, 1902	\$131,979 26
Third Nat. Bank	\$40,000 00
Penn Nat. Bank	91,939 71
In hands of G. Treas.	39 55
	\$131,979 26

Adjournment. A. D. POST, Sec. G. E. B.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY, G. S.

Who Can Locate Him?

Edward Galt, a member of Local Union 473, Manhattan, N. Y., disappeared from home on February 17th, and his family can find no trace of him. He is about 27 years of age, 5 ft. 8 in. in height, smooth shaved, of dark complexion, and weighs about 140 pounds. Members or readers cognizant of the present whereabouts of Edward Galt will please be kind enough to communicate with the General Office.

Rejection of Candidate

Howard Esterly has been rejected as a candidate by Local Union 492, Reading, Pa., three times in succession.

The Difference

Tennyson could take a worthless sheet of paper, write a poem on it and make it worth \$65,000—that's genius.

Vanderbilt can write a few words on a sheet of paper and make it worth \$5,000,000—that's capital.

The United States can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and stamp upon it an "Eagle Bird" and make it worth \$20—that's money.

A mechanic can take material worth \$5 and make it into watch springs worth \$1,000—that's skill.

A merchant can take an article worth 75 cents and sell it for \$1—that's business.

A lady can purchase a 75 cent hat, but she prefers one for \$27—that's foolishness.

A ditch digger works ten hours a day and handles several tons of earth for \$3—that's labor.

The writer of this could put his name to a check for \$50,000,000, but it would not be worth a continental—that's rough.



Agents for THE CARPENTER

ALABAMA

- 376 Anniston—W. R. McKinney, Box 213.
 870 Adamsville—L. Smith.
 454 Bessemer—R. B. Howard, Box 435.
 Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, Robert E. L. Connolly, Box 55.
 75 Birmingham—H. S. True, Box 55.
 722 " —C. J. Knowlton, Box 597.
 1010 " —(Mill) W. J. Button, 530 S. 20th.
 452 Brookside—Wallace Wall.
 372 Brighton—C. L. Farley.
 1316 Demopolis—(Col.) James Allen.
 296 Ensley—J. I. Grosjean, Box 212.
 615 Pratt City—L. A. Wilson.
 666 Wylam—E. Turman.
 670 Blockton—James H. Deason, Box 239.
 271 Gadsden—J. P. Garrett.
 1375 " —J. B. Wampler.
 839 Jasper—J. M. Murphy.
 312 Montgomery—J. T. Musslewhite, 11 Rutledge st., Highland Park.
 353 " —(Col.) C. H. Thorn.
 Mobile—Secretary of District Council, W. E. Morton.
 89 " —C. G. Hutchinson, 107 S. Hamilton st.
 1053 " —S. R. McKee, 208 Canal st.
 92 " —(Col.) Mack Senar, 260 Kennedy.
 1118 " —W. P. Gladdin, St. Meda 2 E. Monday.
 410 Selma—(Col.) H. L. Womock, 303 Duke st.
 1007 Sheffield—Ward Parker.

ARIZONA

- 857 Tucson—R. J. Hassell, 115 Pennington st.
 1416 Prescott—Frank Deary, 201 N. Alarcon st.

ARKANSAS

- 1232 Fort Smith—A. E. Bloomberg, 722 N. 11th
 1195 Hope—T. C. Crosnoe.
 891 Hot Springs—F. Lang, 2d and Ward ave.
 595 Jonesboro—M. D. Williams.
 690 Little Rock—Franz Zundel, 610 Spring st.
 1356 " —W. L. Terry, 1507 W. 3d st.
 366 Mena—J. F. Woody, Box 225.
 1117 Osceola—J. W. Brown.
 576 Pine Bluff—H. E. Monk, 703 W. 12th ave.
 675 " —(Col.) G. W. Broom, 911 W. 8th.
 1217 White Cliff—John Hill.

CALIFORNIA

- Alameda County—Secretary District Council, R. P. Scanlan, 1241 Broadway, Oakland.
 194 Alameda—G. Knepper, 1515 Sixth st.
 815 Hayward—W. T. Allen.
 36 Oakland—Chas. Jacobs, 1836 Grove st.
 550 " —(Mill) Charles Wallburg, 1625 Le Roy ave., Berkeley.
 743 Bakersfield—Geo. Hudson.
 642 East Yard Richmond—Geo. Weckwerth.
 1040 Eureka—G. F. Hill, 1735 6th st.
 701 Fresno—C. L. Davis, 428 O st.
 1043 Hanford—Chas. J. Hall, 320 W. 9th st.
 710 Long Beach—A. P. Nichols, Box 443.
 Los Angeles—Secretary District Council, J. H. Hughes, 708 E. 25th st.
 426 " —C. M. Stamm, 431 Ruth ave.
 332 " —F. C. Wheeler, 1539 W. 1st st.
 1347 " —A. J. Ingalls, 1017 Ingraham st.
 844 Los Gatos—Wm. F. Mason, Box 29.
 828 Menlo Park—Charles M. Weedon.
 668 Palo Alto—W. T. Hughes.
 1376 Oroville—J. V. Braden, Oroville, Butte Co.
 769 Pasadena—J. N. Lancoste, 582 Buckeye st.
 1414 Pomona—E. E. Bromley.
 981 Petaluma—James Butler, 1251 6th st.
 1343 Redlands—Frank Heap, 310 W. State st.
 235 Riverside—C. W. Brown, N. Orange st.
 586 Sacramento—C. C. Hall, 1317 Q st.
 925 Salinas—R. G. Mauldin.
 1415 Santa Anna—R. F. Foss.
 944 San Bernardino—Jos. Knadler, 671 9th st.
 810 San Diego—E. E. Hiatt, 708 Franklin ave.
 San Francisco—Secretary of Dist. Council, L. B. Regan, 927 Mission st.
 483 " Guy Lathrop, 915 1/2 Market st.
 304 " —(Ger.) W. J. J. 405 Ellsworth st.
 616 " —(Stair) E. B. Dwyer, 854 Polson.
 1082 " —Frank Stradling, 915 1/2 Market.
 22 " —N. E. Wandell, 927 Mission st.
 95 " —Peter Means, Apollo Hall, 810 Pacific ave.
 423 " —J. G. Fallon, 331 Duncan st.
 766 " —(Mill) C. A. Kinnear, 3317 Army.
 316 San Jose—W. Reinhold, 490 N. 8th st.
 262 " —(Mill) G. W. Coneable, Box 313, Santa Clara.
 162 San Mateo—L. Huyck.
 1400 San Monica—V. H. Rowland, Ocean Park.
 1140 San Pedro—Robert Allbright.
 35 San Rafael—Wm. Barber, Box 194.
 1062 Santa Barbara—W. S. Coleman, 319 W. Ortega st.
 829 Santa Cruz—A. F. Convey, 375 Ocean st.
 751 Santa Rosa—J. Stevens, Box 83.
 266 Stockton—J. D. Finney, 322 W. Oak st.
 1295 Toulumne—W. Cole.
 180 Vallejo—Harry Chance, 1302 Colusa st.
 771 Watsonville—R. E. Woodworth.

CANADA

- 1204 Brandon, Man.—Wm. Tench.
 498 Brantford, Ont.—Chas. Wilmont, Box 596.
 799 Brockville Ont.—E. Parcelow, Box 200.
 1055 Calgary Alberta—J. C. Boyd.
 933 Charlottetown, P.E.I.—H. Corcoran, Bx. 89.
 1006 Chatham, Ont.—James Leak.
 1325 Edmonton Alberta—R. L. Haskell.
 796 Fernie, B. C.—Walter Martin, Box 106.
 1012 Frank—J. McDonald, Box 18, Frank, Alberta.
 1216 Galt, Ont.—H. Taylor, McNaughton st.
 529 Greenwood, B. C.—W. J. Kirkwood, Box 121.

663 Guelph, Ont.—Geo. A. Scroggie, 105 London road.
83 Halifax, N.S.—Robert Hemming, Chebucto road, Leahyville.
18 Hamilton, Ont.—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
249 Kingston, Ont.—W. J. Veale, Frontinac st.
1240 Lindsay, Ont.—R. Patterson, 46 Bertie st.
817 Midland, Ont.—J. L. Beaudoin.
71 Moncton, N.B.—Fred Brown, High st.
134 Montreal, Quebec—(Fr.) J. Bayard, 523 Sanguinet st.
1084 " —Ludger Clement, 364 Logan st.
1127 " —(Mill) J. F. Milot, 702a Sanguinet st.
1244 " —Jesse Lodge, 186 Ryde st.
524 Nelson, B.C.—Edward Kilby, Box 202.
713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—C. J. Webber, Box 392.
674 Ottawa, Ont.—W. McDonald, 214 Nicholas.
672 Peterboro, Ont.—R. Ritchie, Box 750.
618 Phoenix, B.C.—Dan. Biner, Box 121.
1168 Port Colbourne, Ont.—O. F. Minor, Humbestone.
730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) J. O. Dugal, 187 Dorchester.
1301 Sarnia, Ont.—Henry J. Simmerman, Box 665.
1169 Sault Ste. Marie—Andrew Brown, Box 507.
1152 Smith's Falls, Ont.—C. McDonald, Box 367.
761 Sorel, Quebec—Adelard Levigny, Box 527.
38 St. Catharines, Ont.—C. O. Malley, Box 193.
108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, Box 413.
919 St. John, N.B.—John A. Miller, 176 Douglass ave.
1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—A. Menard, Jacques Cartier st.
560 Stratford, Ont.—C. J. Cummings, Box 254.
563 Sydney, N.S.—G. C. McGlashan.
27 Toronto, Ont.—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
1320 Truro, N.S.—J. D. McKay, Brunswick st.
617 Vancouver, B.C.—Jno. McLeod, 658 Howe.
553 Waterloo, Ont.—Peter Jacobs, Wellington st., Berlin, Ont.
969 Welland, Ont.—Wm. Spencer.
689 Windsor, Ont.—C. Hall, 71 1st st., Walkerville.
343 Winnipeg, Man.—W. Dakim, 122 June st.
1201 Woodstock, Ont.—C. Garbett.

COLORADO

264 Boulder—F. J. Anderson, 735 Walnut st.
489 Canon City—E. E. McKinnon, 615 Harrison st.
417 Colorado City—E. Martin, Box 761.
515 Colorado Springs—D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.
Cripple Creek—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Sanderson, Box 304, Victor.
547 " —W. M. Teeter, Box 623.
55 Denver—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
475 Florence—J. H. Chorman, Box 442.
1340 Fort Collins—W. Golden, 301 S. Sherwood.
1396 Golden—P. O. Unger.
244 Grand Junction—F. M. Dehl, 317 S. 6th st.
850 Leadville—E. E. Kirchoff, 213 E. 3d st.
1394 Longmont—C. O. Porter.
681 Loveland—Geo. W. Wagner, Box 182.
362 Pueblo—M. L. Todd, 2514 3d ave.
321 Salida—C. B. Holland.
1257 Silverton—J. W. Bunker, Box 104.
267 Telluride—R. M. Dutton.
1173 Trinidad—J. H. Roberts, 536 Park st.
584 Victor—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT

115 Bridgeport—M. L. Kane, 158 George st.
952 Bristol—C. H. Peck, 323 Summer st.
927 Danbury—M. L. Barber, 11 Lake ave.
127 Derby—Geo. A. Lewis, Sr., 235 Main st.
647 Fairfield—Henry Williams, Box 65.
196 Greenwich—F. K. Herbert, 25 Davenport avenue.
43 Hartford—G. E. Miskill, 237 Lawrence.
920 Meriden—H. E. Tracy, 58 Charles st.
1229 Mystic—C. F. Kemble, Box 274.
804 Naugatuck—H. W. Wells.
97 New Britain—E. V. Morse.
79 New Haven—J. F. Plunkett, 19 Arch st.
133 New London—Wm. Gunn, Jr., Crystal av.
1172 " —Den. E. Gallagher, 61 Crystal av.
1005 New Milford—E. Howland, Wellsville ave.
137 Norwich—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central av.
746 Norwalk—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 74.
818 Putnam—Geo. A. Youngs, 15 Centre st.
1119 Ridgefield—F. J. Walker.
757 South Manchester—J. McCarty, 74 Olcott.
210 Stamford—J. F. Flynn, 106 W. Broad st.
234 Thompsonville—Thos. McCarroll, Box 166.
216 Torrington—C. Arnold, 113 Migeon ave.
1341 Unionville—Arthur Graham.
260 Waterbury—N. J. Engelke, 31 Meadow st.
825 Willimantic—Geo. Taft, 155 Main st.
883 Winsted—J. A. Dean, 92 Ridge st.

DELAWARE

422 Dover—Oliver C. Hayes.
626 Wilmington—H. S. Lynch, 1208 Dupont st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington—Secretary Dist. Council, W. W. Winfren, 1421 Md. av., N.E.
190 " —F. J. Nieldomski, 358 N. St., S.W.
884 " —R. M. Clift, 612 I. St., N.W.
1103 " —(Mill) L. C. Golladay, 1254 Concord, Brookland, D. C.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville—Secretary District Council, C. W. Crabb, 440 Oak st.
224 " —(Col.) C. P. Davis, Box 90.
605 " —A. C. MacNeill, 509 W. Adams st.
627 " —J. H. Balster, 1516 Florida av.
655 Key West—N. P. Nelson, 1018 Olivia st.
1137 " —A. E. Kelly, 825 Virginia st.
993 Miami—William G. Coats, Box 141.
74 Pensacola—John D. Rendall, 4 W. Chase.
107 " —(Col.) W. H. Walls, 102 S. Tarra-gona st.
864 St. Augustine—Jens. Jensen, 63 Hypolita.
1421 " —M. Nelson, 48 Charlotte.
531 St. Petersburg—M. Morse.
420 Tampa—(Colored) A. E. Vearance, 23 Coustads street.
696 " —P. Pimbley, Box 111.
819 West Palm Beach—W. E. Glenn, Box 227.

GEORGIA

1370 Albany—W. A. Bell, 72 Washington st.
1360 Americus—H. C. Bell, 317 Hampton st.

Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, Vincent N. Ridgely, 12 Orme st.
317 " —(Cars) H. Morgan, 117 McAfee.
329 " —John Chambers, 47 Plum st.
439 " —T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.
542 " —J. O. Alexander, 124 Oakland ave.
1293 " —(Col.) L. P. Latimer, 169 Howell.
1391 " —(Cabinet Makers) J. T. Newborn, 138 Rockwell st.
283 Augusta—A. Lang, Sav. rd. and 12th st.
1228 " —(Col.) J. A. Demps, 30 Sherman st.
1068 Bainbridge—R. W. Smith.
527 Brunswick—(Col.) J. M. Pitts, 714 S. Lee.
865 " —Walter Girvin, 1120 S. Amherst st.
313 Columbus—A. S. T. Jamison, 9 19th st.
535 Dalton—J. A. Williams, Box 334.
793 Gainesville—W. J. Wane.
Macon—Sec. of Dist. Council, W. Lewis.
144 " —G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
326 " —(Col.) A. D. Jackson, 136 Jackson st.
654 " —O. C. Morgan, 617 Adams st.
1390 Newman—J. C. Taylor.
411 Rome—T. Johnson, 213 W. Fifth st.
Savannah—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Anderson, 625 Cemetery st.
256 " —W. W. Smith, Box 251.
318 " —(Col.) G. G. Green, 1311 Montgomery st.
261 Valdosta—J. B. Lyons, 519 Jackson st.
1389 " —(Col.) J. W. Dowdy, 302 Wies-enbaker Lane.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

745 Honolulu—S. K. Nawaa, Box 611.

IDAHO

398 Lewiston—J. L. Barham, Box 193.
635 Boise City—G. E. Dye, 214 N. 13th st.
220 Wallace—H. K. Helbstad.
1042 Weiser—A. W. McCully, Box 37.

ILLINOIS

377 Alton—Chas. E. Grace, 1114 E. 3d st.
788 Anna—S. F. Eaves.
1184 Auburn—F. O. Lorton.
916 Aurora—Geo. Baxter, 51 Wilder st.
1248 Batavia—Milo Miller, 151 Spring st.
741 Beardstown—Geo. Hegener.
433 Belleville—Theo. J. Kaufhold, 26 Harding Lane.
975 Benton—J. H. Mundell.
63 Bloomington—J. H. Roder, 602 N. Center.
894 Cairo—T. A. Mansfield, 3605 Washington ave.
939 Campbell Hill (Jackson Co.)—H. Huffman master.
293 Canton—J. H. Ellis, 564 E. Ash st.
841 Carbondale—S. M. McGuire, 318 E. Oak st.
737 Carlinville—Jos. Boente.
1081 Carlyle—W. Crause.
588 Cartersville—R. J. Peterson.
367 Centralia—J. F. Adcock, 846 Morrison st.
41 Champaign—J. J. Shook, 310 Wheaton av.
518 Charleston—F. Huffman, 4 State st.
Chicago—Secretary of District Council, K. G. Torkelson, 502 Garden City Block, 56 Fifth ave.
1 " —W. G. Schardt, 56 Fifth ave., Room 503.
10 " —J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13 " —Frank Pieters, 425 W. Park ave.
21 " —(French) P. Hudon, 207 E. Center ave.
54 " —(Boh.) V. Zitek, 1301 S. 41st av.
58 " —Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
62 " —(Englewood) J. A. Julien, 5750 Carpenter st.
70 " —(Brighton Park) P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
80 " —(Moreland) Henry Bowmaster, 8 Franklin st., Oak Park, Ill.
141 " —(Grand Crossing) J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
181 " —Jens Jensen, 713 W. North ave.
199 " —(South Chicago) J. C. Grantham, 8023 Escanaba ave., Chicago.
242 " —(Ger.) C. Streit, 5620 Emerald av.
416 " —C. H. Wagner, 364 Washburn av.
419 " —(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 466 Hastings st.
434 " —(Kensington) (Fr.) F. Gagnan, 1362 75th st.
504 " —(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 59 Edgmont avenue.
521 " —(Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 745 W Division st.
272 Chicago Heights—W. E. Howard, 1914 Chicago road.
869 Chilliocothe—W. B. Steiner.
1418 Clinton—R. M. Arnold, West White st.
204 Coffee—W. H. Snyder.
295 Collinsville—M. J. Dooner.
1191 Coletville—Elmer Garvin.
1106 Creal Springs—J. T. Guley.
269 Danville—C. H. Wilson, 714 N. Walnut st.
742 Decatur—C. C. Merris, 784 N. Monroe.
965 DeKalb—John Halsne, 41 Pine st.
1121 De Soto—L. S. Winter, Box 114.
928 Divernon—J. C. Wall, Box 141.
790 Dixon—R. McMaster, 610 Spruce st.
510 Duquoin—A. L. Gothard.
East St. Louis—Sec. District Council, C. R. Palmer, 318 Missouri ave.
169 " —E. Wendling, 512 Illinois ave.
697 " —(Stairs and Mill) H. J. Shircliff, 614 Josephine ave.
903 " —D. Grines, Ronshow place.
378 Edwardsville—F. B. Dietz, Box 311.
363 Elgin—Wm. A. Underhill, 358 Bent st.
1048 Fairbury—E. H. Bastian.
480 Freeburg—Otto Rickert.
719 Freeport—H. H. Hincine, Douglas ave.
1087 Galena—F. G. Eggleston, Box 654.
360 Galesburg—Ed. Chelstrand, 1474 N. Seminary st.
1290 Geneseo—Oscar Boom.
1234 Girard—T. W. Starkay.
178 Goreville—L. J. Albright.
669 Harrisburg—Isaac M. Allen, Box 282.
805 Havana—John Dwyer.
581 Herrin—A. E. Spence.
461 Highwood—Jos. Severson, Box 83.
904 Jacksonville—J. W. Robinson, 134 Richards st.
174 Joliet—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
1029 Johnston—S. A. Hyre, Lake Creek, Ill.
496 Kankakee—B. C. Hutton, Box 157.
154 Kewanee—F. Johnson, 700 E. 4th st.
1066 Kinmundy—John W. Allen.
250 Lake Forest—W. B. Russell, Box 47.
336 La Salle—W. E. Timmons, 736 Wright st.
568 Lincoln—F. Dalzell, Chicago and Tremont.
505 Litchfield—Geo. C. Fellner, 820 Chestnut.
633 Madison—J. M. Richie, Granite City, Box 353.

508 Marion—Frank Woodside.
789 Marissa—A. F. Jensen.
1037 Marseilles—E. E. Covell.
765 Mascoutah—Edmund Hoerd, Box 43.
347 Mattoon—W. W. Walker, 1819 Grant av.
1296 Mendota—J. B. Phelps, 210 Meridian st.
803 Metropolis—B. P. D. Schroder, Box 229.
241 Moline—J. C. Fullmer, Box 267.
1265 Monmouth—A. A. Lawry.
1161 Morris—Noble Holmes, Box 424.
1188 Mt. Carmel—A. Schuckers, Box 612.
280 Mt. Olive—K. Beyer.
999 Mt. Vernon—A. E. Frost, 404 E. Harrison.
604 Murphyboro—J. Weingarth, 527 N. 9th st.
671 New Baden—Julius Hummel, Box 53.
582 Odin—C. B. Vandercook.
1192 Oglesby—Robert Pryde.
661 Ottawa—J. D. Geary, 216 Delean st.
1211 Palmyra—John Hunt, Box 49.
648 Pana—W. L. Wright, 702 S. Spruce st.
1334 Paris—W. A. Thompson, 309 Kimble st.
644 Pekin—F. P. Heffenstein, 1014 Henrietta.
183 Peoria—W. E. Miller, 1030 N. Monroe st.
733 Percy—W. C. Fisk.
195 Peru—Dave George, Box 51.
1056 Pinckneyville—J. Funk.
728 Pontiac—L. McCombs, 416 W. Moulton.
189 Quincy—F. W. Buscher, 1025 Madison.
792 Rockford—I. W. Tuthill, 330 Penfield Pl.
166 Rock Island—A. Johnson, 917 11th av.
798 Salem—S. M. Pratz, Box 302.
1299 Seatonville—V. H. Weisenburger, Ladd, Ill.
1083 St. Charles—Peter Ray.
479 Sparta—H. C. Pillars, Box 326.
16 Springfield—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand ave.
631 Spring Valley—D. F. Dilts, Box 621.
156 Staunton—C. F. Kruse.
695 Sterling—Charles Uhl.
495 Streator—Ed. Kraske, 1004 S. Bloomington st.
1250 Tamaroa—Sam Harris.
748 Taylorville—Terry Rope.
807 Toluca—S. L. Wells, Box 21.
1026 Urbana—G. S. Heffley.
1338 Utica—Sam. B. Schmieding.
1163 Virden—Fred G. Becker.
448 Waukegan—G. Williams, 1209 Washington st.
1193 West Frankfort—S. W. Parrish, Frankfort.
418 Witt—Samuel Kessinger, Box 45.

INDIANA

477 Alexandria—Clarence Noble.
352 Anderson—W. E. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
1380 Bedford—J. W. Boyce.
1308 Bluffton—W. P. McConnell, 530 E. Cherry.
694 Boonville—W. T. Kelly.
431 Brazil—H. Hays, 603 1st st.
488 Clinton—Edward Oxford.
1155 Columbus—A. B. Morton, E. Columbus.
1355 Crawfordsville—A. B. West, 307 W. Main.
946 Decatur—J. A. Moore.
998 Dugger—Richard Shepler, Box 25.
1110 East Chicago—P. Kansfield.
565 Elkhart—Geo. Pimbley, 410 N. 2d st.
652 Elwood—Hugh Moore, 2501 S. A. st.
90 Evansville—S. A. Stork, 920 E. Illinois st.
232 Ft. Wayne—L. Delegrange, 3531 Piqua av.
1402 Franklin—Wm. Jenkins, 981 W. Jefferson.
859 French Lick—J. B. Hawk.
1350 Garrett—E. C. Brown.
160 Gas City—I. W. Lucas, Box 26, Jonesboro.
908 Goshen—M. C. Ulery, 108 Olive st.
1430 Greensburg—James Douglas.
599 Hammond—W. W. Dicks, 632 Hoffman st.
213 Hartford City—C. A. Brown, Box 657.
1429 Huntington—Martin Ertle, 162 Poplar.
Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, M. H. Evans, 704 W. 11th.
60 " —(Ger.) Wm. Hoff, 908 Sanders st.
281 " —J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
549 " —(Stairs) W. L. Evans, 516 Bright.
1317 Indiana Harbor—E. C. Brown.
909 Jasonville—Chas. H. Edmondson.
533 Jeffersonville—Louis Miller.
1275 Kendallville—S. E. Carter.
734 Kokomo—M. R. McBeth, 113 S. Union st.
215 Lafayette—J. McKinley, 511 Wall st.
487 Linton—W. S. Pates.
808 Logansport—W. J. French, Box 491.
365 Marion—L. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman.
1221 Matthews—H. O. Chamberlain.
1238 Michigan City—E. T. Hill, 218 Pine st.
592 Muncie—D. M. Winters, 535 Sharkey st.
436 New Albany—Geo. W. Lemmon, 203 W. Spring st.
445 New Castle—L. Pennell, 221 S. 24th st.
1196 Oakland City—G. R. Thurman.
932 Peru—John W. Taylor, 565 W. 3d st.
1367 " —(Mill) J. Dreher, 158 E. 8th st.
619 Petersburg—W. D. Goad.
935 Princeton—J. T. Davidson, 328 Seminary st.
912 Richmond—O. A. Lauck, 417 S. 9th st.
413 Rushville—W. Wollung, 340 Jackson st.
806 South Bend—W. H. Stahly, 159 Penn'a av.
1304 Spencer—W. M. Crist, Box 327.
706 Sullivan—R. E. Rice.
205 Terre Haute—A. E. Saltzman, 1709 Poplar.
358 Tipton—F. M. Roode.
1357 Valparaiso—D. L. Mathews, 93 Franklin.
658 Vincennes—E. Yenowine, 6th & Browlette.
812 " —F. Conley, 605 Portland ave.
598 Wabash—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll.
1337 Warsaw—W. L. Stewart, Box 747.
1076 Washington—James Ramsey, Jr.
1038 Winslow—E. Gladdish.

INDIAN TERRITORY

1028 Ardmore—Albert Harris.
1359 Bokchito—T. J. Baker.
653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller.
1158 Coalgate—J. G. Roberts.
1199 Durant—L. F. Hearty, Box 731.
1092 Haleyville—H. S. Harding, Box 94.
1417 Hugo—J. E. Stanford.
1072 Muskogee—Robert E. Dorsey, Box 314.
986 South McAlester—C. W. Barton, S. McAlester.
1276 Wilberton—A. McMurty, Box 212.

IOWA

315 Boone—Theo. Johnson, 323 16th st.
534 Burlington—Theo. Lehmann, 1311 N. Oak.
308 Cedar Rapids—M. Carpenter, 339 4th ave., W.
597 Centerville—G. W. Jones, Box 87.
772 Clinton—M. Hansen, 250 Peck ave.
1142 Colfax—Arthur C. Cox.
611 Corydon—W. P. Alfred, Jr.
364 Council Bluffs—F. H. Stover, 1124 S. 6th.
634 Creston—John Harshaw, 710 W. Spencer.
Davenport—Sec. District Council, Chas. Adrian, 1418 Liberty st.
554 " —W. Peterson, 528 W. 2d st.
1272 " —W. H. Hitchcock, 1034 E. 14th.
106 Des Moines—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.
425 " —(Mill) E. Johnson, 606 S. E. 4th st.

678 Dubuque—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284 Fort Dodge—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
514 Hiteam—Lucius Oaks, Box 213.
1260 Iowa City—Jos. A. Poor, 210 N. Gilbert.
523 Keokuk—H. L. Breitenstein, 1522 Bank.
1171 Marion—S. M. Wiley, Box 836.
1112 Marshalltown—F. Nicholson, 1006 W. Boone st.
1247 Mason City—Tom Hodges, 210 S. Jackson ave.
1069 Muscatine—R. K. Rowland, Monroe st.
1213 Mystic—B. F. Taylor.
1116 Newton—W. Sparks.
1034 Oskaloosa—J. A. Harriman, 415 Bav. W.
767 Ottumwa—C. W. Cutler, 1215 West st.
879 Red Oak—J. A. Elwood, 111 S. 3d st.
948 Sioux City—C. M. Cook, 123 S. Iowa st.
552 Waterloo—W. C. Bickelberg, Cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS

253 Argentine—M. Murphy, Box 347.
753 Atchison—E. B. Harman, 711 Kansas av.
1205 Chanute—W. O. Thomas, 121 Kansas av.
1404 Cherryvale—Robert Woodbridge, E. 6th.
1212 Coffeyville—E. S. Harper, 509 E. 4th st.
1224 Emporia—W. E. Daniels, 1627 Merchant.
942 Fort Scott—Clarence Bell, 615 S. Wilson.
876 Frontenac—Sam Edgecomb.
1198 Independence—J. J. Konz.
123 Iola—C. O. Churchill, 507 E. Spruce st.
1342 Junction City—C. E. Turner.
138 Kansas City—G. Turner, 909 S. 13th st.
458 Lawrence—W. Dunn, 465 Locust st.
499 Leavenworth—G. McCaully, 217½ N. 5th.
1022 Parsons—W. King, 1918 Clark ave.
561 Pittsburg—W. Williamson, 307 W. Forrest.
1001 Scammon—Wm. Thompson, Box 43.
158 Topeka—R. M. Vanzant, Box 30.
1220 Wellington—L. Mosby, 499 N. Blaine st.
201 Wichita—W. E. Youngmeyer, 911 S Emporia ave.
1183 Winfield—Mr. Phillips.

KENTUCKY

472 Ashland—W. B. Pelphry.
684 Bardwell—T. B. Sandford.
725 Bowling Green—H. C. Cox.
641 Central City—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
712 Covington—C. Glattig, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785 " —J. Mautz, 138 Trevor st.
937 Fulton—J. H. Cullin.
851 Henderson—J. D. Nordgauer, 7 Julia st.
442 Hopkinsville—Jas. Western, 1006 E. 7th.
1218 Ludlow—James Glaser.
Louisville—Secretary of District Council, Mike Guelda, 1503 Hull st.
103 " —H. H. Martin, 638 E. Breckenridge st.
214 " —(Ger.) Jacob Schnieder, 915 East Chestnut st.
1369 " —Edward Stone.
1039 Marion—Sam. Hurst.
698 Newport—J. Sexton, 9th and Patterson.
809 Owensboro—J. Owen, 102 Woodford ave.
559 Paducah—W. Kirkpatrick, 402 S. 10th.
1352 Princeton—J. J. Jennings.
1017 Sturgis—B. R. Williams.

LOUISIANA

1147 Baton Rouge—J. Lyons, 211 15th st.
1225 " —W. Bangs, 113 Ferdinand st.
874 Jennings—T. J. Woodworth.
1057 Lake Charles—E. L. Prewett.
868 Monroe—E. W. Anderson, 710 Washington st.
758 " —(Col.) Wm. Barnes.
1251 New Iberia—Clarence French.
76 New Orleans—P. Duhrkap, 616 Cadiz st.
397 Ruston—Charles Russ.
Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
85 " —James Cannon, Box 261.
764 " —P. F. Hartel, 442 Maple st.
1279 " —D. D. Swindle, care People's Drug Store.

MAINE

914 Augusta—John F. Spaulding, Box 198.
621 Bangor—W. A. Crocker, 367 Essex st.
459 Bar Harbor—N. Cheney, 20 Holland ave.
1259 Gardner—G. A. Jaquith, 76 Spring st.
407 Lewiston—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
517 Portland—A. H. Parker, 254 Brackett.
1031 Madison—C. T. Miller.
1189 Rumford Falls—Edwin Brown.
787 Skowhegan—M. S. Adams.
348 Waterville—John S. Pressey.

MARYLAND

1126 Annapolis—H. S. Crawford, West st. ext'd.
Baltimore—Sec. District Council, Wm. R. Phillips, 917 Ryan st.
990 " —G. Hewing, 1030 N. Eden st.
29 " —Wm. Keenan, 728 Aisquith st.
44 " —(German) H. Bosse, 125 N. Montford ave.
1315 " —Lewis N. Bowen, 1833 N. Patterson Park av.
1358 " —H. Ripple, 541 N. Washington.
1024 Cumberland—W. S. Walton, 30½ N. Centre.
1378 Hagerstown—Elias H. Stouffer.
1351 Havre de Grace—John C. Baker.
1363 Salisbury—G. J. Meyers, 304 Wicomico.

MASSACHUSETTS

395 Adams—Geo. Rupprecht, 34 N. Sumner.
1298 Andover—Austin Poland.
1059 Athol—L. Bowen, 2018 Main st.
1307 Attleboro—Robt. Forbes, 41 Orange st.
Boston—Secretary District Council, J. E. Potts, 390 Tremont street.
33 " —D. H. Deegan, 1122 Dorchester avenue, Dorchester.
954 " —M. Umass, 113 Brighton st.
1096 " —(Floor Layers) A. H. Bowers, 79 Farquhar st., Roslindale.
1410 " —R. Krivier, 2097 Washington st., Roxbury.
889 Allston—G. R. England, 88 N. Beacon st., Brighton.
438 Brookline—James Keefe, 9 High st. Place.
441 Cambridge—Ira F. Bowlby, 367 Beacon st., Somerville.
1424 Charlestown—S. V. McNeil, 376 Maverick st., E. Boston.
443 Chelsea—P. S. Mulligan, 20 Poplar st.
386 Dorchester—J. Lent, 23 Harbor View st.
218 East Boston—C. M. Dempsey, 321 Parris.
780 Everett—W. A. MacDuff, 3 Bianchard av.
625 Malden—P. A. Leslie.
959 Mattapan—J. J. Orman, E. Mattapan.
1046 Bridgewater—John H. Toomey, Wall st.

624 Brockton—H. T. Blackwell, 16 Central sq.
858 Clinton—Omar Harvey, 55 Boynton st.
1123 Cohasset—Herbert K. Gott, Box 478.
892 Dedham—R. Carleton, 22 Church st.
1372 Easthampton—R. Parsons, East st.
1008 Falmouth—Wm. S. Parker.

223 Fall River—A. Sampson, 203 Horton st.
1305 "—(Fr.) Frank Moquin, 331 Ames.
778 Fitchburg—C. Patterson, 25 East st.
560 Framingham—E. F. Twitchell, Ashland, Mass.

1335 Franklin—Frank Hurd, Chestnut st.
570 Gardner—Thos. J. Foley, 65 Chestnut st.
910 Gloucester—J. C. Tuttle, Box 254.
1045 Great Barrington—C. H. Bell, 54 Dresser av.
782 Greenfield—Jos. Desautels, Elm st.
1292 Hamilton—T. H. Woodward, Wenham Dp.
82 Haverhill—E. A. Hunt.
424 Hingham—H. B. Hardy, Box 113.

Holyoke—Sec. Dist. Council, M. J. Leary, 72 Nanotuck st.
390 "—D. Laplante, 529 Summer st.
656 "—Harry Hawkins, 646 East st.

400 Hudson—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
802 Hyde Park—J. Faulkner, 419 Hyde Pk av.
111 Lawrence—J. Labelle, 451 Broadway.
790 Lenox—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
730 Leominster—E. I. Brown, 15 Harrison st.
49 Lowell—Jos. A. Pion, 309 W. 6th st.
688 Lynn—G. Blood, 20 Emery st., Saugus.
1041 "—M. L. Delano, 88 Vine st.
962 Marblehead—R. H. Roach, 273 Washington st.
988 Marlboro—Wilfred Bonin, Church st.

Middlesex—Sec'y District Council, H. H. Gove, 87 Summer st., Stoneham.
760 Melrose—C. Fletcher, 39 Boardman ave.
777 Medford—C. R. Collup, 1196 Broadway, Somerville.

831 Arlington—S. Clow, Box 290, Lexington.
885 Woburn—Geo. H. Peppard, 14 Court st.
991 Winchester—L. Taylor, 48 Cutting st.

762 Quincy—W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
846 Revere—Lawrence Brown, 53 Payson st.
67 Roxbury—J. McLaughlin, 35 Valentine st.
629 Somerville—P. Quessy, 33 Trull st.
862 Wakefield—W. Melanson, 9 off John st., Reading.

938 West Roxbury—M. B. Bryant, 4368 Washington st.
821 Winthrop—G. Livenstone, 31½ Hermon.

867 Milford—Wm. C. Waters, 27 Pond st.
847 Natick—F. Pulsifer, 21 High st.
693 Needham—Elias W. Adams.

1021 New Bedford—J. Maher, 181 Belleville av.
989 Newburyport—G. W. Henderson, 3 Winter.

Newton—Sec. District Council, R. C. Ross, 84 Bowers st., Newtownville.
275 "—Henry Jonah, 173 Linwood ave., Newtonville.
680 Newton Centre—James Vachor, 16 Albion.
708 West Newton—J. Christie, Box 744.

193 North Adams—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351 Northampton—J. E. Chabott, 44 Cherry st.
784 North Easton—Henry Holmes.

North Shore—Sec. District Council, D. A. Schantz, 3 Central st.
878 Beverly—A. W. Dodge, 7 Briscoe st.
950 Danvers—G. B. McRae.

924 Manchester—H. A. Hall, Box 460.
888 Salem—J. H. Reed, Lawrence and Chester sts., Danvers.

866 Norwood—F. M. Prescott, 93 Hill st.
444 Pittsfield—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
1167 Scituate—A. W. Totman.

1197 Saugus—Brainard Perkins, 21 Johnson st., B. Saugus.
861 Southbridge—Henry Page.

Springfield—Sec'y of Dist. Council, A. G. Hurd, 11 Wilbraham av.
96 "—(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 48 Keith st.
177 "—W. W. R. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.
1105 "—(Mill) J. F. Moran, 9 Bell ave., Merrick.

685 Chicopee—Frank Blanchette, 238 School.

1063 Stoughton—B. S. Capen, Box 1013.
1035 Taunton—C. E. Cornell, 41 Kilton st.
540 Waltham—O. C. Dodge, 4 Grove st.

1227 "—P. J. Flynn, 33 Calvery st.
1102 Watertown—Gus Lindstrom, 31 Spring.
823 Webster—Geo. M. Wilson, 19 Crosby st.

222 Westfield—L. H. Andrews, 11 Green ave.
848 Weymouth—G. B. Loring, East Braintree.
979 Williamstown—Arthur Brooks, Box 108.
1018 Whitman—E. A. Vaughan.

Worcester—Secretary of District Council, P. B. Keefe, 133 Shrewsbury st.

23 "—J. Cheatham, 88 Providence st.
408 "—(Fr.) F. Gaudette, 103 Washington st.

720 "—(Swedish) Nels Erickson, 151 Vernon st.
877 "—(Mill) R. H. Coates, 571 Main st.

MICHIGAN

984 Adrian—W. F. Mooney, 8 Tabor st.
105 Alpena—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
512 Ann Arbor—Walter Keedle, 540 Detroit st.

871 Battle Creek—Geo. A. Brittin, 115 S. ave.
116 Bay City—B. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
898 Benton Harbor—H. Graff, 111 Madison av.

1344 Boyne—P. F. Streeter.
797 Charlevoix—Jas. Saunders, Box 307.
1095 Cheboygan—Eugene Wansford.

1020 Delray—John A. Belisle.
19 Detroit—T. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303 "—O. Friedland, 591 Watson st.

1371 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex.
577 Elk Rapids—Charles Franzene, 1022 4th.
642 Eliot—Edwin Shannon, 1500 Beach st.

335 Grand Rapids—J. P. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
1330 "—S. W. Smith, 433 Terrace ave.
1336 "—Theo. Pearson, 199 Sinclair st.

130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett.
1254 Harbor Springs—George A. Irish.
1122 Houghton—Joseph Kieker, Hancock, Mich.

1310 Hudson—B. E. Westfall.
651 Jackson—C. W. Davis, 320 Bush st.
297 Kalamazoo—H. Greendyke, 1405 St. West.

1226 Manistee—Aug. Peterson, 349 6th st.
958 Marquette—John Bloom, 122 Hampton.
341 Marine City—Louis F. Rivard, Box 285.

1164 Midland—Geo. A. Bugbee.
173 Munising—A. L. Johnson, Box 25.
100 Muskegon—O. B. Taylor, 15 Bourdon st.

609 Onaway—H. L. Foye.
1077 Owosso—L. M. Burch, 633 Woodlawn av.
791 Petosky—J. R. Hernley, 303 Sheridan av.

1032 Pontiac—J. Bethune, Cottage & Centre st.
585 Port Huron—C. E. Seebach, 2340 Walnut.

59 Saginaw—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334 "—Anthony Kontle, 518 N. 15, E. S.
46 Sault St. Marie—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.

1080 South Haven—H. Leetson, 1007 Cook av.
226 Traverse City—E. J. Hammond, 406 Wadsworth st.

814 Wyandotte—C. Renner, 20 Plum st.
1283 Ypsilanti—R. N. Phillips, 11 Oak st.

MINNESOTA

Duluth and Superior—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. F. Heller, 1424 W. Superior st., Duluth, Minn.

361 Duluth—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. Sixth st.
951 Brainerd—R. Ranson, 1012 Kingwood.
1328 Hibbing—H. L. Hodquin.

992 Mankato—C. Keith, 235 Lock st.
Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 408 S. 7th st.

7 "—J. Franzen, 36 S. 6th st.
548 "—(Millwrights) Henry B. Bachman, 415 W. 26th st.

980 Rochester—J. Koening.
930 St. Cloud—Henry P. Steckling, 709 17½ ave., S. St. Cloud.

957 Stillwater—John Zengerle, 607 S. 4th st.
87 St. Paul—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
307 Winona—E. Rohweder, 453 Grand st.

MISSISSIPPI

1348 Brook Haven—W. M. Welch.
1086 Gulfport—C. A. White.

1397 Hattiesburg—A. S. Waller.
466 Meridian—W. R. Bunyard, Box 28.
1366 "—(Col.) J. C. Payne, 1822 35th av.

970 Vicksburg—(Col.) T. B. King, Box 198.
1047 "—Frank Curtis, Box 71.

MISSOURI

1280 Beaver—E. L. Hampton.
1303 California—P. M. Hall.

566 Charleston—F. G. Withers.
1278 Columbia—A. B. Wayland.
1262 Chillicothe—T. J. Patterson, 1501 Calhoun st.

922 Farmington—L. A. Short, Box 209.
721 Flat River—J. C. Beard.

1285 Green City—C. G. Smart.
607 Hannibal—M. B. Velle, 830 Centre st.
945 Jefferson City—L. A. Korn, 102 Cencer st.

311 Joplin—C. S. Albright, 1906 Moffet ave.
4 Kansas City—J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.

48 Kirksville—B. E. Sees, 801 E. Jefferson.
1329 Kirkwood—Peter C. Bopp, Box 153.

1177 Marceline—W. B. White, Box 73.
934 Marshall—Clay Lemon, 766 S. Lafayette ave.

1434 Moberly—L. L. Watkins, 115 S. Williams.
1187 Nevada—G. Mabry, 530 S. College st.

1165 New Madrid—Richard Phelon.
740 Novinger—Albert Bartlett, Box 226.
1045 Poplar Bluff—L. D. De Lapp.

978 Springfield—H. Tingler, cor. Grant and Mt. Vernon.
110 St. Joseph—R. C. Light, 2717 Patee st.

St. Louis—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C. Newman, 703 a N. 15th st.

5 "—(Ger.) Chas. Thoms, 2106 Victor.
45 "—(Ger.) H. Rosenbaum, 1801 Warren st.

47 "—(Ger.) Paul Wilms, 3617 South Broadway.
73 "—G. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester av.

257 "—G. W. Webb, 1820 N. Grand ave.
578 "—D. T. Curl, 3947 Cook ave.
1100 "—Adolph Rick, 2218 Gaine st.

1011 "—W. T. Smith, 6215 S. 7th st.
1206 Trenton—M. C. Pryor, 301 Shauklin av.

MONTANA

88 Anaconda—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
112 Butte City—W. O'Brien, Box 623.

286 Great Falls—Geo. Hanks, 112 N. 14th.
923 Havre—Chas. T. Emery, Box 1318.
153 Helena—S. N. Holmquist, 1009 Bedford.

911 Kallispell—W. F. Ludwig.
1302 Lewiston—John A. Bitler.
1085 Livingston—Charles J. Butt.

816 Lothrop—Charles Perry.
28 Missoula—J. McElvany, Box 288.
744 Red Lodge—George Devine.

NEBRASKA

1286 Beatrice—Thomas Irvine, 1525 Ella st.
1433 Fairburg—George Vickers.

1386 Grand Island—E. F. Bruce, 315 W. 10th.
113 Lincoln—Edward Acott, 1234 A st.
1306 "—S. R. Hall, 936 N. 24th st.

1332 "—(Mill) C. W. Axtell, 345 N. 27th.
960 Nebraska City—W. Lambert, 1912 1st Course.

427 Omaha—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth.
279 South Omaha—C. M. Williamson, 827 N. 17th st.

NEVADA

971 Reno—Pat Shea, 111 Commercial Row.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1271 Clairmont—Alba Town.
538 Concord—A. J. Williams, 18 School st.

1138 Dover—E. A. Chick, 4 Baker st.
1222 Franklin—Napoleon Carberneau.
1270 Keene—C. A. Davis, 567 West st.

931 Manchester—G. W. Turney, 23 Appleton.
979 Nashua—A. W. Tyte, 27 Walnut st.
921 Portsmouth—B. Redden, 5 Wibird st.

1289 West Derry—B. G. McCov.

NEW JERSEY

1002 Arlington—R. S. Pierce, 110 Stewart av.
750 Asbury Park—F. W. Hall, Box 1015.

432 Atlantic City—J. Neill, 130 S. Tennessee av.
811 Atlantic Highlands—R. Lewis, Box 208.
1067 Belleville—Edw. J. Mutch, Nutley, N. J.

1327 Bellmar—R. D. Whitlock, Box 1024, Asbury Park.
880 Bernardsville—J. B. Conklin.

121 Bridgeton—H. M. Wilson, 130 East ave.
20 Camden—C. Wolverson, 901 Bideman av.
1150 Deckertown—J. B. Fuller, Box 477.

594 Dover—H. M. Hiller, 126 Mt. Hope av.
941 East Orange—A. Darric, 59 S. 15th st.

519 E. Rutherford—K. J. Jorgenson, Madison st., Carlstadt.
1253 Gladstone—Geo. Philhower, Peapack.

1277 Glassboro—John C. Kirchner, Box 180.
265 Hackensack—C. A. Kan, 24 Warren st.
57 Irvington—T. Wilson, 1087 Springfield av.

Hudson County—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wm. Struven, 75 Hancock ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.

391 Hoboken—D. Connell, 254 7th st.
467 "—(Ger.) J. Koch, 386 Ocean ave., Jersey City.

299 West Hoboken—Wm. Grierson, 589 23d st., West New York.

139 Jersey City—G. R. Edsall, 311 Communipaw ave.

118 "—(Mill) F. C. Lussenhop, Jr., 549 Gregory av., Sta. I, Hoboken.

282 "—Wm. Hafeman, 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.

482 "—J. Burgess, 168 Mercer st.
564 "—Chas. Neers, 247 Hancock ave., Jersey City Heights.

157 "—(Stairs) W. Mildner, 159 Hancock ave.

383 Bayonne—Max Dinerstein, 87 W 51st st.
486 "—C. A. Griffin, 82 W. 45th st.

1374 Keyport—Samuel Stryker.
151 Long Branch—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.

1058 Madison—J. F. Keating, 16 Myrtle ave.
305 Millville—S. Horner, 821 Archer st.

429 Montclair—H. Baldwin, 11 Friendship pl.
638 Morristown—C. V. Deats, Box 163.
1373 "—Geo. Herschman, Jr., 39 Sussex av.

Newark—Secretary of District Council, John A. Keller, 54 Valley st., South Orange, N. J.

119 "—S. Cole, 11 Norfolk st.
120 "—(Ger.) C. Herman, 73 Westcott st.

148 "—L. Baumann, 279 Waverly ave.
306 "—A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.

723 "—(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. 10th st.
1209 "—(Mill) J. Koll, 43 Crawford st.

1297 New Brunswick—M. Doyle, 168 Throop av.
1124 Newton—G. M. Matlock, 41 Sparta ave.

349 Orange—M. Morlock, 59 Park st.
Paterson—Sec. Dist. Council, Chas. Blewett, 334 11th ave.

325 "—S. Sixx, 189 Hamilton ave.
1036 "—Krine Englishman, 125 N. 2d st.

345 "—(Mill) J. Barbour, 19 Garfield av.
490 Passaic—J. Van Weil, Lodi.

1157 "—Paul Markewitz, 22 4th st.
65 Perth Amboy—W. Bath, 33 Lewis st.

399 Phillipsburg—Jacob S. Lowe, 42 Fox st.
842 Pleasantville—Benj. F. Risley, Box 261.

1156 Point Pleasant—A. S. Farr.
781 Princeton—A. Hutchinson, 163 Nassau st.
1405 Red Bank—Geo. W. Sewing, 56 Wallace.

1091 Ridgewood—John D. Carlock, Box 395.
455 Somerville—E. Opdyke, 58 Mercer st.

1352 South Amboy—Howard Bright.
1113 Springfield—W. H. Hoffman.
961 Summit—F. R. Spear, Box 193.

31 Trenton—J. E. Whitlock, 19 Chapel st.
Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox.

167 Elizabeth—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687 "—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.

330 New Orange—W. A. Burnett, 23 Grant ave., Roselle Park.

155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, 147 W. Front.
537 Rahway—F. C. Hulbert, 102 Main st.

1236 Washington—M. H. Depue, 89 W. Johnston st.
320 Westfield—Geo. W. Cox, 15 Downer st.

620 Vineland—J. E. Burgess, 608 Montrose st.

NEW MEXICO

1159 Alamogordo—W. M. Courtney, Box 43.
1319 Albuquerque—James J. Votaw, 114 N. 2d.

645 East Las Vegas—R. Bedford, 111½ 11th st.
1362 Portales—W. L. Neil.
511 Roswell—M. M. Woodruff, P. O. Box 755.

NEW YORK

1054 Addison—E. L. Albee, Box 316.
274 Albany—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.

659 "—(Ger.) J. Lather, 217½ Sherman
1446 "—D. E. Joy, 928 Broadway.

270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton.
6 Amsterdam—A. L. Broeffle, 178 W. Main.

453 Auburn—Wm. H. Hickey, 99 Mechanic st.
614 Baldwinville—Joseph McCarthy.

1321 Ballston Spa—J. N. Hutchins, Box 734.
24 Batavia—J. Lehman, 13 Fisher Park.

233 Binghamton—E. S. Nicholson, 168 Bethoven st.
1052 Blaisdell—Otto Bush.

Buffalo—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. Olmsted 24 Arnold st.

9 "—R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
132 "—(Mill) E. Miller, 77 Urban st.

355 "—(Ger.) M. Stahl, 214 Strauss st.
374 "—E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.

440 "—Sam Ruddy, 312 Northland ave.
1345 "—A. F. Koepnick, 70 Olmsted.

1377 "—Andrew Falk, 567 Tonawanda.

502 Canandaigua—Frank Perry, Box 77.
1109 Catskill—Charles Loveland, Box 274.

368 Clayton—J. A. Perry.
99 Cohoes—A. Van Arman, 302 Remsen st.

1175 Cold Spring—A. Grumbacher, Box 254.
491 Corinth—Jesse P. Belden.

700 Corning—Ward B. Lamb, 255 Bridge st.
1019 Cortland—A. J. Roe, 15 Elm st.

503 Depew—A. Kupprecht, Lancaster.
649 Dobbs Ferry—Harry J. Roth.

466 Dunkirk—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
532 Elmira—A. Evans, 346 Irvine pl.

323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—John P. O'Brien.
673 Fort Edward—Geo. S. Brigham.

754 Fulton—E. Schenck, 12 N. W. 1st st.
187 Geneva—M. J. Riley, 104 Castle st.

229 Glens Falls—Clayton T. Sawin, 21 Chester.

149 Irvington—Ed. Maitland, Box 78.
357 Islip, L. I.—Jacob S. Petty, Box 105, Bay Shore, L. I.

603 Ithaca—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
66 Jamestown—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.

1268 Johnstown—H. Davenport, 13 E. Madison ave.
251 Kingston—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.

516 Lindenhurst—John Wennisch, Box 16.
591 Little Falls—A. E. Coville, 16 High st.

289 Lockport—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
1274 Malone—G. E. Hammill.

543 Mamaroneck—Thos. Russell.
1438 Massena—L. D. Watson.

Rochester—Secretary of District Council,
Adam C. Harold, 217 Avenue A.
72 " —B. F. Lawn, 81 Glasgow st.
179 " —(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231 " —Adam Fey, 28 Yale st.

1016 Rome—Fred. C. Evans, 504 Lock st.
573 Rye—J. Rosenquist, Railroad ave.
1027 Sandy Hill—E. La Pau, 36 Lacrosse st.
600 Saranac Lake—L. W. Divine.
1015 Saratoga Springs—W. C. Stoddard, 33
York ave.
412 Sayville, L. I.—E. Townsend, Box 74.
146 Schenectady—Menzo Davis, 1009 Albany.
963 " —(Mill) H. Glenn, 101 Mohawk av.,
Scotia.
835 Seneca Falls—B. McKevitt, 3 Wash'gton.
853 Silver Creek—Charles Diefenback.

Syracuse—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. Battery,
517 E. Genesee st.
15 " —(Ger.) H. Werner, 201 Rowland.
26 " —E. E. Battery, 517 E. Genesee.
192 " —Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine.

1162 Suffern—J. J. Everson.
895 Tarrytown—Walter Wright, 44 Wildey.
1256 Ticonderoga—Chas. A. Thatcher, Box 314.
78 Troy—James G. Wilson, Box 65.
636 " —(Mill) A. Bufo, 10 Lark st., Co-
hoes, N. Y.

918 Tupper Lake—Matthew Hammell.
389 Tuxedo—Fred. Slawson, Box 34,
Sloatsburg, N. Y.

125 Utica—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
1141 Warwick—Melvin R. Green, Box 377.
278 Watertown—A. Wager, 308 Flower av. E.
1324 Westfield—J. W. Backman.
337 Whitesboro—L. Merklinger, Box 42.
53 White Plains—W. E. Patterson, Box 120.
273 Yonkers—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726 " —Fred. Saarup, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA

384 Asheville—A. L. Henry, 49 West st.
558 Charlotte—W. T. Lemmond, 205 W. 4th.
1331 Durham—J. M. Martin, Box 567.
1379 Goldsboro—M. D. Henson.
1432 Greensboro—S. B. Williams, 709 Burton.
530 Hendersonville—T. S. Williams.
1422 Morgantown—W. A. Setzer.
630 Raleigh—L. A. Emory, 307 Swain st.
1215 Rocky Mount—J. W. Jones, Box 311.
1210 Southport—C. N. Phillips.
826 Spray—J. L. Gatewood.
899 Wilmington—G. F. Quinn, 916 N. 4th st.
915 " —Harold H. Harris, 612 Wood st.
1361 Wilson—J. B. Sharp, Jr., Tabor st.

NORTH DAKOTA

1176 Fargo—C. J. Bengston, 415 N. 11th st.

OHIO

84 Akron—C. J. Peterson, 243 Woster av.
1139 Alliance—D. F. Scofield, S. Arch.
539 Ashtabula—C. D. Troop, Rural D. No 1.
569 Barberton—J. T. Montgomery, Box 210.
17 Belleaire—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170 Bridgeport—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
485 Byesville—J. W. Dilley.
245 Cambridge—L. H. Henderson, 79 Tom-
ber ave.

1291 Canal Dover—A. Miller, 129 8th st.
143 Canton—C. A. Rimmel, 1112 Linden ave.
589 Chillicothe—S. S. Duffy, 607 E. 2d st.
1255 " —C. H. Schremsier, 476 Church st.

Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council,
Louis A. Groll, 2526 Jefferson av.
2 " —C. A. Quick, Glenway av., Price Hl
209 " —(Ger.) Aug. Weise, 969 Gest st.
327 " —(Mill) E. G. Landherr, 3213 Beres-
ford av.

628 " —Ed. Holle, 4245 Madanthony st.
664 " —(Stair) J. Eicher, 913 Central av.,
Newport, Ky.
667 " —D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Sta-
tion D.
676 " —O. E. Stienke, 175 Warner st.
692 " —J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.

Cleveland—Secretary of District Council,
Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
11 " —Jas. Rumsey, 60 Clara st.
14 " —Chas. Cousins, 2274 St. Clair st.
39 " —(Boh.) J. Soukup, 70 Hillman av.
393 " —(Ger.) T. Wehrich, 16 Parker st.
449 " —(Ger.) Fred Behrens, 228 Burton.
1108 " —Wm. Lipscomb, 2025 Loraine st.
1231 " —Wm. Roediger, 13 Elmdale st.
1242 " —(Parquet Floor Layers) M. Er-
ickson, 105 Fairview st.
1258 " —W. Vandree 143 Prim st.
1346 " —(Mill) John Lawless, 34 Myrtle.

739 College Hill—A. T. Forbes, Sta. K.
1089 Collinwood—J. E. Tiffin.
61 Columbus—Lewis Peters, 486 Oak st.
494 " —F. Redding, 1013 Michigan av.
863 Conneaut—E. W. Rockwell, 573 Mill st.
525 Coshocton—M. S. Edwards, 311 N. 10th st.

Dayton—Secretary of District Council,
C. S. Wenger, 14 Webb st.
104 " —J. M. Bonner, 24 Bradford st.
346 " —(Ger.) J. Wirth, 151 Pillmore st.
1132 " —(Mill) J. W. Becker, 1214 So.
Wayne ave.

1442 Defiance—John Lauer, 218 Union st.
1009 Delhi—F. Hautman.
328 East Liverpool—J. T. Mishel, 109 Basil av.
294 East Palestine—Ed. Warner.
1426 Elyria—Geo. E. Mizer, 419 Tremont st.
822 Findlay—J. B. Alsapach, 1221 Summit st.
1166 Fremont—B. M. Wolfe, Box 51.
1237 Gallon—J. A. Nungesser.
637 Hamilton—A. W. Sims, 807 Buckeye st.
1111 Ironton—John Mohr, 229 Chestnut st.
840 Kenton—C. Titlow, 219 Mill st.
86 Lancaster—A. M. Smoot.
182 Lima—James Munday, Box 594.
1423 " —Hamilton Metzger, 353 E. Mar-
ket st.

1288 Lisbon—John Morrow.
703 Lockland—A. Matre, Reading, O.
705 Lorain—John G. Whitby, 200 Fifth st.
854 Madisonville—Thomas Devine, Elm st.
735 Mansfield—Ed. Stauffer, 194 E. 3d st.
1149 Marion—Ray Smith, 676 N. Main st.
356 Marietta—C. A. Braher, 627 9th st.
881 Marquette—Robert Settelin, Box 205.
749 Mount Vernon—F. Farrison, 211 E. Chest-
nut st.
136 Newark—S. R. Fristoe, 59 William st.
1266 New Philadelphia—Ira E. Wolf, 132 East
St. Clair st.
837 Norwalk—C. W. Beers, 28 Whitney av.
401 Painesville—F. C. Tucker.
650 Pomeroy—E. D. Will.
1101 Portland Station—W. L. Clow, Box 26.

437 Portsmouth—B. S. Hosier, 808 Harvard pl
1282 Salem—J. H. Briggs, 1 R st.
940 Sandusky—Fred Close, 123 Madison st.
1267 " —(Mill) Oscar Wargowsky, 524
Tiffin ave.

1025 Sidney—Tim Welch, S. West ave.
660 Springfield—D. W. Jacoby, 111 S. Western.
186 Steubenville—E. Sprowle, 902 W. Market.
243 Tiffin—J. B. Hosfeld, 339 S. Monroe st.

Toledo—Secretary of District Council, W.
Bossert, 1117 Delance, E. Tol.
25 " —Chas. Andrews, 1314 Hicks st.
168 " —(Ger.) John Claus, 1029 Page st
557 " —H. J. Comte, 421 Parker av.
1311 Ulricksville—V. Maurer, Box 591.
1235 Warren—O. A. Kistler, 412½ High st.
1200 Washington Court House—F. F. Fultz, Box
520.

1300 Wellston—C. L. Carnal, Box 503.
405 Wellsville—H. E. Kern, Box 147.
1239 Wooster—F. W. Shop, 94 Nold ave.
171 Youngstown—H. C. Miley, 820 W. Wood-
land ave.
716 Zanesville—F. Kappes, 316 N. 7th st.

OKLAHOMA

117 Chandler—J. M. Bradbury, Box 195.
1431 El Reno—G. W. Peters, Box 567.
763 Enid—F. W. Weller, Box 542.
913 Guthrie—R. A. Doty, 1105 W. Noble st.
985 Hobart—H. E. Johnston, Box 273.
902 Lawton—W. A. George.

Oklahoma City—Sec'y of District Council,
C. E. Cooper, Box 1012.
276 " —Ed. Strouber.
292 Shawnee—P. D. Holmes, Box 248.

OREGON

1133 Albany—J. K. Davis.
917 Astoria—John S. Sjogren, 361 31st st.
536 Baker City—W. L. Finch, 2815 Baker st.
1349 Eugene—M. O. Fuller.
1148 Grant's Pass—W. H. McMains.
872 La Grande—T. J. Hughey.
1131 Oregon City—C. B. Johnson.
1313 Pendleton—Geo. Hamblen, 421 Madison.
50 Portland—W. H. Hellman, Box 548.
1065 Salem—Wm. Lansing.
1185 Sampter—S. H. Summers.
1219 The Dalles—J. S. Hadley.

PENNSYLVANIA

465 Ardmore—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
211 Allegheny City—M. M. Willis, 314 Dawson.
237 " —(Ger.) Edward Knoebel, 1225
Sandusky st.

135 Allentown—O. C. Knappenberger, 513 N.
8th st.

900 Altoona—H. R. Haines, 3207 Walnut av.
1190 Bellefonte—C. Wetzel, Box 233.
1252 Beltzhoover—C. Kaufman, Mt. Oliver.
263 Berwick—J. M. Belles, 316 W. 3d st.
833 Berwyn—M. L. Montgomery.

406 Bethlehem—R. Moyer, 153 Ettwine st.
773 Braddock—Chas. Kearns, 1133 Rebecca
st., Wilkinsburg.

124 Bradford—N. A. Walker, Maplewood av.
500 Butler—E. W. Schenk, 325 W. Penn st.
813 Carbondale—F. Love, 15 Richmond st.
1044 Charleroi—Chas. Davis.
571 Carnegie—John G. Garbart, Box 1123.

207 Chester—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st
1079 Clairton—L. A. Cooper, Mendelsohn.
845 Clifton Heights—Frank J. Quantin.
587 Coatesville—S. A. Bell, 132 N. 5th ave.
882 Columbia—Wm. Dussinger, 840 Blunston.

321 Connellsville—S. W. Strawn, 415 S. Pitts.
1273 Coraopolis—L. B. Moose, Box 288.
1136 Donora—Britt Reed.
768 Dorranctown—E. Gunton, Forty Fort.

1099 Downingtown—P. Smedley, E. Down't'n.
580 DuBois—T. C. Graham, 213 Highland st.
1441 Duquesne—Martin R. Holder, Box 1478.
239 Easton—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.

501 East Stroudsburg—Frank O. Phillips.
421 Elwood City—Albert Adams, Box 185.
409 Erie—C. Bauman, 953 W. 21st st.
682 Franklin—T. A. Nicklen, Third ward.

905 Freeland—Jacob C. Nagel, 14 Front st.
1387 Girardville—S. Ira Herb.
462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
1000 Greenville—A. Bales, 460 N. Main st.

298 Hanover—O. M. Gates.
287 Harrisburg—G. F. Daugherty, 1211 North
Front st.
129 Hazleton—Conrad Schott, 304 E. Elm st.

890 Hazlewood—Jas. A. Watkins, 5504 Sunny-
side st., Pittsburg.
288 Homestead—E. Rowe, Jr., 110 W. 10th av
1186 Homewood—J. H. Stewart, 7425½ Fi-
nance st., Pittsburg, E. E.

1064 Jersey Shore—H. F. Menzies, Vilas, Pa.
795 Johnstown—J. A. Kaley.
1419 Johnstown—Jas. Williamson, 119 Peter.
545 Kane—J. O. Delp, 430 Bayard st.

1381 Kennett Square—W. H. Steiner.
1129 Kittanning—J. F. Shaffer, Box 191.
208 Lancaster—Elmer E. Ehly, 646 Lake st.
1364 " —W. Auxer, 540 E. Chestnut.

677 Lebanon—Cyrus Snively, 336 Shaffers-
town road.
1153 Lock Haven—J. Leiser, 109 W. Church st.
1094 Mahanoy City—R. C. Fowler, 222 W. Pine.

255 McKees Rocks—C. McElhatten, Box 947.
827 McKeesport—J. Ross, 808 Soles st.
556 Meadville—C. W. Robinson, 475 North st.
456 Media—J. W. Manilow.

1033 Monaca—Fred. R. Schwartz.
974 Monessen—Wm. S. McCreary, Box 565.
711 Mt. Carmel—W. E. Moyer, 14 S. Market.
415 Mt. Jewett—Thomas B. White.

414 Nanticoke—W. H. Cool, 256 E. Broad st.
246 New Brighton—A. Burry, 545 11th ave.
206 New Castle—W. E. Kramer, 133 E. Main.
333 New Kensington—J. A. Wissinger, Box 459.

897 Norristown—J. W. Printz, 543 Corson st.
830 Oil City—D. L. Tye, 151 Main st.

Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council,
W. E. Clark, N. E. cor. Broad
and Race sts.
8 " —Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
122 " —(Germanstown) J. E. Martin, 126
E. Duvel st.

227 " —(Kensington) W. Neill, 2575 Mem-
phis st.
238 " —(Ger.) Jos. E. Oyen, 814 N. 4th st.
277 " —Calvin H. Bromell, 817 Holly st.
359 " —(Mill) Joseph F. Heilman, 2101
Monmouth st.

463 " —(Frankford) G. A. Harper, 4350
Frank st.
736 " —J. Hayter, 928 Mifflin st.
843 " —(Jenkintown) Wilson A. Hillegas,
1018 Pine st., Philadelphia.
964 " —Chas. Crowders, 721 N. 17th st.
972 " —(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, 1446
S. 47th st.

1013 Philadelphia—(Parq. Fl. Layers) J. Clem-
ents, 2101 Brandywine st.
1051 " —(Ger. Cabinetmakers) C. Gehring,
4305 N. 8th st.
1073 " —(Jewish) N. Blue, 522 S. 9th st.
1090 " —H. P. Parlett, 442 Salford st.

Pittsburg—Secretary of District Council,
Walter Donaldson, Box 24, Sta. A.
142 " —H. G. Schomaker, 1223 Veto st.,
Allegheny City.

164 " —(Ger.) P. Geck, 2151 Rose st.
165 " —J. H. Steffler, Hastings and Rey-
nolds sts., E. E.
202 " —G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoe-
vler st.

230 " —W. J. Richey, 108 S. 17th st.
254 " —G. B. Wagner, 4428 Calvin st.
385 " —E. Mitchell, 620 Independence st.
402 " —(Ger.) L. Panker, 54 Gregory st.,
S. S.

401 Pittston—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
150 Plymouth—Wm. Deitz, 32 Gaylord av.
997 Pottstown—H. C. Guilb, 550 Chestnut st.
228 Pottsville—H. Gundrum, 740 Water st.

1088 Punxsutawney—J. W. Tucker, Box 70
492 Reading—F. L. Degler, 1153 Elm st.
834 Reynoldsville—J. J. Burris, Box 416.
947 Ridgway—R. R. Crandall, Box 69.

1114 Rockledge—H. A. Heisler, 2010 Columbia
avenue.
145 Sayre—A. J. Green, 102 Stedman st.
563 Scranton—P. J. Conlon, 309 Lack. av.
484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) Gustave Roesch, 725
Palm st.

699 Sewickley—W. H. Bradt, Fry st.
37 Shamokin—W. T. Wray, 816 E. Dewert.
268 Sharon—O. Miner, 50 A st.
1382 Sharpsburg—W. C. Pfusch, 1731 S. Canal.

709 Shenandoah—Jos. Lehmler, 210 W. Coal.
982 St. Mary's—J. Kronewetter, Chestnut st.
838 Sunbury—Jared Lenker, 426 Catawissa
avenue.

1050 Tarentum—W. W. McCall.
1130 Titusville—Daniel Holtz, 90 First st.
966 Uniontown—C. C. Wright.
852 Verona—James Davis, Box 29.

1322 Waynesboro—J. W. Heckman, 128 Ridge av.
987 Waynesburg—J. J. McCormick, Box 299.
1014 Warren—F. E. Miller, 32 Glade ave.
541 Washington—J. Hallans, 15 Wash'gton rd

248 Weissport—David Snyder.
1154 West Chester—Jesse Seal, 104 Price st.
Wyoming Valley—Secretary of District
Council, R. N. Ayresworth, 253 E.
Ridge st., Nanticoke, Pa.

93 Wilkesbarre—C. B. Neuhart, 134 Brown.
102 " —D. M. Kline, 115 Oak st.
665 " —(Mill) George Gebhart, 197 E.
Northampton st.

450 Wilkinsburg—W. F. Miller, 1408 Coal st.
691 Williamsport—H. Harman, 228 Walnut.
936 Wilmerding—H. C. Gettig, E. McKeesport.
191 York—C. C. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND

977 Arctic—Wm. E. Palmer, Box 183.
1125 Central Falls—E. S. Hebert, 33 Sylvan st.
1182 Manville—Ad. Noreau, Box 176.

176 Newport—J. J. Gallagher, 4 Congdon ave.
1245 " —Wm. Nash, 30 Pond ave.
342 Pawtucket—Seldon Roper, 752 Weiden st
94 Providence—J. F. McCarthy, 188 Lipette.

632 " —Silas Archibald, 30 Corinth st.
1233 " —Gennaro Rissilo, 13 Falls place.
1264 Valley Falls—J. P. Letourneau, cor. Perry
and Philip sts., C. F.

1269 Warren—William E. Molloy.
217 Westerly—F. E. Saunders, 31 Granite st.
801 Woonsocket—Evarist Dupresne, 388 Dia-
mond Hill road.

SOUTH CAROLINA

1440 Lead—R. B. Stuart.
662 Mitchell—Charles Anderson.
1323 Beaufort—James Washington.
1318 Camden—R. N. McKain.

52 Charleston—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
159 " —W. E. Mosimann, 86 Nassau st.
69 Columbia—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523
Taylor st.

949 " —J. P. Chartrand, 9 Hurlyville st.
221 Florence—(Col.) J. W. Brown.
1365 Greenwood—L. W. Nance.
1368 Laurens—J. L. Williams.

875 Mullins—Chas. M. McKoy.
1241 Sumter—Sanders Fraiser.

SOUTH DAKOTA

783 Sioux Falls—J. A. Martin, 220 Spring
ave., South.

TENNESSEE

759 Chattanooga—E. J. Henderson, 909 Mont-
gomery ave.
779 Clarksville—S. R. Moody.
259 Jackson—J. W. Sykes, 249 Hatton st.

Knoxville—Sec. Dist. Council, P. E. Chen-
oweth, 3062 Crescent boulevard.
225 " P. E. Chenoweth, 3062 Crescent
boulevard.

1178 " —M. F. Driskill, 428 Jackshure st.
Memphis—Sec. Dist. Council, R. P. Kend-
rick, 2119 Harbert ave.

152 " —(Col.) R. L. Craddock, 66 Goslee.
219 " —A. Becker, 910 Arkansas ave.
394 " —J. E. Wright, 159 Marr st.
1294 " —J. M. Gunn, 283 Poplar st.

1326 " —(Millwrights) E. B. Reynolds,
Bullington st., Memphis, Mill
Co.
350 Nashville—R. Sutherland, 313 N. Second.

968 Sherman Heights—J. F. Horner, Box 74.

TEXAS

1281 Abilene—Z. T. Peak.
770 Amarillo—T. W. Barnes.
300 Austin—J. D. Schneider, Box 182.

732 Bay City—H. D. Hill.
392 Beaumont—J. T. Williams, Box 306.
1287 Big Sandy—R. T. Howell.
1170 Carthage—L. J. Parker, Box 125.

1333 Center—R. W. Robertson.
1202 Commerce—W. E. Turpin, Box 91.
731 Corsicana—E. B. Church, 915 W. 9th av.
886 Delhart—J. I. Green.

198 Dallas—D. J. Tydings, Box 299.
371 Denison—H. C. Fuller, 831 W. Main st.
1151 Eagle Lake—Geo. V. Cesinger.
544 El Paso—S. Fisher, Jr., Box 631.

738 Ennis—T. H. Stapleton, Box 129.
339 Fort Worth—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
506 Gainesville—J. I. Siddall, 505 Taylor st.

526 Galveston—C. Schumacher, 2821 Ave. N½.
572 Georgetown—J. W. Martin, Box 280.
973 Grand Saline—A. D. Roberson.
856 Greenville—J. B. French.
1208 Hereford—C. H. Turk.

Houston—Secretary of District Council,
A. R. Jay, 1610 Prairie ave.
114 " —J. E. Proctor, 49 Paige st.
953 " —Peter Allerup, 1320 Congress av.

30 Hubbard City—A. J. Hill, Box 82.
140 Lampasas—L. R. Scott.
820 Lockhart—J. E. Head.
1097 Longview—I. E. Newton, Box 373.

855 Marshall—E. H. Lewis.
1203 Mart—E. F. King, Box 85.
1128 Nederland—R. C. Gentry.
1023 Orange—B. B. Works, Box 661.

873 Palestine—A. M. Brashers, 209 Esplanade
520 Paris—W. Miller, 748 N. Main st.
610 Port Arthur—C. E. Reel.
704 Quanah—D. C. Riley.

1179 Roston—W. V. Warner, Box 38.
1312 San Angelo—J. W. White, Box 391.
San Antonio—Sec. Dist. Council, L. Bevers-
dorf, 723 Camden st.

460 " —(Ger.) T. Jeaurig, 1111 E. Com-
merce st.
717 " —A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
197 Sherman—W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost.

729 Stephenville—H. M. Wood, Box 32.
596 Taylor—H. D. Dear, Box 711.
555 Temple—J. M. Cook, 613 N. 2d st.
602 Terrell—S. R. L. Gill, Box 519.

379 Texarkana—J. L. Grant, 1512 Hazle st.
1104 Tyler—J. M. McGinney, Box 37.
622 Waco—W. R. Wyatt, Box 170.
686 Waxahatchie—W. W. Walston, Box 355.

608 Weatherford—T. E. Love, 422 Ball st.

UTAH

450 Ogden—John H. Draper, 590 Washing-
ton avenue.
184 Salt Lake City—J. J. Hunt, Box 296.

VERMONT

481 Barre—E. N. Philbrick, Orange st.
683 Burlington—H. A. Hoyt, 11 Pine st.
1284 Middlebury—C. H. La Mader.
679 Montpelier—J. F. Collins, 15 Guernsey st.

590 Rutland—F. J. Perkins, 188 Lincoln st.
1230 St. Albans—F. E. Freer, 7 Hoyt st.

VIRGINIA

967 Charlottesville—W. L. Salmon.
1409 Chase City—John L. Devine.
1078 Fredericksburg—M. L. Latham.
887 Hampton—A. A. Patrick, 108 Wine st.

994 Hot Springs—J. P. Crist.
403 Lynchburg—R. L. Daniel, 604 Main st.
373 Newport News—(Col.) P. R. Shell, 150 18th.
396 " —A. B. Gary, 1224 23d st.

331 Norfolk—H. N. Farrish, 215 E. High-
land ave.
1174 " —C. H. Dodson, 117 N. Maltby av.

1413 Petersburg—Harvey L. Lee, 181 Old st.
388 Richmond—E. Woodward, 118

Eight-hour Cities.

Following is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.
Albany, N. Y.
Allegheny City, Pa.
Alton, Ill.
Anderson, Ind.
Annapolis, Md.
Ardmore, Pa.
Ashland, Wis.
Argentine, Kan.
Atlanta, Ga.
Auburn, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bay City, Mich.
Bayonne, N. J.
Beachmont, Mass.
Bedford Park, N. Y.
Belleville, Ill.
Beaumont, Tex.
Berkeley, Tex.
Birmingham, Ala.
Berwyn, Pa.
Bessemer, Colo.
Bloomington, Ill.
Boston, Mass.
Boulder, Colo.
Braddock, Pa.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Brighton Park, Ill.
Brookline, Mass.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Butte, Mont.
Cambridge, Mass.
Camden, N. J.
Canon City, Colo.
Carnegie, Pa.
Carondelet, Mo.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Centralia, Ill.
Chester, Pa.
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Heights, Ill.
Chicopee, Mass.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Coffee, Ill.
College Point, N. Y.
Collinsville, Ill.
Colorado City, Colo.
Colorado Sp'gs, Colo.
Columbus, Ohio.
Council Bluffs, Ia.
Covington, Ky.
Coxona, N. Y.
Cripple Creek, Colo.
Dallas, Tex.
Danvers, Mass.
Davenport, Ia.
Denver, Colo.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Detroit, Mich.
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duluth, Minn.
East Boston, Mass.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Edwardsville, Ill.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elwood, Ind.
Elmhurst, Ill.
El Paso, Texas.
Englewood, Ill.
Eureka, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.
Evansville, Ind.
Everett, Mass.
Fall River, Mass.
Fitchburg, Mass.
Florence, Colo.
Flushing, N. Y.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Framingham, Mass.
Fremont, Colo.
Fresno, Cal.
Galveston, Texas.
Geneva, N. Y.
Gillette, Colo.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Grand Crossing, Ill.
Grand Junction, Col.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greenwich, Conn.
Hartford, Conn.
Haughville, Ind.
Hanford, Cal.
Haverhill, Mass.
Highland Park, Ill.
Hingham, Mass.
Highwood, Ill.
Hoboken, N. J.
Holyoke, Mass.
Homestead, Pa.
Houston, Texas.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Hubbard City, Tex.
Hyde Park, Ill.
Independence, Colo.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Irvington, N. J.
Irvington, N. Y.
Jersey City, N. J.
Joplin, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City, Kan.
Kensington, Ill.
Kingston, N. Y.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Junta, Colo.
Lake Charles, La.
Lake Forest, Ill.
Lawrence, Kan.
Lawrence, Mass.
Leavenworth, Kan.
Lebanon, Ill.
Lenox, Mass.
Leominster, Mass.
Lockland, Ohio.
Long Beach, Cal.
Long Branch, N. J.
L'g Island City, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Los Gatos, Cal.
Lowell, Mass.
Lynn, Mass.
Madison, Ill.
Malden, Mass.
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Marion, Ind.
Maywood, Ill.
McKeesport, Pa.
Medford, Mass.
Memphis, Tenn.
Menlo Park, Cal.
Meriden, Conn.
Milford, Mass.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Moline, Ill.
Mooreland, Ill.
Montclair, N. J.
Mount Olive, Ill.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Mount Vernon, Ind.
Muncie, Ind.
Murphysboro, Ill.
Nelson, B. C.
Newark, N. J.
New Brighton, N. Y.
New Britain, Conn.
Newburgh, N. Y.
Newberryport, Mass.
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New London, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky.
Newton, Mass.
Newtown, N. Y.

Newton Cent., Mass.
New York, N. Y.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
North Adams, Mass.
Northampton, Mass.
Norwalk, Conn.
Norwich, Conn.
Oakland, Cal.
Oak Park, Ill.
Odin, Ill.
Ogden, Utah.
Oklahoma City, O. T.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Ouray, Colo.
Paducah, Ky.
Palo Alto, Cal.
Pasadena, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Percy, Ill.
Perth Amboy, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Kan.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Plainfield, N. J.
Port Arthur, Texas.
Portchester, N. Y.
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Portland, Ohio.
Portland, Ore.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Pueblo, Colo.
Quincy, Ill.
Racine, Wis.
Randsburg, Cal.
Revere, Mass.
Riverside, Cal.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rock Island, Ill.
Rogers Park, Ill.
Roswell, N. M.
Rutherford, N. J.
Sacramento, Cal.
Saginaw, Mich.
Salem, Ill.
Salida, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Luis Obispo, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.
San Mateo, Cal.
San Rafael, Cal.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Scranton, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Sewickley, Pa.
Sheboygan, Wis.
Shreveport, La.

Total—300 cities and towns.

Leffingwellisms

The workingman who lets his boss know that he fears him is just the man whom the boss will bully and tyrannize over.

The man in the dark follows the cry of "Progress" without really knowing whether it comes from ahead or from behind.

It is easy enough to arouse enthusiasm with a new idea, but not so easy to compel thought by the expression of an old truth.

Don't let your wives forget the label broom. It makes the house of some other fellow brighter when you give it the preference.

Some men are so mean that, if they should accidentally slip into the livery of

heaven, they would be miserable because they could find no mud to throw at the angels.

When a body of men agree to divide work, they are right on general principles. It shows a willingness to live and let live—the very essence of trade-union principles.

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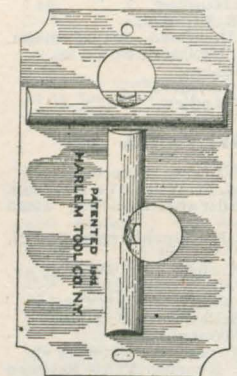
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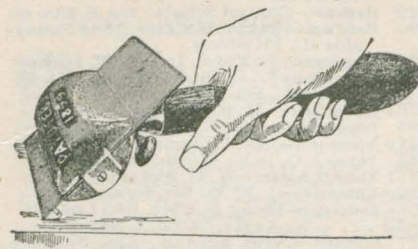
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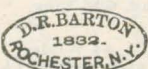


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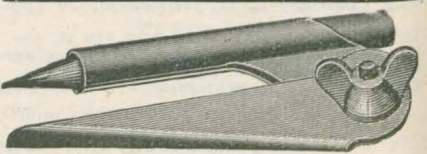
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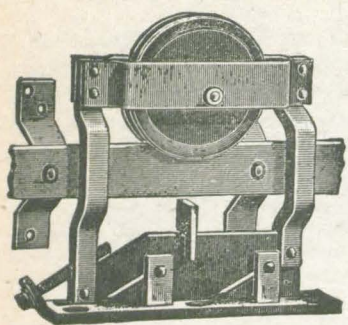
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<input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreman Carpenter	<input type="checkbox"/> Surveyor
<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk of Works	<input type="checkbox"/> Mining Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Inspector	<input type="checkbox"/> Metallurgist
<input type="checkbox"/> Perspective Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Heating and Ventilating Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Sign Painter
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric-Lighting Superintendent	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemist
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric-Railway Superintendent	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheet-Metal Draftsman
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Ornamental Designer
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrician	<input type="checkbox"/> Navigator
<input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Bookkeeper
<input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Stenographer
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Teacher
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak French
<input type="checkbox"/> Gas Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak German
<input type="checkbox"/> Refrigeration Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak Spanish

Name _____

Street and No. _____

City _____ State _____

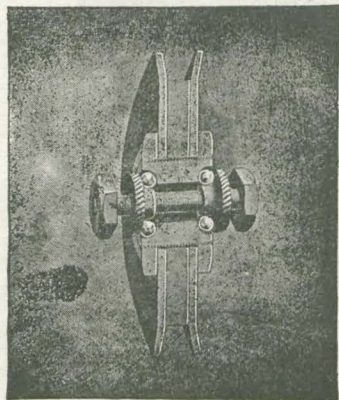


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422-454 Prospect Street
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By Using the **NICHOLLS SQUARE**

NICHOLLS MANUFACTURING CO. wish to call the attention of Carpenters to a new Framing Square they are placing on the market, more especially to the improvement over other squares, the board measure having been replaced by simple rule for framing; by looking under the figure the roof raises to the foot you have the lengths and figures giving the cuts for all the roof, also cuts for cornice.

The Square is made in Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 14. Is finished in Nickel, Oxidized Copper and Polished Steel. The only Square made by union labor.

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Roof Framing

By
G. D. Inskip

This Work is specially prepared and written for the Mechanic. By the use of tables he can compute any length of Rafter, Hip or Valley, with ease and accuracy, from $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch to 150 feet. It is in two volumes. Vol. I is handsomely illustrated with diagrams, conveying to the mind of the reader the practical way of cutting Roof Members. It takes in all manner of Pitches, Degrees and Minutes, or any possible Plan of Roof, and gives all measurements full size. Scale measurements are dispensed with, and the steel square is used only as a bevel and is of no moment in acquiring lengths and intersections.

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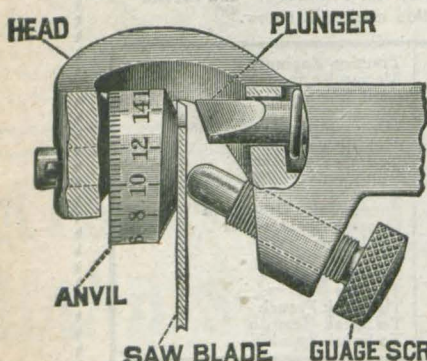
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REQUIRED

In Its Adjustment
or Operation

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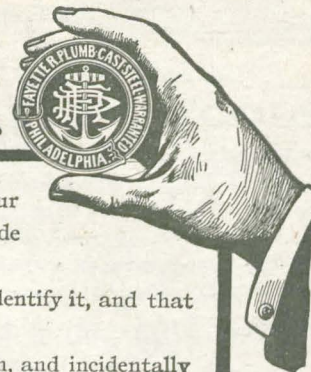
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all Hardware Specialties
of my make.

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It is important that he should learn to identify it, and that you should help him.

You can get more prestige and reputation, and incidentally more dollars, by recommending and selling

PLUMB'S TOOLS

than any other make of tools in these lines

No tools made have behind them so much experience, good judgment, capital, fine workmanship, to say nothing of a strong guarantee, as have Plumb's Tools.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc.
Philadelphia



(Above is a view of our factory at Newburgh)

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Are Carried to the Four Corners of the Continent

NORTH, SOUTH, EAST and WEST. They are known by the sign of the "Keystone," our trade-mark ticket, which is to be found on every garment.

Our trade-mark is known to stand for all that is good in garment making—good material, good workmanship, made in clean, well ventilated workrooms by skilful, well-paid union operators.—These are the qualifications which produce the "Keystone" garments and make possible their sale from ocean to ocean.

Look for the
"KEYSTONE TICKET"

If your dealer does not keep "Keystone" goods, send us his name.

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CLEVELAND & WHITEHILL CO.

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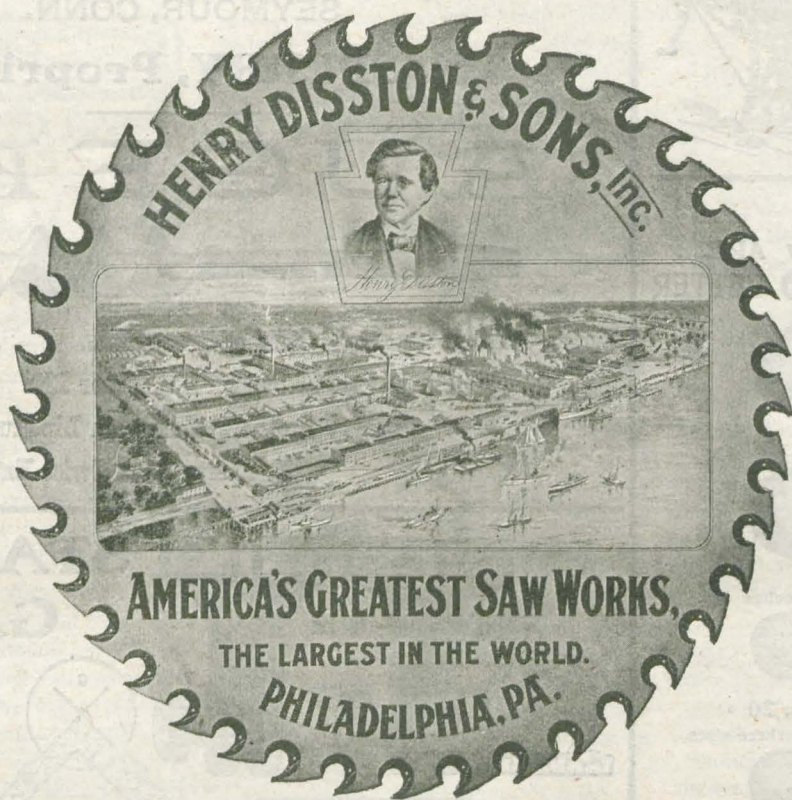
THE WOOD CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXIII---No. 4
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1903

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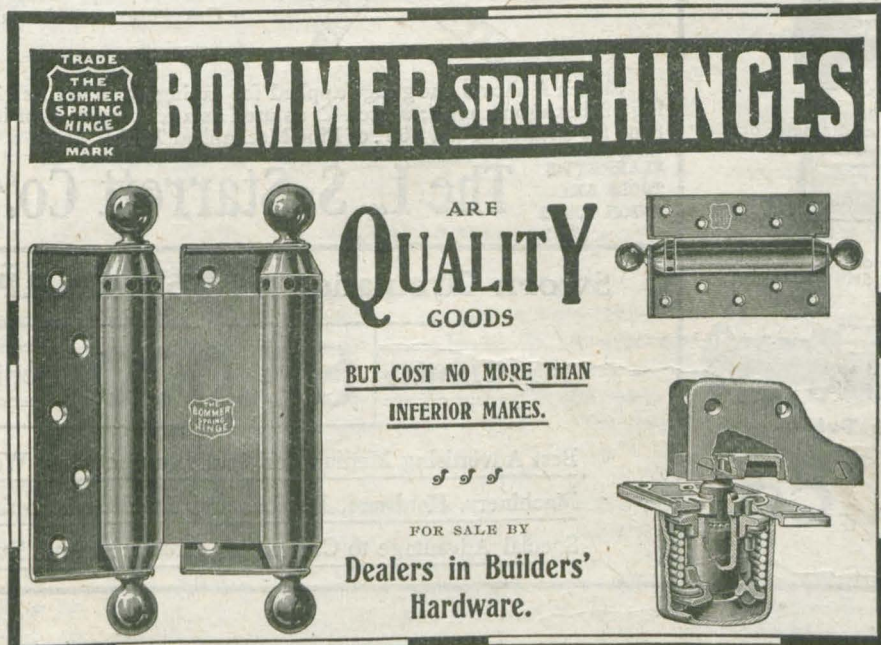
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BITS...**

Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS"
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For Sale by all Hardware Dealers

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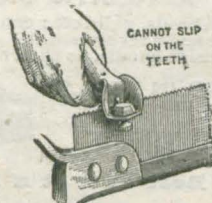
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INFERIOR MAKES.

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**TAINTOR
Positive Saw Set**

Thousands of this tool have been sold, and
they are highly recommended by ALL
who use them.



If your Hardware Dealer does not handle
them, don't take an inferior Set because some
one says "it's just as good."

Taintor Manufacturing Co.

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THE CARPENTER

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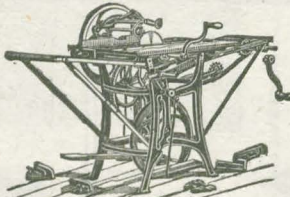


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Carpenters and Builders with steam power can successfully compete with the large shops by using our new labor saving machinery. Sold on trial. Send for Catalogue A.

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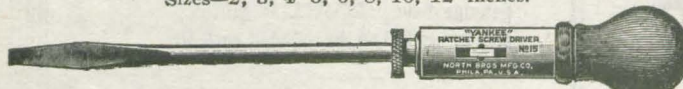


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Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



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Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5 inches



“YANKEE” SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 20
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.



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Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw-driver at any part of its length.



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For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



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For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc.; can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle, as shown in cut below.

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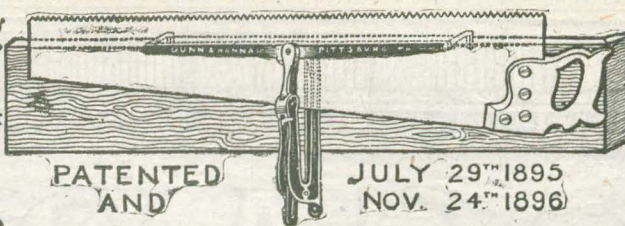
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RULE and LEVEL
COMPANY**

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

U. S. A.

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..New..

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CLAMP**



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JULY 29th 1895
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It is Self-Fastening and Folding. Every Hardware Dealer should handle it.

It will instantly fasten itself to any projection without the aid of screws, nails or other fasten- ing. Half the length of a rip-saw; weighs 3¼ lbs.; folds up like a jack-knife; can be carried in pocket; made of best malleable iron. If your hardware dealer hasn't it, send price to the manufacturers. If unable to procure our Saw Clamp from your jobber write the manufacturers for descriptive circulars and prices.

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**HUMPHREYSVILLE
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N. SPERRY, Proprietor

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FIXTURES**

Price:
75c Per Pair

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Sketch A shows the gauge applied for laying out a stair stringer; sketch B, laying off hexagon angles; sketch C, as used as a center gauge or in quartering a circle. Send for catalogue No. 16V, of Fine Mechanical Tools.

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TOOLS ARE
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**The L. S. Starrett Co. ATHOL, MASS.
U. S. A.**

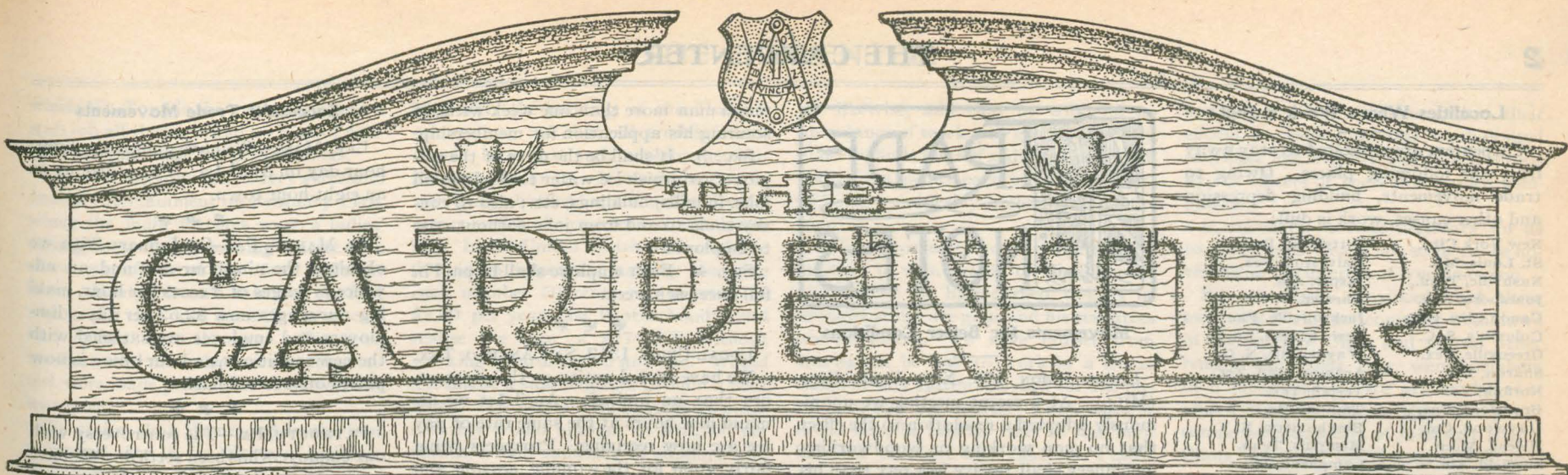
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIII--No. 4
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1903

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy



VALDOSTA, GA.—We have a splendid little Union of white carpenters here, and we are now making an effort to organize the colored, with indications of success.

BRUNSWICK, GA.—The two Local Unions here are holding their own very well. The schedule of hours and wages established is rigidly observed, and is as good as in any other place in the State of Georgia.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—Local Union 864 is in a very good condition, indeed, and has about all the competent carpenters enrolled as members. We have made much progress in organizing this city in general within the past year; many unions have been organized that have not held charters for the last ten years.

BOCKCHITO, I. T.—Work is rather slack here at present, the slackness being due to a great extent to bad roads and bad weather. However, we expect a revival of business and plenty of work next spring and summer. Our local union is in existence but two months, but during this short space of time we have gained ten new members.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Work is picking up here somewhat, and the outlook for the coming season has become more encouraging. Local Union 72 has received six applications at their first March meeting and initiated one candidate. Local Union 231 held a very successful open meeting and entertainment on March 13. It was found necessary to procure a larger hall to accommodate all the members, their families and friends in attendance, and everybody had a pleasant time.

OTTUMWA, IA.—Our local union is making gains that are a credit and encouraging to our membership; the brothers are getting in closer touch with each other every day. On March 7th we had Bro. Sidney Kent, the general organizer, with us, when our membership enjoyed a most excellent address. We were so impressed with Bro. Kent's sound argu-

ments that we prevailed upon him to visit us again. We have now arranged for an open meeting with Bro. Kent as speaker, and the members of Local Union 767 are making preparations to pack the house on this occasion to its utmost capacity.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Trade is a little duller than it has been, not that the volume of work has materially decreased, but because there is a large influx of men from other points. There are quite a number of idle carpenters in town, and the supply is greater than the demand. The Unions are in good shape, taking in new members every meeting night.

MALONE, N. Y.—Local Union 1274 is very much alive and working for an improvement in trade conditions. Wages are low here and our contractors hard-headed and not easy to deal with. Hence we anticipate trouble this spring, and would request carpenters to give this place a wide berth. Work is dull here and will apparently continue all spring and summer.

STRATFORD, ONT., CAN.—The visit of Bro. Glass, of Buffalo, who was sent on here by our G. P., has been the means of increasing our membership. Through Bro. Glass's efforts we also gained an increase in pay and the recognition of our union by the employers. We trust that by another year we shall be in a position to make further demands for shorter hours and another advance in wages.

Stay Away From These Places

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Having made a demand on our employers for better conditions, we would request all carpenters, mill workers and cabinetmakers to keep away from this city until after May 4th next, when we expect to have our demand granted.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Local Union 350 is in a thriving condition, and the new local union is also getting along finely. As far as work is concerned, however, we must state that it is rather dull this season; we are eagerly looking for a revival of business.

SAN ANGELO, TEX.—Our Local Union, being organized but four months, is still in its infancy; nevertheless we are pushing ahead the best we know how. We have made a demand on our employers, and work being somewhat slack and more

than enough carpenters here to do it, it would certainly not pay any newcomers to look for a job. You will hear from us again after our trouble is over and we have gained a firmer foothold.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Three years ago Local Union 426 of this city started out with 18 charter members, and to-day, by the zealous and energetic efforts of our members, we have built up our Union to a membership of 925 in good standing, and more to come.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Business here has been and is still very dull, and as a result a large number of union men are out of employment. The real estate agents give preference to non-union labor and have their work done for almost nothing. Carpenters are requested to stay away from this place until further notice.

NEW ORANGE, N. J.—Work is very slack here at present, but we have good prospects for plenty of it as soon as the weather permits. All competent mechanics are members of our Union, which is getting along nicely. The eight-hour system being in operation here, you will please add New Orange to the eight-hour list.

BRADFORD, PA.—The differences existing here between the building craft and the contractors being as yet unsettled, and this fact having a tendency to slacken the work, probably all through spring and summer, carpenters would be wise in remaining away. Should the difficulties be overcome, we will give due notice through the columns of this journal.

GARDNER, MASS.—Almost all the union men here are idle, with a few scabs working in their places. The contractors are very stubborn and persistently refuse to grant our demands. We would warn all carpenters not to come to this city until such time when the employers have been brought to terms, which we trust will occur as soon as the season opens up.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—Expecting trouble to arrive on account of a demand for an advance in wages we are making on the bosses, we would request all carpenters to stay away from this city and vicinity during April and May. Should we effect a settlement on May 1st, when we expect a new scale to become operative, or any date thereafter, we shall give due notice of the fact through the columns of our journal.

AMARILLO, TEX.—There being a surplus of men here at present, and work very scarce, we would advise all carpenters to stay away from this locality until conditions have improved.

BROOKHAVEN, MISS.—Work is exceedingly dull here at present, owing to continuous heavy rains characteristic of the climatic condition of this section of the country. Quite a number of our men are idle, and we would advise carpenters going to this locality to postpone the trip until times have brightened up.

JERSEY SHORE, PA.—There is a likelihood of trouble accruing from a demand made by Local Union 1064 upon the contractors for adoption of the nine-hour workday, and it would be well for brothers of the craft to remain away from this place until a settlement has been reached, due notice of which will be given in this journal.

WILBERTON, I. T.—Local Union 1276 is for the last two months continuously receiving inquiries from brothers in different States as to trade conditions in this town, and we deem it now our duty to notify all carpenters, through our official journal, that work is dull here this season. There are no buildings going up at present, except Coal Company buildings, which are being done by carpenters in constant employ of the company. Prospects for work in the coming spring and summer season are fairly good.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—We are comparatively a young union and had a tedious struggle to hold our own; still, we have been doing fairly well. Trade has been very good here for some time past, but at present work is slacking up considerably and the influx of men from the east is greater than ever before. The inevitable result is a surplus of labor and a difficulty in securing employment. Neither are the prospects for the future as bright as we would wish them to be. While at present we must advise brothers to stay from this city, we hope that in the near future we may be able to say as we have in the past, "Come to us, brothers, we are short-handed."

Dallas (Tex.) Lock-Out Still On

Our lockout, which begun on January 19th, is still on as hard as ever, and we would warn all men to stay away from our city and thereby help us to win our fight, forced upon us by the Builders' Exchange on the above date.

S. LOTZENHISER, Sec. Lock-out Com.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, work is dull:

New York City.	Pittsburg, Pa.
St. Louis, Mo.	Galveston, Tex.
Nashville, Tenn.	Jasper, Ala.
Jonesboro, Ark.	Chester, Ill.
Canon City, Okla.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Columbia, S. C.	New Orleans, La.
Greenville, Tex.	Waynesville, N. C.
Sharon, Pa.	Ardmore, Ind. Ter.
Norfolk, Va.	Terrell, Tex.
Brantford, Ont.	Tampa, Fla.
Haywood, Cal.	Binghamton, N. Y.
Helena, Mont.	Memphis, Tenn.
Sheffield, Ala.	Lampasas, Tex.
Richmond, Va.	Divernon, Ill.
San Antonio, Tex.	Kewanee, Ill.
Corsicana, Tex.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Cheyenne, Wyo.
Birmingham, Ala.	East Chicago, Ind.
Miami, Fla.	Newark, N. J.
Mason City, Ia.	Newton, N. J.
Tuxedo, N. Y.	Portland, Ore.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Fort Worth, Tex.	Boswell, New Mex.
San Francisco, Cal.	Rome, N. Y.
Malone, N. Y.	Amarillo, Tex.
Philadelphia, Pa.	

The Strike of To-day.

It is useless to talk of harmony between labor and capital when capitalists as a class possess privileges under the laws which laborers do not. A never ceasing struggle against encroachments is absolutely necessary on the part of labor to preserve what freedom and comfort has been secured. The lines are being closer drawn. People are fast arraying themselves on one side or the other. A strike is no longer an idle affair. It is an encounter in which definite issues are involved, decided stands are taken, desperate measures resolved upon. No one concerned is neutral or wavering, and the great public takes active part in the contest.—Lizzie M. Holmes.

The Northern Awning Supply Co. Discontinues Business

The parties known as the Northern Awning Supply Co., of Toluca, Ill., have discontinued business, and request all carpenters and friends to not send any more orders for carpenter's aprons, as they will not be received. Several orders received by the company have been returned unclaimed, and a few orders left unfilled on account of incorrectness of address. Any person that has not received his goods or money refunded will please send full address to D. J. Farley, Box 99, Toluca, Ill.

Homideau Bros. Declared Unfair

The firm of L. Homideau Brothers of Queens Borough, N. Y., being antagonistic to organized labor, and refusing to pay union wages and work union hours, has been placed on the unfair list by our Local Unions of that locality. As this concern is competing with fair employers to the detriment of both employers and employees, their material should be discriminated against by union men everywhere.

You cannot be a good union man if you neglect to pay your dues. But you may pay dues promptly and still be a poor union man. The union needs you—your personal presence and advice and vote and work—more than it needs your dues. You owe it both.

It is a good rule to set aside a certain time in each week for reading serious books and magazines. With two hours' real reading each week an astonishing amount can be learned in a year.



Movements for Better Conditions

LOCAL UNION 476, NEW YORK CITY (MILL).—At a recent meeting we unanimously adopted a resolution to the effect that no man working on woodworking machinery shall receive less pay than his predecessor. This resolution, having been indorsed by the District Council, is now embodied in our trade rules and has become a law.

LOCAL UNION 668, PALO ALTO, CAL.—By a vote cast by our Local Union Sec. 2 of our working rules has been amended so as to read as follows: The minimum rate of wages shall be \$4.00 per day. Our By-Laws, as heretofore in force, provided for a scale of \$3.50 per day. We shall give our employers due notice of this change in our working rules, which is to take effect on June 1, 1903.

LOCAL UNION 876, FRONTENAC, KANS.—We have decided to make a demand on the contractors for a minimum scale of \$3.00 per day of eight hours, or 37½ cents per hour, excepting members who are disabled and those 50 years of age, who may be permitted to work for \$2.70 per day. Our present wages are 31¼ cents per hour and those paid to disabled members, or those over 60 years of age, are 27½ cents per hour.

LOCAL UNION 406, BETHLEHEM, PA.—Our demands, to take effect on May 1st, are as follows: Nine hours shall constitute a day's work at the same rate of wages paid for ten hours in 1902. Payments of wages shall be weekly. The contractors in this vicinity being very stubborn, and only one-half of the carpenters in this city belonging to the Union, we have decided to start out easy until we have gained a firmer foothold.

LOCAL UNION 458, LAWRENCE, KANS.—Prospects for the coming season being favorable, and the time apparently opportune, we have notified our contractors that at the expiration of our present contract on May 1st we shall expect an advance of 5 cents per hour over our prevailing scale of wages, which is from 25 to 30 cents per hour. All surrounding cities pay from 30 to 35 cents per hour, and we don't think we should stay behind them, as far as a rate of wages is concerned, or in any other respect.

LOCAL UNION 725, BOWLING GREEN, KY.—At a regular meeting of this Union the following trade rules were adopted, to go into effect May 1, 1903, and remain in force until May 1, 1904, in Bowling Green and vicinity within a radius of six miles:

SECTION 1. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work, between the hours of 7:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., for the six working days. The compensation shall be the same as paid in 1902. Time and one-half shall be paid for all overtime, double time shall be paid for work on Sundays, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas day, but no work shall be done on Labor Day, which is the first Monday in September.

SEC. 2. No member of Union No. 725 shall be allowed to work with a non-

union man more than one week without securing his application for membership.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the employer to furnish ice water to drink on all jobs, in mills, buildings, etc.; also to convey tools to and from jobs without cost to employees.

SEC. 4. Each employe shall be paid in full once each week.

LOCAL UNION 1312, SAN ANGELO, TEX.—We have served notice on the contractors that on and after April 1st we demand nine hours at the same rate of pay we are now receiving. Prospects being fairly good for the coming season, and having 90 per cent. of the carpenters within our ranks, we do not anticipate much trouble in getting our demands.

LOCAL UNION 1156, POINT PLEASANT, N. J.—The carpenters of this district, comprising Sea Girt, Manasquan, Brielle, Point Pleasant and Bay Head, are demanding a minimum rate of wages of \$3.00 per day, to become effective on April 1, 1903. We would ask all brothers to stay away from this vicinity until our movement has been brought to a successful issue.

LOCAL UNION 1348, BROOKHAVEN, MISS.—There is a movement on foot for the securing of the nine-hour day with pay for ten hours, or \$2.25 per day. We expect the new schedule to become effective in a few months. Our local union was organized last November and thus still very young, but indications point to a very successful union before long as we are continuously taking in new members.

LOCAL UNION 1060, SPOKANE, WASH.—This Local Union has entered into a movement to secure the nine-hour work-day for mill workers who are still working ten hours per day at a rate of wages ranging from \$2.00 to \$3.00. Mill men here are compelled to subscribe to a disability insurance feature to the amount of from \$20.00 to \$50.00 per year; they are paid monthly, the firm holding back the first ten days' pay. Consequently, they have become very much dissatisfied with these conditions, and it is to be hoped that their reasonable and just demand will be granted without having to resort to severe measures.

BRONX BOROUGH, N. Y., DISTRICT COUNCIL.—This body has sent the following demands in circular form to the employers of carpenters in the borough of Bronx, city of Mount Vernon, Bronxville, Tuckahoe and vicinity:

We hereby notify you that on and after May 4th, 1903, the minimum wages for carpenters in the above mentioned district shall be as follows:

In the borough of Bronx, \$4.00 per day for eight hours, or fifty cents per hour.

In the city of Mount Vernon, Bronxville, Tuckahoe and vicinity, \$3.76 per day for eight hours, or forty-seven cents per hour.

Wages to be paid weekly on or before 12 o'clock noon, Saturday.

Working hours to be between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

No work under any condition to be executed between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 5 P. M., Saturday.

Overtime and work on Sunday or legal holidays to be paid for at the rate of double time.

Only one apprentice allowed to every ten mechanics employed.

These demands do not apply to men while working in the mills.

Successful Trade Movements

LEE, MASS.—We have gained the eight-hour day on April 1st. Please list us as an eight-hour town.

ST. MARY'S, PA.—On January 28th we obtained the nine-hour day and an advance in wages of 3 cents per hour, making our wages now \$2.52 per day. Employers and employees are satisfied with the new conditions, and our Union is now placed on a sound basis.

PLYMOUTH, PA.—The controversy with our employers has been settled. We have received the eight-hour work day and our scale will henceforth be 30 cents an hour. This agreement was reached with the contractors after being out but two days, and our membership is elated over the victory.

WILKES BARRE, PA.—Our strike, inaugurated in the latter part of January, has been formally and officially declared off. We have gained an advance in wages of 35c. per day, or a minimum scale of \$2.60 per day for eight hours. The contractors have also agreed to the observation of most of our trade rules submitted to them as early as December last.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—At a joint session of our committee and the Builders' Exchange the demands of the carpenters were granted in their entirety, and we are now entitled to a place among the eight-hour cities. The demand for eight hours for mill hands, however, we were unable to enforce at this time. Our minimum scale of wages will now be 35 cents an hour.

WINFIELD, KANS.—We have been organized as recently as July, 1902, and though in existence only eight months, we have been victorious in our demand for the nine-hour day. Encouraged by this victory, the retail clerks are now getting in line, and the painters and stonemasons are ready for organization. The union carpenters are masters of the situation in their trade and hold the best jobs.

BOCKCHITO, I. T.—Since the formation of our local union, in December, 1902, we have had a rough road to travel in our strife for better conditions. Nevertheless we have secured the nine-hour day; our minimum scale of wages is 25 cents an hour. The craft here is well pleased with the success Local Union 1357 is meeting with so far, while the contractors offer but little opposition at present, and everything appears O. K.

Hammond, Ind., Pushing Ahead

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

There is quiet a stir among the trades in this locality, and the carpenters are not the only ones who made a move for eight hours and an advance in wages. Similar demands have been made by most all other crafts, of which we have twenty-seven pretty well organized and represented in the Trades and Labor Council. We have also a Building Trades and a District Council, composed of representatives of our own trade, including Local Union 1110, East Chicago, and Local Union 1370, Indiana Harbor, this town being situated within the East Chicago limits. During the short space of time we are organized we have raised our wages 100 per cent. Those of the employers most friendly to organized labor are Mr. Parker and Mr. Read, with whom no one can obtain employment unless he is in possession of a good working card.

The opera house, just completed, of

which Mr. Towl is the owner, has been a scab job all through, and no man of principle will patronize his performances.

Local Union 599 held a very successful annual entertainment on February 14th, where the main features were a ladies' nailing contest and a sawing contest with saws manufactured by four different firms. Henry Diston's saw was the first winner for time and smoothness of cut, and Atkins' saw the next. The two brothers who used the saws in this contest were made presents of them when it was over.

We claim that Hammond is the best organized city in the State of Indiana. We are pushing right along and keep pace with the progress of times.

Hammond, Ind. Local Union 599.

Want Better Attendance

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER.

Local Union 886 having been organized eighteen months and not having contributed anything as yet for the columns of our official journal, we write to let you know that organized labor in this section of the country is pushing to the front. We have one or two contractors here with whom the building trades had some difficulty, but since the business men and citizens of our new city have learned that union contractors and mechanics are always reliable they pay little attention to parties who made themselves obnoxious to union labor.

We are nicely fixed as regards meeting facilities and accommodations; our local union has bought and paid for the house in which our meeting hall is located. We have as nice a set of members as you may find anywhere; but, alas! their interest in union affairs is sadly lacking and indifference seems to have gained the upper hand with them. As a result our meetings are very slimly attended; especially our trustees make themselves very conspicuous by their continuous absence. We would, therefore, call on our members through this medium to take new personal interest in all matters pertaining to our union and to attend our meetings more regularly. We ought not to be slack in these matters. We should bear in mind that the object of our organization is one that concerns each and every one of us. Single-handed we are unable to better our condition, but banded together and working harmoniously together in our union we shall accomplish results by which all will be benefited.

We trust that these utterances will be taken heed of by our membership and our meetings henceforth show that they have not been made in vain.

As work is rather slack here at present we would advise carpenters to turn their way to other quarters until further notice. Yours fraternally,

JOHN S. MITCHELL, R. S.
Dalhart, Texas. Local Union 886.

Let Us Build a Carpenters' Home

Colorado Springs, Col., Feb. 28, '03.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

DEAR SIR—In our beautiful city of Colorado Springs we have the National Union Printers' Home, which is an ornament to the city, and is admired by all who have ever visited it. Every year our city is visited by thousands of people from all parts of the United States and they have great praise for the Printers' Home and the manner in which it is supported and conducted. To my mind, the only thing which prevents it from being an ideal home is that there is no provision made for the wife of the printer, who has labored side by side with him and, perhaps, has shared adverse fortune with him. Not

long after the building of this Home it occurred to me that all trades unions should have just such a place for their indigent workmen. It would not be a very heavy burden for the union carpenters to undertake to erect a similar building. In the United States we have 137,000 union carpenters, and by assessing each member 50 cents per quarter, or \$2.00 per year, the Brotherhood could realize the sum of \$274,000 without working a hardship on any one. Would not this be a sufficient sum to build a neat home? To assess each member 10 cents monthly would amount to \$13,700 per month, a sum sufficient to support and maintain it nicely. I mention Colorado Springs as a site, because it is situated in the most healthful region of the country. Without a doubt, we would get liberal donations, perhaps a site; for there are wealthy contractors throughout the United States who would, doubtless, be glad to contribute liberally toward the furnishing of this home. Perhaps it could be furnished entirely by donations. At least, let us try it. Now, I make this plea, not from any selfish motive (for I hope I may never be an inmate), but in behalf of all indigent union carpenters and their wives. To be an ideal home it should include the wife. Had it not been for the wives, perhaps many of the strikes would not have been so successful. She gave her husband encouragement and was willing to put the living down to the barest necessities of life, so that the husband might use his means to take part in the different strikes, thereby gaining a victory, higher wages and shorter hours. So I think that the wife should have a place with her husband. Let them not be separated; she will prove herself very useful about the Home.

I thought the best way to get this before the different Unions at one time would be to have it published in THE CARPENTER. Will not the carpenters please talk to their wives about it and get them interested? I would like to have a letter from the wife of one carpenter from every Union in the United States, so that we may exchange ideas. My husband is a charter member of L. U. 515, and I feel very sure that this Union will most heartily endorse the ideas given here.

Yours most respectfully,

MRS. IDA NELSON,
220 S. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, Col.

The Pacific States No Eldorado

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Please allow me space in the journal for a few words on a subject of great importance to brothers and mechanics in general. We would warn any man who may happen to read advertisements in eastern papers setting forth that men are wanted, conditions fair, and business booming on the Pacific coast.

There is no sign of a boom here whatever, and we can recall many instances where men who had placed faith in the advertisements had, as a consequence, to go through very sad experiences; instances where these fake ads. were even the cause of heartrending tragedies. Many a poor man, impressed by the false statements of the eastern papers, said to himself: "Now, I have labored all these years and saved nothing, why should I keep on doing so when there is an opportunity to better my condition and that of my family by shifting quarters to the Pacific coast, where work is plenty and wages high? These cities and towns are growing up rapidly, people are prospering and many have made a fortune." He determines to buy a ticket, and comes along, thinking that he himself being an honest man the parties from where the ads. emanated

are likewise, and that he will find an abundance of work and good pay. But, alas! he finds himself sadly disappointed, finding ten men to each job and the cost of living considerably higher than in the east.

He is compelled to go from one place to another in vain search of employment, and finally the hard-earned dollars he brought along are gone and his resources are exhausted. To save himself from starvation he has to work in a lemon ranch or in a raisin vineyard for the pittance of \$20 per month. Then, when it is too late, he realizes that he has been buncoed outright and that the Pacific coast is nothing near the Eldorado he dreamed of when reading the statements in the eastern papers.

The steerers, the land-sharks, who want to sell tracts of land at inflated values, and the railroad companies are of course materially benefited by the influx of men and are constantly devising schemes tending to the stimulation of this influx. The Builders' Exchanges out here are likewise an unscrupulous lot, playing into the hands of the railroad companies and land-sharks with a view of inducing large numbers of mechanics to come out here to increase the supply and by these means force wages down.

The foregoing is written by order and approved by Local Union 810, of San Diego, with the intention to safeguard the members of the U. B. against hardship and distress which will surely be in store for them should they pay no heed to this warning. Fraternally yours,

JAMES MCCORMACK,
San Diego, Cal. Local Union 810.

An Appeal From the Metal Mechanics

TO ORGANIZED LABOR AND ITS FRIENDS:

We wish to call your attention to a matter in which all organized labor is interested. We will do so as briefly as possible.

In the city of Fremont, Ohio, there are three companies, two engaged in the manufacture of shears, knives and razors, and the other engaged in the manufacture of general novelties. The first two are known as the Claus Shear Company, (sometimes called by the Trust name, The International Shear Company), and the Jackson Knife and Shear Company. The third is known as the Herbrand Manufacturing Company.

The men employed in these factories, desiring to form a union for the purpose of assisting their fellow-workmen throughout the country, asked for organizers, and on or about the 5th day of January last, a charter was issued to a local union of Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers, and a charter was issued to a local of the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics. On the 15th of January these three companies, evidently by a pre-arranged plan, simultaneously discharged all of the officers of these newly-instituted locals, and on the 17th of the same month, each and every union man of these three factories were locked out.

These men had made no demand upon the three companies. They had raised no protest, had expressed no discontent, had asked for no increase in pay, or reduction of hours of labor.

Congressman-elect Jackson, one of the largest owners in the Jackson Company, was elected to his office by the workingmen of his district. Throughout his campaign he had expressed himself as in favor of unionism, and affiliating with any lawful labor organization.

Every effort has been made by the international officers of the two internationals represented to bring about a satisfactory

settlement of all differences; but their efforts to accomplish this much-desired end, have met with contemptuous refusals by the officers of the above-named companies.

It, therefore, becomes necessary for us to adopt such means as seem to be advisable in the interest of true unionism.

We are firmly convinced that these men were discharged contrary to the laws of the State of Ohio, and for no other reason than that they were members of a labor union. We are further convinced that the Claus Mfg. Company, composed principally of John and Henry Claus, were the instigators and propagators of this entire scheme. It appears to us that these companies, and especially the Claus Company, engaged, as they are, in the manufacture of goods used, in a great part, by union men, should be brought to an account for the manner in which they are attempting to crush the very men who make the demand for their products and upon whom they are depending for their customers, viz.: Barbers, Garment Workers, Paper Hangers and Tailors. You can help us.

What we want you to do.

1st. Please present this communication and read it at the next meeting of your local.

2nd. Please authorize your secretary to write a letter, under the seal of your local union, and address to the above-named companies, informing them that as union men, you cannot and will not purchase, and will use your influence with your friends, not to purchase shears, razors, knives and goods manufactured by them, unless they make proper adjustment of the difficulties with their employees.

3rd. Please appoint a committee to present this circular to the hardware dealers of your city, and request them to write a letter to the said companies, stating that they cannot use their goods while they are unfair to union labor, and request your local dealers not to purchase, sell nor handle shears, knives, nor razors, manufactured by said firms, and that if they will put in a line of union-made, or fair goods, you will assist in creating a demand for them.

4th. In order that we may be able to contest the legality of the actions of these companies, and bring them to justice for their actions, and assist these men, who have refused to betray the principle of unionism and go back into those factories as non-union men, and that we may the better provide them with the necessities of life, we ask you to give us your moral and financial support. All monies so donated will be distributed pro rata between the men belonging to the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers, and the International Association of Allied Mechanics. All monies should be sent to Charles Brockman, 1250 Liberty St., Fremont, Ohio, and notify Geo. B. Buchanan, 421 Valentine Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

By doing as we ask you will assist us in convincing these three companies of the great power and influence of organized labor, and force them to acknowledge the right of workingmen to associate themselves in labor organizations.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN MULHOLLAND, Int. Pres.
GEO. B. BUCHANAN, Int. Sec.-Treas.

LEAVE all prejudices and personal animosities outside the door of the union hall. Be man enough to know your enemy's virtues and your friend's faults, and to vote for or with your enemy or against your friend when your calm judgment tells you that the welfare of the union will be served by your so doing.

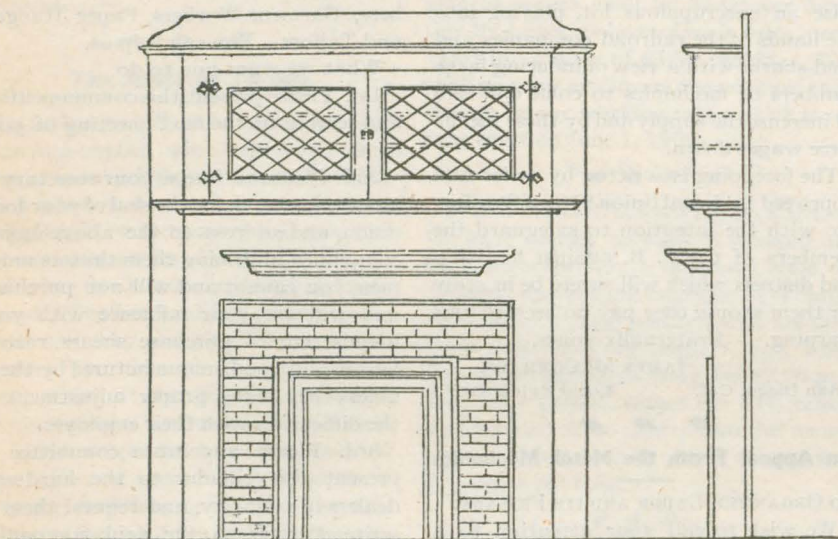


This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed. Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

Diningroom Mantel

THE mantel here illustrated is a neat and attractive, as well as a practical design, being particularly appropriate for a dining-room on account of the closet which forms the upper portion of it. Another recommendation is that it is easily made and inexpensive. It may be constructed



of one-inch material in either hard or soft wood, according to the taste of the maker. The tiling may be of the regulation glazed tile or an imitation made of wood blocked off with small V-shaped grooves and enameled. The doors are of leaded glass, fastened in by small beads. There are two shelves on which to set silver, glassware or china. The top of the closet and the shelf underneath it are convenient and appropriate places for pieces of fancy bric-a-brac. The mantel can be made to fit chimney breast or may be set against the wall. It should be made from measurements to suit the size of the room, height of walls, etc., where it is intended to go. J. S. BALLARD.

Mensuration

BY G. D. INSKIP.

WHEN a form is broader at one end than the other, proceed with the following rule: To the square of the product of the length and narrow end add twice the continual product of these quantities, viz.: the length, the difference between

the breadths of the ends, and the area of the part required to be cut off, extract the square root of the sum; from the result deduct the product of the length and narrow end, and divide the remainder by the difference between the breadths of the ends.

Let A-D-E-C be the shape of board or any material, and we wish to cut 60 square inches from the smaller end; A-D equals 3 inches, C-E 6 inches, A-B 20 inches.

To the square of the product of the length, A-B, and the narrow end, A-D; thus: $A-D=3$, $A-B=20$; $3 \times 20=60$, the product; this squared it $60 \times 60=3,600$. To this add twice the continual product of these quantities, viz.: the length, the difference between the breadths of the ends, and the area to be cut off:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Narrow end} = 3 \\ \text{Length} = 20 \\ \hline 60 \text{ product.} \\ \text{The area} = 60 \end{array}$$

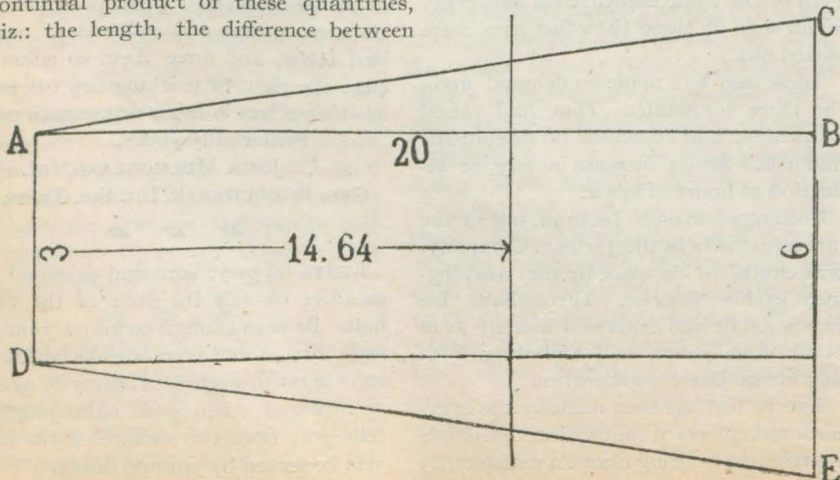
$$\begin{array}{r} 3,600 \text{ continual product.} \\ \text{Multiplied by } 2 \\ \hline 7,200 \text{ twice contin. product} \\ \text{To this product we add the above product:} \\ 7,200 \\ 3,600 \\ \hline 10,800 \end{array}$$

We extract the square root of 10,800:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \overline{) 10800} \quad 103.92 \\ 1 \overline{) 1} \\ \hline 203 \overline{) 0800} \\ 3 \overline{) 609} \\ \hline 2069 \overline{) 19100} \\ 9 \overline{) 18621} \\ \hline 20782 \overline{) 47900} \\ 41564 \end{array}$$

We have a result of 103.92. From this deduct the product of the length and narrow end and divide the remainder by the difference between the breadths of the ends. The length is 20×3 , the narrow end, or 60.

$$\begin{array}{r} 103.92 \\ \text{Subtract } 60 \\ \hline 43.92 \end{array}$$



Divide this by the difference between the ends, that is

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 43.92} \\ 14.64 \end{array}$$

is the required distance to cut off that will have an area of 60 square inches.

Let us take the same example and cut the figure in two equal areas, or 45 square inches: $A-D \times A-B = 3 \times 20 = 60$; $60 \times 60 = 3,600$.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Narrow end} = 3 \\ \text{Length} = 20 \\ \hline 60 \text{ product.} \\ \text{The area} = 45 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ 240 \\ \hline 2700 \text{ continual product.} \\ \text{Multiplied by } 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5400 \\ 3600 \\ \hline 9000 \end{array}$$

The square root is 94.86:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Subtract } 3 \times 20 = 94.86 \\ 60 \\ \hline 3 \overline{) 34.86} \\ 11.62 \end{array}$$

the required distance.

Labor's Decalogue

BY G. EDMONSTON,

First General President of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

I.

Thou shalt join a union of thy craft and have no other unions before it.

II.

The meetings thereof thou shalt attend and pay thy tithes with regularity. Thou shalt not appeal from the decision of the chair in a capitious spirit.

III.

"Thou shalt not take thy neighbor's job."

IV.

Thou shalt not labor more than eight hours for one day's work, nor on the Sabbath, except as provided in the law.

V.

Thou shalt not hire out thy offspring of tender years. "Poverty and shame shall be unto him that refuseth instruction to his children."

VI.

Clothe not the wife of thy bosom in mean apparel lest it be a testimony against thee.

VII.

Thou shalt not live in a hovel, or feed on the husk that the swine doth eat. Take thou not alms from the unrighteous.

VIII.

Waste not thy substance in riotous living, but place thy shekels in a good building association, and borrow not. Therein lieth the secret of success.

IX.

Honor the female sex, for on this rock rests the strength of the nation.

X.

Mind your own business.

The World's Lumber King

Thomas B. Walker, who has been investigating Pacific Coast forests for many years, has returned to Minneapolis after an absence of six months, the holder of enough timber lands to give him the title of lumber king of the world. Mr. Walker now owns the largest tracts of pine timber possessed by any person or firm in the country. In Northwestern California he has purchased standing timber tracts which will last for manufacture sixty

*This is President Gompers' eleventh commandment.

years. A 200-mile railroad will be built through the tract. Mr. Walker's time will be devoted to development of this timber land.

In an interview Mr. Walker said that he had at last completed the work started some four or five years ago. He is now owner of a very large tract of timber land in Northwestern California, and intends to put in a railroad to haul out the lumber and supply the country, which is largely devoted to grazing cattle and sheep in the uplands, and to grain and fruit growing in the valleys. The timber is sugar and white pine and is the best that grows in any spot in the world.

Even if the timber which Mr. Walker has purchased did not exist the country is settled to an extent that would warrant the construction of a railroad through it, and vice versa, if the country was not settled, the timber alone would make a railroad a profitable venture. In this way it will be possible to conduct the affairs of the railroad without competition.

At Fall River Mills is a steady water power, with a minimum equivalent to 8,000 horsepower. The fall is about 80 feet, with a variance of only six inches a year in volume. Other towns in the locality are Berne Valley, Jittsville, Beaver Aden, Alluris and Lake View. The railroad will extend from Oregon road in the Sacramento Valley to Lake View. The construction will be comparatively easy for a mountain road. It can be built on a 2 per cent grade, at a slight cost, and on a 1½ per cent grade with a little more expenditure of money and time. For carrying lumber there will be a downhill haul which will simplify the question of transportation to a great degree, as there will be nothing but local freight to be hauled uphill. The building of saw-mills will begin at once.—*Minneapolis Journal*.

Brain Leaks

When the scowl fails, try a smile. The courteous man is never friendless. It requires no especial genius to be a critic. Be sure you're right and then be careful. Men who worship self are the worst idolaters.

Old age has no terrors for a clear conscience.

The dead get too large a proportion of flowers.

Laughter and love are the best lubricants of life.

There is no room for fear in a heart full of hope.

Do good because it is right, not merely because it is a duty.

It's no use to pray for strength if you do not exercise your muscle.

It's a wise husband who knows what to do during housecleaning time.

Tear Down has its eyes on the past; Build Up has its eyes on the future.

The things we would rather forget are always the things easiest remembered.

The man who is in love with himself is never in danger of finding a rival.

Speaking of politics—the man who takes no interest usually lacks principle.

Too many men take off their good nature when they doff their office coats.

If people would do as we say and not as we do this would be a better world.

Never mourn about the unaccomplished task of yesterday that can be completed to-day.

Most men wouldn't be able to tell by reading their tombstones who are occupying their graves.

Don't measure a man's goodness by the way he treats his dogs and horses; watch how he treats his wife and children.—*Commoner*.

Equality

BY S. J. KENT

PROBABLY more than ten thousand orators proclaim throughout the length and breadth of the land, on every recurring 4th of July and on divers other occasions, that here in these United States, as no where else on earth, do we enjoy social and political equality; and while this is true in theory, it is far from true in practice. The average wage worker will stamp his feet and clap his hands when you tell him that he is the equal of the President of the United States or of Rockefeller or Morgan—but does he really believe it? Watch him and see. How deferential he is to the boss! If the banker or the way-up politician should notice him, how he would stammer and stutter and blush like a school-boy to think that he had been noticed! The fact is that the average wage-worker, by his everyday demeanor, shows that down deep in his heart he does not consider that he is the social or political equal of the banker, the professional man, the speculator, the capitalist or the boss. He wears the badge of slavery just as surely as did the serfs of old. On the job or in the shop let the boss speak to him and he almost jumps out of his skin. He is full of animal courage, but let the boss order him to climb a steeple, even though he risk his life, risk leaving his family destitute, will he not cheerfully obey? In exchange for a mere pittance he will work in the deadly mine and run risks with an abandon that shows that he, like the capitalist, considers flesh and blood a very cheap commodity. You have only to beat the tom-toms and cry patriotism and he will leave his little ones and verily court death before a battery of rapid-fire guns. But let the corporations place a notice on the factory door to the effect that he give up his American and God-given right to belong to an association for mutual help and he will quail and shiver and shake as if he had the ague. He has an abundance of animal courage, but is sadly short on that higher quality known as moral courage. In the labor movement we are constantly speaking of the emancipation of the wage-workers. Do we mean to infer that the manual worker is a slave? Have we not boasted year in and year out of our freedom? Yet the fact remains that the manual workers, as a class, are anything but free men. The only essential difference between the freeman and the slave is the right to be a party to the terms under which he labors. Under the system of chattel slavery the slave performed coerced labor—he was forced to work whether he wanted to or not. The freeman's toil must be voluntary. Whenever his employer fixes his hours of labor or his compensation for the same without his full approval and voluntary consent, then he is a slave, and no amount of sophistry can make him a freeman. Even to-day he is a child, a weakling, a dependent. His eyes are on the ground, he lacks ambition, he is full of prejudices, his horizon is narrow. Should his fellow wage-worker seek by force of character to forge to the front he would pull him back again. He boasts of equality before the law, yet should his brother carpenter aspire to be governor of the State he would not only ridicule him, but would fail to vote for him. Would he not say, "Why, he is only a common carpenter," and, instead, support some jack-leg lawyer? How many times I hear that expression, "only a common carpenter." It is because the carpenter considers himself common that the world says amen.

There is an old saying that "the world

respects the man who respects himself." This is well illustrated on the school ground. Take the boy who is unwilling to stand up for his rights and his fellow boys will tyrannize over him and treat him with contempt. On the other hand, the boy that asserts himself is always respected. Men are but boys of a larger growth. The labor movement is not only intended to emancipate the workers from the tyranny of capitalism but from the narrow, bigoted egotism of themselves. Let them divest themselves of these pretences and get down to facts. The carpenter, along with other tradesmen, is common. He considers himself so. Not respecting himself, nobody else has done so. The Scripture says, "The Lord helps those who help themselves."

Whenever the wage-workers determine to look upward, determine to be men; whenever they learn to lean upon themselves rather than upon industrial and political bosses, then will they attain social and political equality and not before.

Organize and Educate

THE present age has produced a multitude of wordy advocates of education, but the man of action has not yet appeared to free the slaves of ignorance, and loose the shackles of the masses now in darkness.

Free schools have diffused their benediction through the land, and those who would have received the blessing. But what of the class who refuse to benefit by these advantages?

For them the bliss of ignorance lies in the utter unconsciousness of any need for improvement. "What was good enough for my father, is good enough for me. I have got along without edicashun, and my boy and girl don't need none!"

Poverty is no excuse for the degradation of ignorance. Progress marks the times' advancement. The past century was grand in achievement and prolific in opportunity; then we may safely anticipate wonderful probabilities for the future.

Naturally, the prosperous element of society in every nation requires service from those in humbler walks of life, and we notice the supply from the source always exceeds the demand. It is from the surplus of such population—the idle, ignorant, beggarly element—that recruits in crime are furnished.

Content with ignorance, not realizing any deficiency, "hewers of wood and drawers of water," aiming no higher than to obtain the crude necessities of existence, they know nothing of the refinements of cultivation, consequently unfitted to enjoy them, because they have no ambition for better things.

They continue to marry and give in marriage, multiplying and replenishing a pauperized mass of illiterate and generally incompetent, indifferent laborers.

Unionism is handicapped by this element. Organization has done much for labor, but has much to correct and overcome from the obstacles before and the drawbacks behind the movement.

In this day of "Trusts" self-preservation requires thought and action, and labor realizes the philosophy of unionism. It is also beginning to agitate the subject and emphasize the necessity of education.

For the advancement of the best interests of those who most need a changed order of conditions, universal education is necessary.

Organized labor is strong enough to legislate to that end, until every State in the United States has compulsory education, books and schools free for all. Through prayer and perseverance "Labor

conquers all things," and deserves the righteous reward of the best life has to offer. Carnegie is quoted as saying, "The man who dies rich, dies disgraced."—There are thousands of worthy subjects to benefit by the surplus wealth of every philanthropist who has disgraced himself by accumulating a fortune while suffering humanity lives in degradation and dies in pitiful want on all sides. Many prosper by the cause that brings adversity to others, seeing their own brothers and sisters destitute and depending on the charity of public institutions, that they may gather riches for themselves.

There is small hope for any helpful suggestions from this eager rush of money-getters, for if conditions were changed to uplift and improve the masses, all surplus wealth would naturally become more diffused, and the few would have the chances lessened, in proportion, for accumulating fortunes.

Once let the "poor but honest" man make up his mind that he is not quite "smart" enough; that if education is good for the prosperous, it must be good for the poor; let the toiling masses determine to be educated, and this country will soon experience a mighty change for the better.

Let the philanthropist and humanitarian go down among the ambitious and striving "middle class," thence down—to the depths of poverty and ignorance—and there may be found through each grade material in abundance on which to operate. Ignorance should meet with compassion, rather than contempt, for it is the fruit of circumstances.

Where now the average illiterate resents culture in another, he should be taught to emulate rather than to despise. He should be educated, not to hate the beauty, refinement and culture that has become a necessity in another's home. We should raise him to a desire for mental development and educate him to a capacity of enjoyment and relish of improvement.

The anarchist is the natural product of unnatural conditions.

Educate all the children in America, and the twentieth century will show a solution to the problem of "labor troubles" that will prove eminently satisfactory to all classes. One generation of liberal education would do more to eradicate anarchy, avert the conflicts and disturbances that are becoming so frequent, and harmonize the relations between capital and labor, than all forces combined can ever accomplish.

If idleness, luxury and dissipation are conducive to degeneracy among the wealthy, what can the hopeless lethargy be called that is produced by generations of inbred ignorance, poverty and toil?

Knowledge is to the mental what food is to the physical powers, and starvation affects development in either line.

"Learning is not an instinct, but an acquisition." Develop the natural abilities and cultivate the Divine spark that dwells in every immortal soul; give the weak and wicked something to do; educate and improve the species, and every particle of influence against evil will weigh in proportion for the betterment of humanity.

History repeats itself in the rise and progress of nations. The trend of oppression and the resulting spirit of resentment aroused is toward ultimate revolution.

Discontent is fermenting, though well directed by organization, may result in good for those who most need better conditions. Timely education will stimulate the discouraged energies and promote peace and prosperity among the masses who labor.

How much better to prevent disease than to attempt to cure a well developed case! Individuals lead, the masses follow; then the men and women of energy, endowed with mind to direct and heart to sympathize, must assume the responsibility the extremity of the times imposes.

Organization and education are the guardian angels of the people, to raise the majority of the next generation from the dense gloom of ignorance and semi-pauperism to the fair level of prosperity and enlightenment; to uplift, improve and equip for fair competition in life's struggles, and enrich with the priceless wealth of wisdom.

The Bible says, "It doth not yet appear what we shall be." When once the desire for education takes sufficient hold on the masses, the disadvantages of poverty, mediocre intellect, weak bodies—nothing can prevent the tendency toward improvement.

We think and write on this subject, but are far from "despising correction," and ready to co-operate with any practical plan by which organization may become a blessing to humanity.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Kirkwood, Ga.

A Model Union

I wish, through the columns of the CARPENTER, to compliment Local No. 151, of Long Branch, for the good attendance at their meetings, and the creditable manner in which they conduct their business. I had the pleasure of attending their meeting on Saturday evening, March 28th, unexpected by them and myself also. I have attended the meetings of many locals in the past few years and will say that I have never seen one so nicely managed as Local 151, especially during the initiation ceremony. The old fashioned ode was sung with an organ accompaniment—and the boys of Local No. 151 certainly knew how to sing it. It created an impression on the candidate that will never be forgotten. It is the opinion of many that a labor organization differs from other societies, and that when a member goes to the local meeting he goes to kick about something, while in the other societies that he may belong to such a thing would never enter his mind. My impression of Local No. 151 is that if the other locals would pattern after them and bear in mind that they should be just as polite in a union meeting as they are in any other society they would soon have a larger attendance at their meetings and at the same time create a more brotherly feeling among each other. Local No. 151 is a union the U. B. may feel proud of.

Fraternally yours,

ASHTON L. BEEGLE,
Local Union 306.

Newark, N. J.

Too Much Cheap Labor

The Business Men's Association of Norfolk, Va., recently held a meeting and appointed a committee which is to make arrangements for importing cheap white labor in the interest of private enterprises, and thus still further aggravate the deplorable conditions existing at present in that city. One-half of the mechanics of Norfolk are idle, many of them being destitute for want of sufficient employment. Wages in the building trades are low, and have not been increased since 1899. Carpenters and all building craftsmen are warned not to come to Norfolk for some time to come. Do not heed the assertions of unscrupulous business men that additional help is needed to conduct their industries.

**GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

General Office
STEVENSON BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

General Executive Board
HENRY MEYER, Chairman, San Mateo, Cal.

D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street,
Wilkesbarre, Pa.

JOSEPH AINEY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue,
Montreal, Can.

J. P. OGLETREE, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 14 Elliott Street, New Haven,
Conn.

CHARLES WELLMAN, 825 Central Street, Kan-
sas City, Mo.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleve-
land, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Execu-
tive Board must be sent to the General Sec-
retary.



The English edition of the General Con-
stitution, as amended by the Atlanta
Convention, was issued in the latter
part of February, and went into effect
on the first of March. Local unions de-
siring copies will be promptly supplied
by the General Office.

**Instructions How to Push Trade De-
mands and Conduct Strikes, or to
Manage in Case of Lockouts**

1. Send out your trade demands in
circular or letter form to every carpenter,
contractor or builder in your locality. Ask
them to return a written answer to Re-
cording Secretary, whose address should
be stated in the communication to the
employers.

2. Have one man or a committee of the
journeymen in each shop, or on each job,
interview the employer, and report to the
employer, and report to the Union whether
the employer is favorable or not to grant-
ing the demands.

3. Let your Local, or the District Coun-
cil, if you have one, appoint a Commit-
tee of Conference of three good, careful
men to wait on the Contractors and
such Bosses as do not answer or who
refuse the demands. This committee
should be men who are good mechanics
and who are generally respected in the
trade. The committee should make
every endeavor to effect a settlement
without a strike. The committee should
act shrewdly and be good natured and
gentlemanly. It should not rely on
"bluff," or display an arrogant, bully-
ing manner. Be courteous and fair, and
use every honorable means to conciliate
the employers. Visit each one individ-
ually, but where there is an Exchange

or Association of Builders, deal through
that body with the contractors belonging
to it; but don't forget the Bosses outside
of it must also be visited and consulted.
If you have several points in your de-
mands and can't get all without having
to strike, then concede some points to
gain the others and avoid a strike.

4. If this plan does not succeed, then,
in due time, before entering on the strike,
call on the general office to deputize some
one to proceed to your locality and see
what adjustment can be effected. For
ofttimes employers will deal with a rep-
resentative of the general organization
where, for personal or other reasons, they
will give little attention to the local men;
or it may be that the local men have
antagonized the contractors, and it re-
quires some one to act as Mediator to
bring both parties together.

5. Remember the above four points
should be heeded before a strike is ordered.
And it furthermore requires a two-third
vote of the members by secret ballot to
order a strike.

6. In case of a strike or lockout, a
committee of five careful men should be
elected by the men on strike or lockout.
This committee should hold regular meet-
ings each day. It should have a Chair-
man, Secretary and Treasurer. The Sec-
retary should report regularly to the
General Office as to the situation of affairs.

7. The men out on strike or lockout
should answer roll call twice a day—morn-
ings and afternoons. Strike meetings
should be held once each day—every
morning. Have good local speakers ad-
dress these meetings if you can, so as to
encourage the men.

8. Pickets should be sent to stand at
each railroad depot or other place of entry
into the city. Pickets should be sent to
guard each job or shop where the men
have quit. Pickets should keep within
the civil law, avoid violence or breach of
the peace. Men should report every even-
ing at local headquarters or oftener if
necessary.

9. Keep on friendly terms with reporters
and representatives of the Press, also with
the police and City authorities, and the
public, so as to have their good will dur-
ing the trouble.

Any further information will be readily
furnished by writing to the undersigned.
Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM D. HUBER,
General President.
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Indorsed by the G. E. B., March 29, 1892.

We All Have a Cross to Bear

MRS. SADA BALLARD

My friend, you say you're discouraged;
Of trouble, you've had your share—
Why, man alive! look about you,
We all have a cross to bear!

You find that friendship is fleeting,
And love you declare a snare,
Of all you are most unhappy—
But all have a cross to bear.

Your boss is a stingy tyrant
And careless of your welfare—
Perhaps in the business world
He has his own cross to bear.

You're sure that your richer neighbor
Knows not a sorrow or care—
Don't forget his crippled daughter,
Indeed, he's a cross to bear.

There's the young couple over the way,
With their skies so brightly fair—
They're a small mound in God's acre,
Ys, they have a cross to bear.

No use, my friend, to cite others,
The truth to you I declare—
Under the sun there's never one
Who has not a cross to bear.
Lincoln Ave. and Baltic St., Jamaica, L. I.

**Comments on the Appointment of a
Colored Organizer.**

WM. D. HUBER, General President C. & J.
of A.:

My Dear Sir and Brother—We wish to
express our disapproval in regard to or-
ganizing the negro carpenter into our
craft.

The reasons of our objections are that
it places the negro on an equality, and as
southern people our standing on negro
equalization has been from time to time
thoroughly demonstrated. We cannot
entertain the idea of complying with the
oath we take if the negro is admitted to
our brotherhood. We fail to understand
the advancement of our carpenter trade
by educating the negro to take our place.
To be candid, we believe the negro was
created solely for surveying land with a
"jackass."

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN P. KISER,
CHAS. RUCKER,
R. C. GENTRY,
Committee.

TALUCA, ILL., Feb. 25.

W. D. HUBER, General President B. of C.
J. of A.:

Dear Sir and Brother—In reading over
our journal I came across the article en-
titled "Appointment of a Colored Orga-
nizer," which was a wise and needful ap-
pointment; and I will say the kickers
against such an appointment must not
be men of very broad views; besides, I
don't think they have traveled far. The
writer, on two occasions, has had to take
a step down and work under a colored
foreman after teaching him the trade, be-
cause the white boss thought he could
use the colored man where he couldn't
use the white man, and on each occasion
I have felt sorry for myself and sorry for
my colored brother, and I have ardently
longed for the day when the colored car-
penter and the white carpenter could be
united in one mind, with the same object
in view, and say to the white boss, "We
are freemen, not slaves any longer, and
we want you to respect us as such, as
our labor is equal to your capital."

D. I. FARLEY, L. U. 807.

Taluca, Ill.

BROTHER DUFFY:

I see in January journal where Presi-
dent Huber has appointed a negro orga-
nizer for the south. I think the southern
people have had enough of this kind of
rot. The President of the United States
has made himself very unpopular with
the south by entertaining negroes, and
appointing them to positions above their
stations. It seems that the northern
people have a very peculiar idea of the
negro problem, and if they want to solve
their destiny they should have their ne-
gro organizers to cover the territory they
were appointed in, for this is a white
man's country and I believe our motto is
"Our country, may she ever be right,"
but right or wrong, the southern man
knows the negro from infancy—he will
not do to trust, educated or uneducated.
Of course there are exceptions, but, gen-
erally speaking, the more illiterate he is
the better negro you have. I know this
from twenty-five years' experience with
them; and if the president of this grand
body proposes to send a negro south to
organize the ignorant negroes and poor
white trash, it is time the more enlight-
ened southern people take some action,
and if there is not white men enough in
this country to run our affairs, we might
send off and get a Chinaman or a Porto-
recian. It is useless for any one to think
that the African will ever be placed on
the same social scale as the Anglo-Saxon.

I organized Union 873 July 18, 1901,
and I am very sorry to know that the
white men of the south are so scarce that
the president of as grand a body, known
as the C. & J. of America, has to appoint
a negro to organize the south. Why in
Texas don't you keep your negroes and
let them organize the north? We have
all the negroes we want here. If the
northern people will let the south and
the negro alone he will work out his own
destiny. He claims the north freed him.
Well, perhaps they did, but that is all
they did; the south has raised him, fed
him, clothed him and educated him.

This organization must not become a
mercenary affair, but strictly a brother-
hood; and when the negro is brought on
a social level that he can sit in the lodge-
room and debate such questions as may
be brought up, why should he be denied
the privilege to sit in the white man's
parlor, and Mrs. Burgess and Mrs. Mc-
Ginty discuss the gossip of the previous
sewing society? Listen, did you ever
think of it? Now, if he is allowed one,
why should he be denied the other?

These are my sentiments and the senti-
ments of every southern man south of
the Mason and Dixon line.

Yours fraternally,

W. P. PRIDGEON, R. S.

LAMPASAS, TEXAS, Feb. 20, 1903.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

You no doubt will be surprised to have
a communication from our small Lodge,
but we think the time has come for all to
say something in regard to negro orga-
nizing Local Unions, we here in our order
are of the same mind.

They have and should have a perfect
right to organize their Local Unions,
their constitution to be the same as ours,
their by-laws as suits them, so as not to
conflict with union principles and union
rules. They to be governed by our Gen-
eral President in all things pertaining
their welfare and interests. Yet, for best
results, in our opinion, is for them to
have their Local Unions exclusively to
themselves and composed of their own
color and soliciting only their own as
members. By so doing, would he not be
bettering his condition, both financially
and otherwise? They have their own
schools, their own churches, and other
orders to themselves, and why not their
Local Unions? If they can manage them
with the assistance of the white people
at the helm to guide them when they go
wrong, why can't they do likewise in the
U. B.? We here in our order are of the
same mind. Let them be to themselves,
now and hereafter. We could assist them
just the same, with better—yes, far bet-
ter results. Brother workers and all
union men, we would be glad to hear
from you through the columns of THE
CARPENTER.

LOCAL UNION 140 C. & J. OF A.

Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Dear Sir—The members of Local Union
887, of Hampton, Va., have read with a
great deal of interest and disappoint-
ment the article on page three of the Jan-
uary issue of THE CARPENTER, entitled
"Appointment of a Colored Organizer."
While impressed with the conservatism
that apparently characterizes this arti-
cle, we feel confident that there is a lack
of appreciation on the part of those
members of the United Brotherhood
whose sentiments are voiced in this arti-
cle, and we make this statement not-
withstanding the "deliberations at our
New York and Atlanta conventions on
this subject." We disagree most stren-
uously with the appeals which, it is
stated, were made by delegates represent-

ing southern labor unions at these conventions, if these appeals set forth the necessity of organizing negro carpenters and elevating them to the standing of the whites. So deep in the blood of every southern man is the appreciation of the chasm that exists between the white and colored races that there is no need to ever fear the competition of the disorganized colored carpenter.

This article, analyzed, says that because of the black carpenter with the white, it is a matter of self-defense for the white union that the negro carpenter should be organized into a union. There can be no other motive which we appreciate, which might have actuated southern representatives in insisting upon organizing unions, other than that of competition, as indicated.

The individual negro carpenter works for less than the individual white carpenter, for the reason that he is unable to acquire the perfection in his trade of which the white carpenter is capable, and the property-owner of the south, whose money is invested in the improvement of his real estate by the construction and repair of his buildings, fully and thoroughly appreciates this lacking on the part of the colored carpenter. True, there are some white property-owners who employ so-called negro carpenters for the purpose of making minor repairs or constructing minor outbuildings, but by far the greater portion, in fact so great a portion that we safely say all, of the property owners in the south so fully appreciate the racial distinction, as well as the relative abilities of the races to do mechanical work, that there is, in our judgment, absolutely no fear of the negro ever becoming actually a competitor of the white carpenter in the Southern States. We, therefore, conclude that it is unnecessary, in order to avoid competition, that the colored mechanics should be organized. Having disposed, to our own satisfaction at least, of the question of the necessity of organizing the negro in order to dispose of him as a competitor, we are presented with the next proposition: Is it desirable? On the first point, as to the necessity, we believe those of us who belong to the local unions of the south are the best, and should be left the only judges, as it is but logical that we should be the best judges of the wants and necessities of our section. On the second point, as to the desirability of negro unions, there may be differences of opinion, on account of the different environments in the north and in the south respectively, but here, again, we think it but right that it should be admitted that we are the best judges. We regard it as extremely undesirable, as the purpose of our unions is to encourage social affiliation and association among the members; and in the halls of the union we come closely in contact one with another, not only in matters of trade, but on a social footing also. The admission of the negro on such a footing will only result in the disruption of organized labor in the south among the whites. Strive as he may, the white man who is born in the south, or even those who come into our midst, and become acquainted with our surroundings, revolt voluntarily and involuntarily from a close and intimate association with the negro. To permit them to be organized can only result in placing them on the same footing, so far as our meetings are concerned, with the white. This, we repeat, is revolting, and to such an extent is it revolting that, if persisted in, the local unions in the south will become disintegrated.

The article referred to quoted the words of Wendell Phillips. Theoretically, the

doctrines of this great advocate of the negro may or may not be true, but practically, it is of absolutely no avail. The doctrines of Wendell Phillips will never be digested by a southern white man.

It is to be regretted that the negro problem, which is causing so much debate and argument in social and political circles, should be forced into the field of labor.

It is because of our loyalty to organized labor that we endeavor to reply, feebly though it be, to the article referred to, but it cannot be demonstrated to our satisfaction that we should in our own interest refrain from entering our protest against Organizer Burgess continuing the work delegated to him, and we would earnestly impress upon the officials of the union, especially upon the General President, that they are endeavoring to overcome a feeling which they might term antipathy, or which they might term prejudice, but a feeling which is a part of the bone, flesh and blood of every southern man, regardless of his social stratum, and regardless of his profession or trade.

A. A. PATRICK,
GEO. W. YOUNG,
I. B. WHEELER,
Committee.

Some Comments of the Labor Press

THE NEGRO AND THE LABOR UNIONS,

"The Carpenter," a journal published at Indianapolis, Ind., representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, contains, in its January number, an article from the pen of Frank Duffy, general secretary of the organization, in which is announced that Brother Burgess, of Birmingham, Ala., a negro, has been appointed by the general president as organizer for the Southern States. The appointment has created some uneasiness and the general office is flooded with letters cautioning the negro organizer not to organize white men.

The general secretary replies to these complaints by referring to the fact that it was the sense of both the recent conventions at New York and Atlanta that the negro carpenters should be elevated to the same standing with his white brethren. The non-union negro carpenter works longer and receives smaller pay and hence he is standing menace to the hours and wages of the Brotherhood. So, Mr. Duffy reasons that the negro carpenter, in fact every other class of colored craftsmen, must be accepted on equal terms and be made to share the benefits of the organization. He insists that Brother Burgess has not only the right to organize colored men, but that the laws of the Brotherhood do not debar him from organizing white men also.

He speaks nobly of the Grand Brotherhood banded together for the purpose of elevating the condition of the entire craft without regard to color or creed. All through the article the sentiments expressed are brave and manly.

As much as education and economy can do to solve the negro problem there is another phase to it which this article of Mr. Duffy's makes apparent, that is the labor or wage condition. It is useless to read homilies on thrift and morality to under-paid labor. The negro in the South must first learn to enhance what he has, that is his capacity to labor, which is his capital, and when he learns its value as the Northern labor has done, the road to wealth and education is much more easily travelled.

More and more the brotherhoods are opening their doors to him and telling him to step in. The labor leaders know that without the negro their organizations are lop-sided and their move-

ments necessarily failures, and the negro can see that as a laborer he must ally himself with his white brother, or remain as he now is in the South, the poorest paid laborer in the world.—*St. Louis Advance*.

The March number of the official journal of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers contains a reproduction of our article, "The Appointment of a Colored Organizer," and in the same number a correspondent of Birmingham, Ala., has the following to say on the question:

The next great question that must be dealt with sooner or later, and in my opinion, of vital importance to the south, is the much talked of negro problem in our own business. First, we have to admit that the negro is here and there are many negro painters as well as other mechanics. The next thing we have to admit is that there are many white people who prefer the negro workman to the white. Then the question is: what is to be done? We must take a broad, intelligent view of the question.

I believe the only solution is to organize them. Give them charters to themselves. Start them out right and I honestly believe they will remain right, for they will weed out the unqualified. The question with a great many is, will he make a good union man? I see no reason why he should not.

He has in the past and is at present demonstrating the fact that he is a good union man.

Anyone who will study the character of the negro, will agree that he will stick to his union. So let us give this our earnest consideration and make our minds up to organize them for our own self-protection, as well as to better their condition.

Fraternally,
A SOUTHERNER.

To Perplexed Trade Unionists

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The present status of the labor movement in this the metropolis of New England certainly presents an amusing, but withal, an instructive spectacle.

Dramatists at different times have blessed the race by teaching through tragedies its own shortcomings, but now and then mankind has been immensely benefited by individuals whose genius has pierced, through the medium of satire and comedy, the sham hypocrisy and vanities of their fellow men.

If there are such minds abroad in the land they could find ample display for that talent under such a subject as, "How we may keep politics out of trade unions by trade unions going into politics."

Back in the eighties the writer, then an unsophisticated and innocent youth, began to imbibe a great deal of the nonsense and very little of the wisdom that at that time appertained to the "agitate, educate and organize" proposition that then stalked throughout the land and which was retailed by such worthies as Gompers, McPiel, McGuire and Foster, together with stars of more or less receding magnitude.

Those who, like myself, attended those meetings can recall in their memories the "Eight hours for work, the night for what you will," etc.; "Reduce the hours and set the other man to work"; "Twill give us a chance to educate ourselves." These were among the leading phrases that made the welkin ring in the old days and which do now perhaps where the woodbine twineth but not where granite sidewalks and twenty-story buildings attest the march of industry.

Some may query, now that we have these things, why is it we are still so badly off?

Men light their pathways, present and future, by the torch of experience. This may, in a measure, account for the change of front "organized labor" has taken here and elsewhere the past two or three years.

We have been taught that our industrial wrongs and afflictions could be righted by craftsmen and others joining their respective trade unions. The new idea is a negation of this. It is still, with many, a debatable question. There are a few who believe that the trade unions are all right, only the theories that underlie the movement are wrong; that they treat as fundamental that which is superficial, grasping for the shadow of things instead of the substance.

The comedy which is being played on Beacon Hill, Boston, shows one faction of trade union leaders striving to guide the political expression of the unions in the interest of the Democratic party, an instrument of capitalism, by agitating constitutional amendments in behalf of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, etc.

The other element, known in this State as the Socialist party, advocating government ownership of public utilities and municipal ownership of coal yards.

The labor question is a political question. All political action is the reflex of our economic condition. That being the case a correct conception on our part demands a knowledge of economics, the principles underlying government and a thorough understanding of where our class interests lay.

Knowing this, we will not fall into the traps that at present lurk in this as well as other localities.

ICONOCLAST.
Boston, Mass. Local Union 33.

Local Unions Chartered from March 2d to 26th, inclusive

Indianapolis, Ind. (2)	Falls Creek, Pa.
Hoopeston, Ill.	Northfield, Vt.
New Bern, N. C. (2)	Portland, Me.
Wilmington, N. C.	Smethport, Pa.
Hartshorn, I. T.	Maysville, Cal.
Burlington, N. J.	Bennetsville, S. C.
Abbeyville, La.	Kent, O.
Wenatchee, Wash.	Madisonville, Ky.
Iola, Kan.	Middletown, Conn.
Thebes, Ill.	Providence, R. I.
Chariton, Ia.	Wilmington, Del.
McComb City, Miss.	Cadillac, Mich.
Kaufman, Tex.	Georgetown, Ill.
Mishawaka, Ind.	Mangum, Okla.
Darlington, S. C.	Olney, Ill.
Newberry, S. C.	Visalia, Cal.
Chico, Cal.	Wallaceburg, Ont., Can.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Anderson, S. C. (2)
Waterbury, Vt.	Jeanette, Pa.
Elmhurst, Ill.	Birmingham Ala.
Beachmont, Mass.	Delaware, O.
Jacksonville, Fla.	McCurtain, I. T.
Wheaton, Ill.	Cairo, Ill.
Midland, Ind.	Sloans Point, Mo.
Kattawa, Ky.	Frankfort, Ind.
St. Clair, Mich.	Keyser, W. Va.
Belleville, Ill.	Essex Junction, Vt.
Walpole, Mass.	Lake City, Fla.
LaPorte, Ind.	Spring City, Pa.
Natchitoches, La.	Ft. William, Ont., Can.
Columbus, Neb.	Barstow, Tex.
Oelwein, Ia.	Lancaster, Pa.
Niles, O.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Donipham, Mo.	Princeton, Ill.
Gastonia, N. C.	Rockland, Mass.
Hattiesburg, Miss.	Kent, Wash.
Struthers, O.	Breaux, La.
Johnson City, Tenn.	

Total—78 Local Unions.

Remain Away

On account of trade movements entered into by the respective local unions and trouble being anticipated, all carpenters are requested to remain away from La Crosse, Wis.; Alamogorda, S. M.; Woodstock, Ont., Can.; Gulfport, Miss., and Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

**The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America**

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1903

The Ethics of Trades Unions

BY GABRIEL EDMONSTON,

First Gen'l Pres't of the U. B. of C. & J. of A.

THE necessity of national unions of each craft has been so fully demonstrated by actual experience that it would now be useless labor to set forth their many advantages. When their numbers had multiplied, and a federation was the logical outcome, the serious task was attempted of outlining a broad policy based upon the soundest qualifications of citizenship; also to establish relations between the national trades unions grounded on mutuality of interests along certain well-defined lines.

"The Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada" was organized at Pittsburgh, September 15-18, 1881, by one hundred and seven representatives of organized bodies of workmen. This august body went so hurriedly about the task they had undertaken that in the first year it became almost lifeless.* The declara-

CONVENTION.	Date.	Number of Delegates.
*Pittsburg.....	1881	107
Cleveland.....	1882	19
New York.....	1883	26
Chicago.....	1884	25
†Washington.....	1885	18
†Columbus.....	1886	20
Baltimore.....	1887	54
St. Louis.....	1888	51
Boston.....	1889	74
Detroit.....	1890	103

†Autonomy of trades guaranteed.
†Eight-hour workday established.

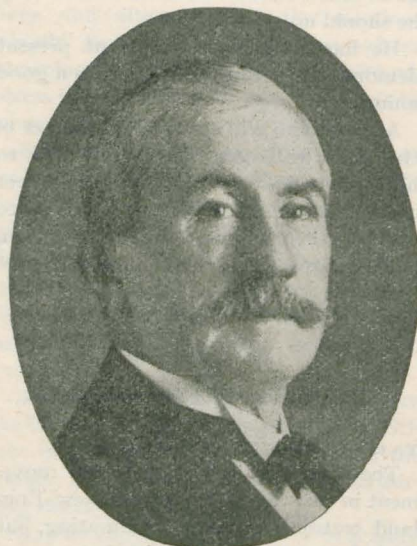
tion of principles and platform then adopted, with but a single exception, were good, as far as they went, but seemed to be cut too short to fit the space they were to occupy.

The breach between employer and employe was at that time steadily growing wider. This was owing to the independence of the American workmen and the ready facilities of supplying his place from a glutted labor market. The improvements in labor-saving machinery, unrestricted immigration and the lack of cohesion between the national unions were potent agencies wholly in favor of the employer and against the workmen. These were felt to be serious obstacles to any marked progress of the workers. It then remained for the fourth and fifth annual sessions to inject new vigor into an almost pulseless patient. The fourth session committed the Federation to the daring step of establishing the eight-hour workday, not by an imperial edict, or by a legislative concession from the ruling

class, but by inherent right of self-sustaining manhood. The utility of the Federation as a representative body was thereby firmly established in the mind of even the dullest workman. It also disarmed the opponents among the trades unionists of their strongest plea, which was the cost of maintaining a federation without any apparent advantages.

Who will now say that the eight-hour workday, established in this manner, is not far better than by legislative enactment subject to repeal or the adverse decisions of courts? A petition to concede a prescriptive right implies a menial position; a demand as by an inherent right is of a master spirit and loses no self-respect. How far will the impress of that action of the Federation be felt by future generations of workmen when similar obstacles are to be met and overcome?

The fifth annual session, held at Washington, D. C., December 8, 1885, took another step forward as the dominant factor in labor reform. It amended the Constitution by guaranteeing to each national union the autonomy of its trade. § The significance of this addition to the Constitution reduced to its lowest terms is: There can be only one national union of any one trade recognized by the American Federation of Labor throughout its entire jurisdiction. This then became, and is still, the fundamental law that can



GABRIEL EDMONSTON

in no instance be violated without impairing the value of the whole. There is no supreme court to pass on the constitutionality of any act of the Federation in violation of its fundamental law. For this reason the obligation on the delegates at their annual sessions becomes imperative to strictly observe all of its provisions or to repeal such as may be proven impracticable and valueless. And it is also equally as imperative for the Executive Council to enforce them. If this amendment to the Constitution, adopted at the fifth annual session, had been found to work any injury to the labor movement, it should have been stricken out at New Orleans. A grave mistake of a former session remedied at the proper time is the only wise course and serves but to increase the confidence of its constituency in its purpose to do the right thing, but persisted in to cover up a former irregularity, must arouse suspicion and opposition.

Article II, Section 2, reads: "The establishment of national and international trades unions based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade and the promotion and advancement of such bodies." A motion to repeal this section I am confident will never command a respectable vote at any future session of

§ This was proposed by the delegate representing the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

the American Federation of Labor. If, then, this section forms an important item in the federative compact, it establishes a duty between the national unions to guard the welfare of other trades as well as their own. This duty is put into practice daily between members of the various trades. I will give but a single example as an illustration. There are forty-three national unions which have adopted labels to distinguish union-made goods from non-union-made goods. The value of these labels to the trades using them depends on the loyal duty of members of other national unions. The endorsement of a label by a union not using the same device is an implied treaty written between the lines of the endorsement. For instance, the Brotherhood of Carpenters have endorsed the blue label of the cigarmakers, the device of the allied printing trades, as well as the other labels presented to them. Does this give us any claim on the label unions for their moral support when we may need it? If this support is refused, does the treaty still stand, like a jug handle, all on one side?

Allow me to cite one instance where the ethics of trade unions have been violated, and note the results. The admission of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters into the American Federation of Labor in 1890 was contrary to Section 2 of Article II above quoted. When their credentials were presented they should have been promptly ruled out of order. They have never been legally a component part of the Federation. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, with its headquarters in Manchester, England, as a component part of the American Federation of Labor is a solecism that would puzzle Mr. Dooley to explain to his friend, Mr. Hennessy. That society is not composed of British subjects, as might be supposed; in fact, I think it can be shown that a larger number of the latter are now members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. When the Knights of Labor began to disintegrate the ranks of the Amalgamated Society began to show a marked increase in numbers, as well as the Brotherhood. I think I then may be safe in saying that this English organization is largely composed of Americans who, for reasons of their own, refuse to owe any allegiance to the national union of their own country. They number less than four thousand in the whole of the United States and Canada, and have no moral right to oppose the one hundred and thirty thousand of their own craft animated by a national spirit, whether they are native born or Americans by adoption. The position the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters must occupy on this side would be entirely at variance with the prestige of that order as it is now conducted in England.

It is a well established fact that the bosses always depend on a weak minority to defeat the objects of the larger number of organized workmen. The temptation to earn the good will of the bosses is in proportion to the need of the smaller number for assistance in maintaining themselves as an organization. This tends strongly towards disorganization, and is not trades unionism in any sense of its meaning. A little girl of four once asked her mother why the new sister was baptized. Her mother told her that it was to make a good child of her. The little Miss went out and told her playmates that "the new baby was baptized, but it didn't work, for she is just as bad as she was before." Similar services were performed on the Amalgamated Society at New York in 1890, but it didn't work; they are just as bad as they were prior to the time when they held aloof from the American Federation of Labor, undeter-

mined whether to address their prayer to the Deity or to the Devil. The only manly course now open to them is to become a part of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, as suggested by the New Orleans convention.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed at the Atlanta convention of the Brotherhood, and it was suggested that we withdraw from the American Federation of Labor in case they refused to annul the charter of the Amalgamated Society. Allow me to say in concluding that it is my opinion that the Brotherhood should not make this serious mistake. Fight it out under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, and the Brotherhood will eventually succeed to the entire satisfaction of all of its members.

The Democracy of Labor

BY HAL SCRIVER

IT is the fashion of the capitalist and their newspaper spokesmen and of many sycophantic preachers and college professors to represent the trade unions as something like the monastic orders of the middle ages, in which every member was bound by oath, under the severest penalties, to obey the arbitrary commands of his superiors. They talk of the tyranny of the leaders who compel the rank and file, against their will, to go on strike or to observe a boycott. Let me quote, for instance, from a book published only last year, "The Rights of Man," by Rt. Rev. Lynn Abbott, Beecher's successor in Plymouth Church and now editor of *The Outlook*. On page 299 Dr. Abbott says:

"Trade unions are ruled over generally by a directory scarcely less absolute than that which governed the Revolutionists in the day of Mirabeau" [Dr. Abbott is a little rusty on his French history, apparently, and perhaps confuses Mirabeau with Danton], "which meets in secret, demands implicit obedience to its orders, and forces obedience to them by industrial excommunication, and sometimes by open violence and assault."

Of course this reverend gentleman was not wilfully lying. He had probably never even read the constitution of a single trade union or more than carelessly glanced at the pages of a union journal. He is not very much to blame for being uninformed, but he is deeply culpable for lending the authority of his reputation for learning and of his social standing to an unmitigated falsehood by writing confidently on a subject of which he knew next to nothing.

But there are others who cannot plead even the poor excuse of ignorance. When a hundred and fifty thousand coal miners struck and stayed out for six weeks nearly every capitalist editor in the land expressly or by implication informed his readers that the men went out unwillingly; that they were forced out and kept out by John Mitchell and a few of his associates who held this great army of men to obedience by the threat of physical violence. This monstrously ridiculous lie was gravely uttered and repeated with all cunning variation of phrase by men who had every means of knowing, and who actually did know, the real state of affairs. Nor in regard to that strike only. As I write the same thing is being said of the trolley-men's strike in Waterbury. The same thing is said of every strike that commands public attention.

Of course it is easy to see the motive for this wilful, systematic and complete perversion of the truth. The capitalists wish to have the farmers, the middle-class people, and the unorganized workman regard the unions with suspicion and hatred, so that it will be the harder for unions to gain new members or obtain financial aid in time of trouble, so

that it shall be easier for the capitalists to get scabs to break strikes, and so that "public opinion" shall uphold the capitalist and the government in mustering armed guards, police, militia, or federal troops to intimidate and, if necessary, murder strikers. That is a very natural desire on their part. They give the word and editors, correspondents, and reporters write what their masters want. The preachers and college professors, secluded as they are from the real life of the world and trained to think and repeat the thoughts of "respectable society," echo the falsehood and instill its poison into the minds of the young. Even the public schools, in many cases, and more especially the private or endowed trade schools, are perverted to the same end.

Of course every union man knows that these representations are absurdly and maliciously false. Perhaps not many union members realize how false they are.

I suppose it is safe to say that the labor movement—including, besides the trade unions, various other workingmen's societies more or less closely connected with them—is the highest and most nearly perfect embodiment of the principles of democracy, of collective self-government, that the world has ever seen. In saying this I do not except even those two classic types of democracy, the Athenian republic, the Swiss cantons, the old New England town meeting. The old New England town or Swiss canton was so primitive, and its affairs so simple and easy to deal with, and in general it had so little outside interference to overcome, that its tasks, and therefore its achievements, were not comparable with those of the modern trade union. The Athenian democracy rested on a sub-stratum of slaves and unenfranchised aliens, and the free citizens had ample time to ponder and discuss their public affairs. The number of Athenian citizens was far less than the membership of our International Typographical Union or Cigar Makers' International Union, to say nothing of the Brotherhood of Carpenters or the United Mine Workers; and in many other respects the problem of self-government was simpler and easier for Athens than for any of our great trade organizations.

Of nearly all trade unions it may be said that they practice equal and universal suffrage, without distinction of race, color, religion or sex; that all members are eligible to office; that their laws are made by representative bodies, elected directly by the membership on an equal apportionment, and that these laws are generally subject to approval or rejection by the referendum; that the executive officers are chosen for short terms by direct popular vote; that important measures, such as the declaration of a strike, can be decided only by direct vote of the membership or by delegate bodies elected for the occasion and subject to instruction by their constituents; that free speech prevails; that members contribute equally or in close proportion to their earnings to the common expenses, and that all have equal right to the protection and the benefits of the organization.

These unions consist of tens of thousands or even hundreds of thousands of members, widely scattered geographically, in many cases including people speaking different languages, and in all cases including people of widely different national character and habits and religious beliefs. They carry on a contest against closely, secretly, and oligarchically organized opponents with the advantage of enormously greater wealth, more leisure, more education, and great legal privileges. This contest involves on the side of the trade union a constant demand for personal sacrifice by the members,

often of sacrifice by the majority for the immediate protection of a very few—and a sacrifice, not of luxuries, but of the comforts, often of the very necessities, of life. Again, the problems with which they deal are so complex, the conditions differing so greatly in different places or in different branches of a single trade, and changing so rapidly besides, that it is extremely difficult for any member to understand even the immediate needs of his union outside of his special circle, and often the immediate interests of members of the same trade in different branches or localities seem to conflict gravely. If we then go on to consider the relations of different trades we find the problems growing still more complex. And, finally, the misinformation purposely given out by the capitalists, who control the principal means of communication, adds enormously to all these difficulties.

It seems to me, as a student of history and of social science, that the careful and thoughtful observer, realizing the task at which the labor organizations are engaged and the manifold handicaps which they bear, must be more and more surprised the more closely he studies the subject, not that they make so many blunders and failures, but that they make so few. He must realize that here the principles of democracy are being put to the severest test and that here is the greatest school of democracy, teaching and training men to govern themselves. And he must be struck with admiration to see how well those principles are standing the test, how quickly and how thoroughly that great lesson is being learned.

I have said only that the labor movement is the most perfect embodiment of democratic principles the world has yet seen—not, by any means, that it is perfect. Its imperfections are many and great—imperfections in the organization as such, and in the spirit and conduct of the members. Those imperfections it is the duty of every honest union man frankly to recognize and to aid in setting right. Of them, or some of them, we may speak at another time. We need not fear to face them, for the progress we have thus far made justified us in looking to the future with absolute confidence in our own united wisdom and strength.

Majority or Minority

WHEN the champions of money herald perverted conclusions and ultimatums, through the public press, in an effort to educate the public along prencious lines, it is the duty of those who represent the interests of labor, progress and the welfare of communities at large, to expose the fallacy of their arguments and prevent the working people, at least, from drifting into a general acceptance of glittering and high sounding statements that upon the face seem to bear a plausible appearance but which, when analyzed and sifted, are found to be devoid of merit or value and which, like rotten fabric, fall to pieces.

Dr. Abbott, the ministerial patriot and champion of Democratic rights says "the whole power of the State should be brought to bear in support of the right of the individual to work when and where he pleases," and Prof. Elliot, of Harvard, says the scab is "a good type of the American hero." This sounds like Fourth of July pyrotechnics but, if we examine the history of Republics, we find that the welfare of the majority has always obtained precedence over the welfare of the individual. A more Democratic doctrine was never promulgated in a republican government.

Under the law of primogeniture the rights of the Republic must have been born before the rights of the individual and no law can set aside the welfare of the majority for the welfare of the individual. In the early Roman Republic the query propounded was, *Lex majorum* versus *Liberum arbitrium*, the law or will of the majority vs. the will of the individual, and the answer to that query was that laws should be made for the greatest good of the greatest number.

Since that period of time there has been a never ceasing effort on the part of those who arrogate to themselves Divine rights, to establish the individual above the community. The wage earners of the world are uniting and organizing for an equitable portion of the product of their labor and to protect themselves against the greed and avarice of monopoly. The fruits of their efforts are shared by the community in which they dwell, and the general condition of the community is gauged by the condition of the wage earners.

Civilization and its colleague education are dependent upon the domestic and industrial conditions of the masses. To stob these elevating and progressive forces would result in a degenerating process. No one doubts that the tendency of organized labor is toward general advancement. Shall the progress and upward tendency be hampered or restrained by alleged individual rights?

Republics have never been known to recognize the rights of the individual above the welfare of the government, and the government is *de facto* the people. To argue that the individual has the right to clog the wheels of progress and prevent the betterment of social and industrial conditions of the masses, is to argue the supremacy of the individual over the body of the people. The argument is untenable in a Democratic government—*Demos*, the people; *kratein*, to rule.

Shorter work days and higher wage scales is the thermometer of twentieth century progress; it has risen many degrees since the foundation of our Republic. Would any power except greed or benighted ignorance turn it back to the zero point? The learned gentleman of Harvard College is facetious—he uses the force of irony to make the contrast striking between the hero and the scab, and reminds us of the withering irony of Job, when he said: "No doubt that ye are the people and wisdom will die with ye." The kodak gives us a silhouette of the strike breaker sneaking through the shadows 'till he reaches the part of his prison yard where he crouches to his work under the protection of the military power.

And this is the hero.

The statement of the N. Y. Divine, who postulates the duty of the State, is most refreshing. He argues that the domestic welfare of a thousand men, with all dependencies is of less importance to the State than the safety and interests of an individual. He holds that bloodshed and chaos would be better in the interest of the individual than peace, progress and good domestic conditions in the interests of the many. This may be the ecclesiastical analysis of the situation but it is not Democratic logic. We may deplore the ignorance and abhor the folly of the strike breaker, yet we should wrap the mantle of charity around him and save him from himself as well as from doing an injury to the wage-workers at large.

Leadville, Colo.

A. P.

It is a great deal easier to find fault with what your officers have done than to give them wise instructions and help in carrying them out. It is easier, but not nearly so useful.

What Some People Think of Trades Unions

BY FRANK DUFFY.

They say. What say they? Let them say.

SOME men go to extreme measures to make themselves popular in the eyes of their fellow-men, and even resort to unscrupulous devices to attain that end. Recently Mr. Parry, President of the National Manufacturers' Association, in a speech delivered at Chicago, Ill., severely criticised labor organizations and denounced them as institutions dangerous to the safety and perpetuation of the commonwealth.

From the trend of his remarks it was plain to be seen that he has no love for trades unionists, their friends and supporters, and especially their leaders. All came in for a scoring alike; all were lashed by the same fiery tongue as anarchists, socialists and thugs; all were denounced by him as persons unsuited and unfit for American citizenship.

In this enlightened and educated age it is quite evident that Mr. Parry is very ignorant on one of the most vital questions that faces the American public at the present time: The right to live and exist as free men. Although the negro has been freed from slavery, Mr. Parry still believes in the slavery of the white man. If it is wrong to ask for better conditions under which to work; if it is wrong to ask for a better wage than that which we are receiving, or for a shorter workday; if it is wrong to band ourselves together in trades unions for mutual protection, higher ideals and better education; if it is wrong to invest our few hard-earned cents in an organization that holds out the hand of friendship and assistance to us in times of sickness, depression or death, then, and not till then, is it time for Mr. Parry and his followers to lambast us.

Trades unions, with their workings, teachings, desires, intentions, objects and aims, have been thoroughly investigated from time to time by men of all classes—politically, religiously, fraternally—and not in one instance have they been reported as "dangerous institutions that should be suppressed;" and yet we are told by one single individual, who never went to the trouble to investigate, that we are "dangerous" and that our trades unions are a "menace" to the commonwealth. Like Baalam's ass, he likes to hear himself bray.

Irrespective of the sayings of Mr. Parry, I say to the trades unionists: Go right ahead with the good work in which you are engaged. You are doing more for the emancipation of the working man; more for the relief of our women workers; more for the freedom and education of the children; more for the protection of the home, than ever Mr. Parry dreamed of.

It is not the few who make a country or its people—it is the many.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade—
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

Don't be a "knocker." That is only an infinitesimal degree less shameful than being a toady. Neither flatter nor court flattery; dare to speak of other men's faults when the common good demands it, but otherwise be silent on that subject; and be always a little more ready to endure unjust criticism than to criticize others unjustly. In the long run, the man who follows this counsel will be liked and trusted and respected.

Comite-Bericht

über die bezüglich der Jurisdiktionsfrage mit dem Comite der Amalgamated Woodworkers gepflogenen Verhandlungen.

Das Comite der V. B., bestehend aus G. F. Bohnen, L. U. 476, New York; J. H. Potts, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.; J. H. Clark, L. U. 964, Philadelphia; J. H. Brower, L. U. 363, Elgin, Ill., und R. Fuelle, L. U. 47, St. Louis, versammelte sich am 23. Februar, am Tage vor dem Zusammentritt des Gesamt-Comites, in der General-Office und beschloß, sich in der Jurisdiktionsfrage streng an die Bestimmungen der Sectionen 61 und 62 der revidierten General-Constitution zu halten.

Am 24. Februar traten die beiderseitigen Comites im Occidental Hotel, Indianapolis, in Berathung. Die Vertreter der Amalgamated Woodworkers waren: Thomas J. Kidd, R. Braunschweig, G. F. Gebelein, E. D. Mulcahey und Geo. Guntner.

Es stellte sich sofort heraus, daß sich die Meinungen in der vorliegenden Frage schroff gegenüber standen, und man vereinbarte deshalb, daß eine erste Person als Schiedsrichter zugezogen werden solle, um zugleich als Vorsitzender zu fungieren.

Da es Ihrem Comite darum zu thun war, ein wahrheitsgetreues und unverfälschtes Protokoll der Verhandlungen zu erhalten, machten wir den Vertretern der Woodworkers den Vorschlag, gemeinschaftlich einen Stenographen anzustellen. Dieser Vorschlag wurde jedoch von den Woodworkers zurückgewiesen, und jede Seite engagierte einen Stenographen für sich allein.

Die Am. Woodworkers unterbreiteten folgende Candidaten-Liste zur Wahl eines Schiedsrichters:

G. S. Barrow, E. A. Agard, W. D. Mahon, D. Black, C. D. Sherman, M. Donnelly, D. Kreyling, W. Klapecky, L. J. Downey, J. G. Call, E. J. Lynch, W. Perje und W. Higgins.

Wir selbst schlugen folgende vor:

W. B. Wilson, Jas. Hatch, L. D. Nichols, C. Dold, M. Barnes, J. L. Feltman, M. Taylor, J. P. Dempsey, C. M. Beatty, J. Schoppen, M. S. Hayes und D. M. Ebley.

Gegen Mr. S. Hayes und C. Dold wurde seitens der Woodworkers entschieden Einwand erhoben, und Ihr Comite zog deshalb diese Namen zurück und setzte an deren Stelle die Namen von G. J. Keegan und Samuel Parks.

In der Abstimmung wurde es sofort klar, daß keiner unserer Candidaten auch nur eine Stimme der Woodworkers erhalten würde; sie stimmten einmütig gegen jeden derselben, was uns veranlaßte, dieselbe Methode zu beobachten, damit im Falle der Nicht-Einigung auf einen Candidaten die Ernennung eines ersten Mannes als Schiedsrichter Samuel Gompers zufalle und die ganze Verhandlung zur Sache der A. F. of L. gemacht werde. Nachdem beide Listen erschöpft und nur noch P. J. Downey von Albany, N. Y., und Samuel Parks von New York im Felde standen, stimmte einer unserer Delegaten irrtümlicherweise für Downey und wurde der letztere somit als Schiedsrichter erwählt.

Downey wurde von seiner Wahl verständigt und erschien Freitag Vormittags am 27. Februar. Das gemeinsame Comite trat alsdann im Occidental Hotel in Berathung.

Es wurde vereinbart, die Protokolle der beiden Stenographen vor Annahme derselben einem Vergleiche und, wenn nöthig, einer Correctur zu unterziehen. Es wurde ferner vereinbart, die Sitzungen so lange auszudehnen, bis alles Beweismaterial unterbreitet ist und daß dann der Schiedsrichter seine Entscheidung abgebe; daß nur durch Beweismaterial erhärtete Thatsachen als solche gelten, und keine Vertagungen eintreten soll, bis der Schiedsrichter sein Urtheil gefällt und dasselbe dem Protokoll einverleibt werden kann. Es wurde ferner beschlossen, daß jede Seite seinen Stenographen ablohne, die Bezahlung des Schiedsrichters aber seitens der A. F. of L. geschehen solle, da diese die Einsetzung des Comites veranlaßt habe.

Das Comite schritt hierauf zur Entgegennahme von Beweismaterial in der eigentlichen, wie oben bezeichneten, Frage. Das vollständige Protokoll über die Verhandlungen und die wörtlichen Aussagen sind diesem Berichte beigelegt; es ist nicht notwendig, dieselben hier zu wiederholen, und wir beschränken uns auf eine kurze Uebersicht derselben.

Ihr Comite wurde aufgefordert, mit dem Beweismaterial, daß die Am. Woodworkers eine rivalisierende Organisation sei, die sich viele Uebergriffe in die Jurisdiktion der V. B. zu Schulden kommen lasse, zu beginnen, und wir wiesen mittelst unserer Constitution nach, daß unsere V. B. seit 1886 Jurisdiktion

über Shop- und Maschinen-Holzarbeiter, Cabinetmachers u. s. w. beansprucht habe.

Da die Am. Woodworkers behaupteten, über diese Zweige des Holzarbeiterfaches ebenfalls Jurisdiktion zu haben, verlangten wir von ihnen den Nachweis, daß sie diese Jurisdiktion rechtmäßig erlangt und ihnen diese rechtmäßig zukomme.

Dieser Nachweis, wie ihn die Am. Woodworkers dem Vorsitzenden unterbreiteten, bestand in der Behauptung, daß die Convention der V. B., welche 1894 in Indianapolis stattfand, der Internationalen Holz-Maschinenarbeiter-Union diese Jurisdiktion durch Vertrag übertragen habe. Als wir Einsicht in den angeblichen Vertrag verlangten, mußten die Am. Woodworkers zugeben, daß ein formeller, von ihrer Organisation unterzeichneter Vertrag nicht bestehe. Sie machten dann geltend, daß die Int. Machine Woodworkers' Union schon seit deren Gründung in 1890 Jurisdiktion über Maschinenarbeiter und die Int. Möbelarbeiter-Union schon seit deren Gründung in 1873 Jurisdiktion über Tischler und andere Shop-Arbeiter gehabt, und daß durch die Verschmelzung beider Organisationen in 1895 diese Jurisdiktion auf die neue Organisation, die Am. Woodworkers, übergegangen sei. Sie machten ferner geltend, daß im Jahre 1897 ein neuer Vertrag in obigem Sinne mit dem G. E. B. der V. B. und den Am. Woodworkers eingegangen worden sei.

In der Widerlegung dieser Angaben wies Ihr Comite nach, daß die Int. Machine Woodworkers' Union zur Zeit ihrer Gründung in 1890 keinen Charter der A. F. of L. besaß, weil P. J. McGuire gegen dessen Ertheilung Protest einlegte und ein Charter erst gewährt wurde, nachdem der Protest zurückgezogen und Thomas J. Kidd dem G. E. B. der V. B. die Versicherung gegeben hatte, daß seine Union keine Jurisdiktion über Maschinen-Arbeiter, die in unserem Gewerke bethätigt sind, beanspruche, oder sich Uebergriffe in diese Jurisdiktion erlauben werde. Wir wiesen ferner nach, daß laut der gedruckten Verhandlungen der Indianapolis Convention der V. B. in 1894 letztere niemals beabsichtigt hatte, einen Vertrag mit der Int. Machine Woodworkers' Union einzugehen, indem der angebliche Vertrag nur in einem Berichte des Organisations-Comites und dessen Ansichten in der Angelegenheit bestand, welcher Bericht zwar angenommen, aber nachträglich durch einen Beschluß, welcher allen Tischlern, Framern und Holz-Maschinenarbeitern, die im Carpenter-Gewerke beschäftigt sind, Aufnahme gewährte, wieder null und nichtig gemacht wurde. Also, daß die Thatsache, daß Thomas J. Kidd vor dem G. E. B. erschien und um Jurisdiktion und Aufnahme-recht der Maschinen- und Shop-Arbeiter in seine Organisation nachsuchte, ein klarer Beweis sei, daß seine Union diese Jurisdiktion nicht besaß.

Ihr Comite erklärte ferner, daß wenn unsere Indianapolis Convention wirklich die Absicht gehabt hätte, der Jurisdiktion über diese Gewerkszweige zu entzagen, es nothwendig gewesen wäre, die Constitution dahin zu amendiren, daß Specialisten in diesen Fächern die Mitgliedschaft in der V. B. verweigert ist, und es hätte eine Urabstimmung über ein derartiges Amendement vorgenommen werden müssen; und da diese nicht stattfand, sei dies ein Beweis, daß keinerlei Vertrag eingegangen wurde. Daß dies nicht der Fall war, bewiese außerdem das Zugeständniß Thomas J. Kidd's, daß kein unterzeichneter Vertrag bestehe, und ihm nur eine einschlägliche persönliche Mittheilung seitens P. J. McGuire's in der Vorhalle des Hotel English in Indianapolis gemacht wurde.

Ihr Comite wies ferner auf Grund des von den Am. Woodworkers gelieferten Beweismaterials darauf hin, daß was die Jurisdiktion der Int. Möbelarbeiter betreffe, dieselbe seit ihrer Gründung in 1873 laut vorliegender Constitution nur Jurisdiktion über in der Möbel-Fabrikation bethätigte Tischler und Maschinenarbeiter beanspruchte, und daß der Verschmelzungsact letzterer Organisation mit der Int. Machine Woodworkers' Union der neuen Organisation nicht eine Jurisdiktion zuweisen könne, welche keine von beiden vor der Verschmelzung besaß, sondern daß durch die Verschmelzung alle Verträge, welche zwischen einer der beiden Organisationen und einer anderen bestanden, null und nichtig geworden seien.

Kein Vertrag könne das Ende einer Organisation überleben; es seien denn in einem Vertrage spezielle Bestimmungen für einen derartigen Fall getroffen. Wir wiesen ferner darauf hin, daß die Am. Woodworkers seit ihrer Gründung darnach gestrebt haben, einen Vertrag mit der V. B. einzugehen, und daß aus ihrem eigenen Beweismaterial hervorgehe, daß ein Vertrag nicht bestehe und der mit dem G. E. B. der V. B. angeblich eingegangene nicht ausgeführt wurde. Die Am. Woodworkers gaben sogar zu, daß der von ihnen der V. B. unter-

breitete Vertrag niemals von derselben ratifiziert wurde.

Wir wiesen ferner nach, daß jeder Vertrag oder jede Vereinbarung, welche mit den National-Beörden getroffen worden sein möge, durch unsere New Yorker Convention in 1898 außer Kraft gesetzt wurde; daß selbst wenn unsere Indianapolis Convention Zugeständnisse an die Int. Machine Woodworkers' Union gemacht hätte, dieselben nur bis zur Verschmelzung derselben mit der Int. Möbelarbeiter-Union im Spätjahre 1895 Wirkungskraft gehabt haben könne, und daß die Am. Woodworkers öfters und vor der Verschmelzung darauf aufmerksam gemacht wurde, daß kein nachweisbarer Vertrag bestehe und die V. B. seit ihrer Gründung im Jahre 1881 unaufgebotene Jurisdiktion über alle ihre Gewerkszweige ausgeübt habe.

Allen Fragen, unüberbrückliche Handlungsweise der Am. Woodworkers betreffend, wie Jurisdiktions-Uebergriffe, Arbeiten unter dem Bohnen und Einnahme unserer Plätze während Ausständen, wurden die Einverleibung in das Beweismaterial verweigert, mit der Begründung, daß es lediglich die Aufgabe des Comites sei, die Grenzlinien der Jurisdiktion beider in Frage kommenden Organisationen festzustellen, und es unmöglich sei, über Jurisdiktions-Uebergriffe zu urtheilen, so lange die Jurisdiktion selbst noch nicht festgestellt sei.

Während der Einreichung und Entgegennahme des Beweismaterials wurde der Vorsitzende, Downey, ernstlich krank und mußte sich am 5. März nach seinem Hotel begeben, und das Comite war gezwungen, sich bis zu Downey's Genesung, Montag Vormittag, 9. März, zu vertagen.

Nachdem am 11. März, Mittags, alles Beweismaterial eingelaufen und die Verhandlungen zum Schluß gekommen waren, vertagte sich das Comite, um dem Vorsitzenden Zeit zu geben, seine Entscheidung abzufassen, um auf Verlangen desselben wieder zusammenzutreten.

Wir machen hier darauf aufmerksam, daß, entgegen der bei Beginn der Verhandlungen getroffenen Vereinbarung, der Vorsitzende, P. J. Downey, die Stadt verließ, ohne im Besitze eines Exemplars des stenographischen Protokolls über die Schluß-Verhandlungen zu sein. Bei seiner Rückkehr war er mit einer Pausch-Abchrift seines Schiedsrichter-Spruches versehen. Er war also zu einer Entscheidung gelangt, ohne die beiderseitigen Schluß-Argumente in Erwägung gezogen zu haben. Wir machen ferner darauf aufmerksam, daß Delegat Bohnen dem Schiedsrichter und Vorsitzenden, Downey, neunzehn verschiedene Fragen vorlegte, über welche wir das Urtheil Downey's anriefen, daß aber diese Fragen sämmtlich von ihm ignoriert wurden.

Die Vertreter der Am. Woodworkers behaupteten stief und fest, daß ein Carpenter ein minderfähiger Handwerker sei, ein Sägen- und Weil-Mann, wie sie erklärten, und daß die Mitglieder der V. B. nicht fähig seien, erster Klasse Fensterrahmen, Thüren oder Begleitungsgegenstände herzustellen; daß sie nicht zu furniren oder die Zubereitung von Weim verständen, und daß alles, was sie zu thun im Stande und ihnen zu thun erlaubt werden solle, sei das Aufstellen der Trim-Arbeit in den Bauten oder die Herstellung von Scheunen oder anderer Holzbauten. Sie stellten die unwurdevolle Behauptung auf, daß ein Carpenter nicht fähig sei, Shop-Arbeit zu verrichten; daß die Verrichtung solcher Arbeit Leute größerer Geschicklichkeit erfordere, wie sie den Am. Woodworkers und den Möbelarbeitern angehörten. Doch könne vielleicht der V. B. Jurisdiktion über Reparatur-Werkstätten, zur Reparatur von Fensterrahmen, Thüren und anderen Begleitungsgegenständen nicht als Carpenterarbeit betrachtet werden können, und die V. B. über keine Fabriken, Shops oder Sägemühlen, die derartige Material herstellen, Kontrolle haben sollte.

Am Nachmittage des 16. März trat das Comite wieder zusammen, um die Entscheidung entgegenzunehmen. Dieselbe, in Maschinenschrift abgefaßt, wurde vorgelesen und jeder Seite eine Abschrift eingehändigt. Die Entscheidung lautet wörtlich wie folgt:

Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute von Amerika.

Indianapolis, Ind., 16. März 1903.

An die Herren (folgen die Namen der Vertreter beiderseits):

Mit der Annahme einer Resolution seitens der New Orleans Convention der A. F. of L. wurde die zwischen der Am. Woodworkers' Int. Union und der V. B. der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika herrschende Streitfrage an ein aus fünf Vertretern jeder der beiden Organisationen zu bestehendes Comite zur Schlichtung verwiesen, und im Falle sich dieses Comite nicht einigen könne,

sollte es einen Schiedsrichter erwählen, welcher über die Streitpunkte eine Entscheidung fällen solle.

Von der Ueberzeugung ausgehend, daß die beiderseitigen Comites zu keiner zufriedenstellenden Entscheidung kommen würden, und vor der Entgegennahme von Beweismaterial in der Streitfrage, erwählten mich dieselben als Schiedsrichter, mit der Instruktion, alle Aussagen und Argumente beiderseits anzuhören und mein begründetes Urtheil über die Streitfragen abzugeben.

Gänzlich unbeeinträchtigt und unbekannt mit den den Streitigkeiten zu Grunde liegenden Thatsachen, bin ich nur bestrebt, die Einigkeit und das gute Einvernehmen zu fördern, und nachdem ich alle Argumente und eingegangenes Beweismaterial gewissenhaft in Erwägung gezogen habe, unterbreite ich hiernit folgende Entscheidung, wie mir sie nach meinem besten Wissen und Gewissen am geeignetsten, gerechtesten und unparteiischsten erscheint:

1. Unwiderlegliche Beweise wurden erbracht, daß die Int. Machine Woodworkers' Union in 1890 organisiert wurde. P. J. McGuire, der damalige G. E. der V. B., erhob Einwand gegen die Gewährung eines Charters seitens der A. F. of L. an die Machine Woodworkers, aber in 1891 widerrief P. J. McGuire diesen Protest und der Machine Woodworkers' Int. Union wurde ein Charter gewährt. Von 1891 bis 1894 betrieb die Machine Woodworkers' Union eine Agitation unter den Maschinenarbeitern dieses Landes, um dieselben zu organisiren, wogegen die V. B. keinerlei Einwand erhob. Die Machine Woodworkers sahen sich in der Beanspruchung der Kontrolle über die Shop-Arbeiter dadurch ermuthigt, daß die Convention der V. B., abgehalten in Indianapolis im September 1894, folgende Resolution annahm:

„Wir, Ihr Organisations-Comite, nachdem wir den Rath der Vertreter der Städte Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Brooklyn und Cincinnati betreffs des Gesuches der Machine Woodworkers' Union eingeholt haben, erlauben uns, Folgendes zu berichten:

Wir finden, daß unter den Vertretern oben erwähnter Städte die allgemeine Ansicht vorherrscht, und wir sind der Meinung, daß es den Interessen der V. B. und der organisierten Arbeiter im Allgemeinen am dienlichsten sei, wenn der Int. Machine Woodworkers' Union völlige Jurisdiktion über alle Sägemühlen-Arbeiter, Carpenter ausgenommen, gewährt würde, welche zeitweise an Trim-Arbeit, als Stellmacher oder Treppenhauer bethätigt sind. Sollte ein Sägemühlen-Arbeiter (mill hand) wünschen, seine Mitgliedschaft auf die Machine Woodworkers' Union zu übertragen, so soll er alle seine Rückstände an seine Local-Union begleichen, und die Machine Woodworkers' Union soll ihn sofort als ein zu allen Benefits berechtigtes Mitglied anerkennen. Und sollte eine Maschinenarbeiter-Union ihre Zugehörigkeit auf die Machine Woodworkers' Union übertragen, so sollte diese ihre Rückstände an die V. B. entrichten und kostenfrei einen Charter und Zubehör erhalten, und jedes deren Mitglieder sollte in ersterer Organisation sofort zu allen Benefits berechtigt sein.

Wir empfehlen, daß die V. B. der Machine Woodworkers' Int. Union in der Organisation ihres Gewerks durchs ganze Land ihre Unterstützung gewähren möge.“

In der Carpenter-Convention in 1894 suchte eine Maschinenarbeiter-Union in Cincinnati um Indossirung ihres Labels nach. Es wurde eine Resolution angenommen, welche das Gesuch, in Anbetracht der Thatsache, daß die Convention der Machine Woodworkers' Union volle Kontrolle über Maschinenarbeiter zugestanden hatte, an jene Union verwies, und diese Resolution wurde von dem anwesenden Vertreter der Machine Woodworkers' Union gutgeheißen.

Während einer in 1894 in Cincinnati abgehaltenen Convention der Int. Möbelarbeiter-Union hielten Vertreter der V. B., Machine Woodworkers und Möbelarbeiter eine Konferenz ab, um eine Verschmelzung dieser drei Organisationen herbeizuführen. Dieser Versuch war erfolglos, indem die Carpenters erklärten, daß die Beteiligungen der Carpenters an dieser Vereinigung unpraktisch sei.

Die Verschmelzung der Machine Woodworkers mit der Int. Möbelarbeiter-Union.

In 1895 fand die Verschmelzung der Int. Möbelarbeiter-Union (dieselbe wurde 1873 gegründet) mit der Int. Machine Woodworkers' Union statt. Beide dieser Organisationen hatten Jurisdiktion über Tischler, Möbelarbeiter und Holzarbeiter in Sägemühlen und Fabriken.

In 1895 erhob der Vertreter der Am. Woodworkers Protest bei dem General-Sekretär der V. B. gegen die Gewährung eines Charters an eine Maschinenarbeiter-Union in New York. McGuire gab zu, daß ein Charter gewährt wurde, behauptete aber, daß

diese Union größtentheils aus Arbeitern zusammengefasst sei, welche in Sägemühlen, sowohl wie an Bauten, beschäftigt seien, und gab dem Vertreter der Am. Woodworkers die Versicherung, daß der Indianapoliser Vertrag eingehalten werden würde.

In den Jahren 1895 und 1897 entstanden einige Reibungen zwischen Local-Unions beider Organisationen, und die Beamten der V. B. erklärten, für lokale Differenzen nicht verantwortlich zu sein. Die General-Beamten beider Organisationen kamen schließlich dahin überein, daß etwas geschehen müsse, um Harmonie zu schaffen, und im Spätjahre 1897 wurde folgender Vertrag mit den General-Executive-Boards beider Organisationen vereinbart:

Der Vertrag von 1897.

„Es ist hiermit zwischen der Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, welche hinfort als die A. W. W. J. U. bekannt sein soll, und der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners, welche hinfort als die V. B. bekannt sein soll, vereinbart, daß: Erstens, der A. W. W. J. U. über alle Sägemühlenarbeiter (mill hands), Carpenters, die zeitweise an Sägemühlenarbeit beschäftigt sein mögen, oder Stellmacher und Treppenbauer ausgenommen, volle Jurisdiktion gewährt werden soll. Zweitens: Die Bestimmungen dieses Vertrages sollen auf diejenigen, die jetzt Mitglieder der V. B. und in Hobelmühlen beschäftigt sind, keine Anwendung finden. Drittens: Die V. B. soll alleinige Kontrolle über alle Carpenter-Arbeit außerhalb der Shops (outside carpenter work) haben, sowie über solche, die an der Aufstellung von Office- und Store-Einrichtungen beschäftigt sind.“

Die Behauptungen der Carpenter.

Die Vertreter der V. B. behaupten, daß ihnen ihre Constitution Jurisdiktion zuertheilt über alle in Hobelmühlen beschäftigten Bankarbeiter (bench hands) und über alle Tischler (cabinetmakers), welche an Carpenter-Arbeit beschäftigt sind. Sie geben vor, daß die Handlungsweise ihrer Indianapoliser Convention ungesetzmäßig und ein Vorstoß gegen ihre Constitution war; daß ihre Organisation sich nie des Kontroll-Rechtes über Maschinenarbeiter und Tischler entäußert hätte; daß, um eine erfolgreiche und fortschrittliche Organisation sein zu können, sie zur Jurisdiktion und Kontrolle über alle Holzarbeiter, welche an dem Aufbau und der Reparatur von Gebäuden betheilig sind, berechtigt sein müßte.

Während sie zugeben, daß die in 1894 und 1897 eingegangenen Verträge nicht weggeleugnet werden könnten, behaupten sie, daß der 1897er Vertrag, welchen ihr G. E. B. einging, unkonstitutionell war, indem derselbe weder von den District-Councils noch von den Local-Unions ratifiziert wurde.

Sie, die Carpenters, behaupten ferner, daß in Folge der in ihrem Gewerke stattgefundenen Arbeits-Verchiebungen die New Yorker Convention der V. B. volle Kontrolle über alle Stellmacher, Hobelmühlenarbeiter und Tischler, welche an Carpenter-Arbeit betheilig sind, und über alle Holz-Maschinenarbeiter übernommen, und alle Verträge, welche zwischen der V. B. und irgend einer anderen anderen Organisation bestanden, aufgelöst und für außer Kraft erklärt habe.

Die in 1900 in Scranton, Pa., abgehaltene Convention der V. B. bestätigte und ratifizierte die Maßnahmen der Convention von 1898, Jurisdiktion über Holz-Maschinenarbeit und Tischlerarbeit (cabinetwork) beanspruchend. In dieser Convention weigerten sich die Carpenter absolut, irgend eine andere Holzarbeiter-Organisation anzuerkennen und beanspruchten unumschränkte Kontrolle über alle Leute, in Uebereinstimmung mit, und wie sie in Sect. 64 ihrer Constitution bezeichnet waren.

Entscheidungs-Gründe.

Das unterbreitete Beweismaterial läßt klar und offen erkennen, daß die V. B. willkürlich alle Bestimmungen des mit den Machine Woodworkers in 1894 in Indianapolis eingegangenen Vertrages, sowie des zwischen den General-Executive-Boards der Am. Woodworkers und der V. B. in 1897 eingegangenen Vertrages, gebrochen hat, ohne die Beamten der Am. Woodworkers zu Rathe zu ziehen. Nach der Verschmelzung der Möbelarbeiter mit den Machine Woodworkers und deren Annahme des Namens A. W. W. J. U. übernahm diese Organisation Kontrolle und Jurisdiktion über alle Holzarbeiter in Hobelmühlen, Möbel-Fabriken und über an der Beendigung innerer Dekorationsarbeiten (interior finish) beschäftigten Tischler.

Die Carpenters machten keinen Versuch, die Am. Woodworkers an der Organisation oben erwähnter Geschäftszweige zu verhindern, und die Vertreter der V. B. erhoben keinen Einwand, welcher die Am. Woodworkers in der Ausübung ihres gesetzlichen

Rechtes auf Kontrolle über Arbeiter in Hobelmühlen und Möbel-Fabriken hätte aufhalten können. Die Machine Woodworkers verwandten ihre Zeit und ihr Geld für die Organisation der Arbeiter in den Sägemühlen, Fabriken und Cabinet Shops in dem guten Glauben, daß die Carpenter diesen Vertrag halten würden.

Erst in 1898, vier Jahre nachdem der Vertrag eingegangen war, machten die Carpenters offiziell Anspruch auf Kontrolle über der Jurisdiktion der Am. Woodworkers unterstehenden Gewerkszweige. Alle Verträge mit den Am. Woodworkers wurden außer Kraft gesetzt und ohne die interessierten Theile offiziell zu benachrichtigen. Alsdann begannen die Carpenters die Local-Unions der Am. Woodworkers zu zerstören und brachten sie durch Verlockungen zum Verlassen ihrer eigenen Organisation und zum Uebertritt zur V. B.

Nicht die Spur von Beweismaterial wurde erbracht für die Verletzung seitens der Am. Woodworkers irgend eines Paragraphen des Contrattes oder Theiles des Contrattes, den sie mit der V. B. abschloß.

Die Entscheidung.

Nach genauem Ueberblick der Situation und in Uebereinstimmung mit dem Beweismaterial und den gemachten Aussagen und in Anbetracht der Thatfache, daß die V. B. den Am. Woodworkers Kontrolle gab über die in deren Constitution angeführten Gewerkszweige, entscheide ich hiermit, daß alle in Hobelmühlen, Möbel- und Interior Finish-Fabriken beschäftigten Holzarbeiter rechtlich der Jurisdiktion der A. W. W. J. U. unterliegen. Jedoch befugter Organisation (der A. W. W. J. U.) soll nicht das Jurisdiktions-Recht über Stellmacher, Treppenbauer oder über Arbeit an Gebäuden oder Store- und Office-Einrichtungs-Arbeiten zugesprochen sein.

Die V. B. soll absolute Jurisdiktion haben über alle Arbeit an neuen und alten Gebäuden und über die Aufstellung von Store- und Office-Einrichtungen. Es ist hier zu beachten, daß diese Entscheidung keinen Einfluß haben soll auf irgend einen Vertrag lokaler Natur, welcher jetzt in Kraft oder nachträglich eingegangen werden mag. Noch soll sie auf Verträge, welche die A. W. W. J. U. mit anderen Organisationen bezüglich der Jurisdiktion anderer Gewerke, welche an der Fertigstellung, dem Einrichten oder an Holzbildhauer- oder Anstreich-Arbeiten an Holz- und Cabinet-Arbeit in Sägemühlen, Fabriken oder Gebäuden thätig sind, eingegangen ist, einen Einfluß haben oder dieselben außer Kraft setzen.

Achtungsvoll und brüderlichst unterbreitet.
P. J. Downey, Schiedsrichter.

Die Vertreter der V. B. erhoben sofort Einwand und legten Protest ein gegen diese Entscheidung, aus folgenden Gründen:

1. Die Entscheidung steht im Widerspruch mit den berichteten Thatfachen und dem unterbreiteten Beweismaterial.

2. Als das gemeinschaftliche Comité zusammentrat, wurde ausdrücklich vereinbart, daß die Entscheidung am Orte getroffen werden solle und ehe Vertagung eintritt.

3. Es war ausdrücklich vereinbart, daß eine Person, welche an früheren Entscheidungen in der Streitfrage Theil genommen, nicht als Schiedsrichter wählbar sein solle. P. J. Downey hat aber während der Comité-Verhandlungen zugegeben, daß er auf der Scranton Convention der A. J. of L. als Sekretär des Beschwerde-Comites fungierte, welche eine theilweise Entscheidung in der Frage abgab, und war daher für die Funktion als Schiedsrichter nicht wählbar, obgleich wir es ihm nicht verdenken, wenn er, um sich consequent zu bleiben, jetzt eine Entscheidung getroffen hat, die mit seiner Entscheidung in Scranton übereinstimmt.

Das Comité vertagte sich hierauf.

Zur Befräftigung obiger Einwände macht das Comité der V. B. auf folgende Thatfachen aufmerksam:

In seiner Entscheidung auf Seite 932 des stenographischen Protokolls sagt P. J. Downey: „Gänzlich unbetheiligt und unbekannt mit den den Streitigkeiten zu Grunde liegenden Thatfachen etc.“

Diese Darstellung ist falsch, denn aus den Verhandlungen der Scranton Convention der A. J. of L. geht hervor, daß P. J. Downey als Sekretär des Beschwerde-Comites über eine von den Am. Woodworkers eingebrachte und gegen die V. B. gerichtete Resolution berichtete und entschied, daß die V. B. den vorliegenden Indianapoliser Vertrag verletzt hätte.

Auf Seite 933 des Protokolls behauptet der Schiedsrichter, daß die in 1894 in Indianapolis abgehaltene Convention der V. B. eine Resolution annahm, welche den Machine Woodworkers gewisse Jurisdiktion gab. Aus den Verhandlungen der Indianapoliser Convention geht aber hervor, daß in der diesbe-

züglichen Frage keine Resolution Annahme fand, sondern nur ein Bericht des Organisations-Comites entgegengenommen wurde.

Der Schiedsrichter läßt das auf Seite 147 des Protokolls angeführte Beweismaterial vollständig außer Acht, in welchem die Thatfache konstatiert ist, daß die Indianapoliser Convention kurz nachdem sie obigem Berichte zustimmte, denselben durch den Beschluß, Tischler (cabinetmakers), Maschinenarbeiter und bench hands mit der Genehmigung der interessierten Local-Unions und District-Councils aufzunehmen, wirkungslos machte.

Ferner: In dem Zugeständniß, welches die Convention in der Entgegennahme des Berichtes des Organisations-Comites den Machine Woodworkers machte, waren Maschinenarbeiter und Tischler, welche in Shops und Fabriken mit der Herstellung von Trim-Arbeit beschäftigt sind, nicht eingeschlossen, wie es das auf Seiten 379 und 383 des Protokolls angeführte Beweismaterial und die Indianapoliser Conventions-Verhandlungen zur Genüge beweisen; sowie auch die Thatfache, daß auf dieser Convention keine Constitutions-Veränderung vorgenommen wurde, welche Personen, welche in diesen Gewerkszweigen betheiligt sind, von der Mitgliedschaft in der V. B. ausschließt.

Auf Seite 935 des Protokolls sagt der Schiedsrichter: „Während einer in 1894 in Cincinnati abgehaltenen Convention der Int. Möbelarbeiter-Union hielten Vertreter der V. B., Machine Woodworkers und Möbelarbeiter eine Konferenz ab.“ Auch dies ist falsch, wie das auf Seite 160 des Protokolls angeführte Beweismaterial zeigt. Eine solche Konferenz wurde nicht zu der oben erwähnten Zeit in Cincinnati, sondern am 13. Januar 1895 mit dem G. E. B. der V. B. in deren Hauptquartier in Philadelphia abgehalten.

Auch die Behauptung des Schiedsrichters auf Seite 935 des Protokolls, auf die Möbelarbeiter-Union und die Machine Woodworkers Bezug nehmend, daß beide dieser Organisationen Jurisdiktion über Tischler, Möbelarbeiter und Holzarbeiter in Sägemühlen und Fabriken gehabt hätten, ist nicht den Thatfachen entsprechend. Wie aus dem Protokoll, Seiten 292-294, hervorgeht, erstreckte sich die Jurisdiktion der Int. Möbelarbeiter-Union laut ihrer Constitution, welche als Beweismaterial vorlag, nur auf Tischler und Maschinenarbeiter, welche in der Möbelfabrikation betheiligt waren.

Der Schiedsrichter nimmt keinerlei Notiz von der Thatfache, daß nach der Verschmelzung der Int. Möbelarbeiter-Union und der Machine Woodworkers' Union und der Gründung einer neuen Organisation, der Am. W. W. J. U., alle mit der einen oder anderen und der V. B. vermeintlich eingegangenen Verträge hinfällig wurden. Ebenjowenig nimmt er Notiz von der Thatfache, daß der damalige G. E. der V. B., P. J. McGuire, in einem Schreiben an die A. W. W. J. U., welches dem Comité vorlag, und auf Seite 386 des Protokolls angeführt ist, diese Union in obigem Sinne benachrichtigte, noch daß sich die A. W. W. J. U. des Nichtbestehens eines Vertrages bewußt war, indem sie von dieser Zeit an häufig versuchte, einen Vertrag mit der V. B. zustande zu bringen.

Auf Seite 938 des Protokolls sagt der Schiedsrichter: Die V. B. giebt zu, daß „das Eingehen eines Vertrages in 1894 und 1897 nicht weggeleugnet werden kann.“ Diese Behauptung ist durchaus falsch. In dem ganzen wörtlichen Protokoll ist keine Silbe enthalten, welche zeigt, daß die V. B. Derartiges zugegeben, sondern aus den Verhandlungen geht von Anfang bis zu Ende hervor, daß wir das Bestehen eines Vertrages nicht zugegeben, noch daß die Indianapoliser Convention einen solchen eingegangen ist.

Der Schiedsrichter sagt weiter auf Seite 938 des Protokolls: Die Carpenters behaupten, daß in Folge der Arbeitsverchiebungen im Carpenter-Gewerke die V. B. in ihrer Convention in New York in 1898 Kontrolle und Jurisdiktion über alle Stellmacher, Hobelmühlen-Arbeiter, Tischler und Maschinen-Arbeiter übernommen habe. Auch diese Darstellung der Thatfachen ist absolut falsch und ohne die leiseste Begründung. Nirgends im Protokoll findet sich eine derartige Behauptung; im Gegentheil, die Thatfachen, wie sie dem Schiedsrichter unterbreitet wurden (siehe Seiten 101-104 des Protokolls), zeigen, daß die V. B. schon seit 1886 Jurisdiktion über alle diese Gewerkszweige beanspruchte.

Auf Seite 939 des Protokolls sagt der Schiedsrichter: Die V. B. machte keinen Versuch, Maschinenarbeiter und Shoparbeiter unter ihrer Jurisdiktion zu organisieren. Dies steht wiederum nicht im Einklang mit dem Beweismaterial, welches wir unterbreitet haben, in welchem nachgewiesen ist, daß zur Zeit der Indianapoliser Convention zwölf ausschließlich aus Tischlern und Ma-

schinenarbeitern zusammengefasste Local-Unions der V. B. angehörten.

Der Schiedsrichter sagt ferner auf Seite 940 des Protokolls: Aus dem mir vorgelegten Beweismaterial ist nicht im Geringsten ersichtlich, daß „die A. W. W. J. U. jemals irgend einen Theil ihres mit der V. B. eingegangenen Vertrages gebrochen hat.“ Daß gar kein Vertrag mit der V. B. bestand, ist bereits nachgewiesen; wollten wir aber annehmen, daß die Entgegennahme des Berichtes des Organisations-Comites in Indianapolis ein solcher war, so hat Ihr Comité (siehe Seite 477 des Protokolls) nachgewiesen, daß die A. W. W. J. U. diesen Vertrag verletzete, indem sie in Chicago von den Fabrikanten die ausschließliche Beschäftigung von Maschinenarbeitern verlangte, welche mit einer Mitgliedschaft ihrer Union versehen waren, obgleich Thos. J. Kidd auf der Convention in Indianapolis versprach, daß die Mitgliedschaften der V. B. in allen Shops und Fabriken anerkannt werden würden. (Siehe Seite 42 der Verhandlungen der Indianapoliser Convention.)

Dann folgen Bemerkungen und Empfehlungen des Comites.

Der deutsche Holzarbeiterverband veröffentlicht in der Nr. 47 der „Holzarb.-Ztg.“ seine Abrechnung für das zweite Quartal 1902. Der Verband zählte am Schlusse des zweiten Quartals 69,910 Mitglieder gegen 68,483 im vorigen Quartal. Aufgenommen wurden im zweiten Quartal rund 8750 Mitglieder, im vorigen Quartal waren es 6850. Die Summe der gezahlten Beiträge ist von 192,202 im ersten Quartal auf 194,239 im zweiten gestiegen. Die Extra-beiträge weisen diesmal die hohe Summe von 37,592 Mk., gegen nur 7661 im vorigen Quartal. Der Rassenbestand ist am Schlusse des zweiten Quartals auf 406,225 Mk. gestiegen, während er im gleichen Quartal des Vorjahres erst 201,278 Mk. betrug. Demnach hat der Rassenbestand sich im Zeitraum dieses Jahres mehr als verdoppelt.

Die Pariser Gutmacher, 1100 an der Zahl, haben kürzlich einen Ausstand siegreich durchgeführt. Es handelte sich darum, von den Arbeitgebern die Anerkennung eines von der Union ausgearbeiteten neuen Tarifs zu erzwingen. Die Arbeitgeber, die Anfangs gedroht hatten, ihre Werkstätten für mehrere Monate zu schließen, waren schließlich gerne bereit, mit den Vertretern der Union zu verhandeln und die geforderte Lohnerhöhung zu bewilligen.

Der Vorstand des Bergarbeiterverbandes giebt jetzt für seine sämtlichen Mitglieder ein in Auflage von 47,000 Exemplaren erscheinendes polnischsprachiges Bergarbeiter-Organ „Gazeta Gornicza“ heraus, das die siebente Seite der „Deutschen Berg- und Hüttenarbeiter-Zeitung“ einnimmt. Als Redakteur der polnischen Abtheilung des Blattes zeichnet Victor Rafinowski in Herne.

Ein Congreß der Gasarbeiter Deutschlands soll am 18. April 1903 in Berlin abgehalten werden. Der hauptsächlichste Punkt der Tagesordnung des Congresses ist die Forderung des Achstundentages für die Gasarbeiter. Heute wird in den meisten deutschen Gasanstalten noch 10-12 Stunden, beim Schichtwechsel sogar 18-24 Stunden gearbeitet.

Ein internationaler Steinarbeiter-Congreß soll zu Pfingsten in Zürich stattfinden, wozu die einberufende schweizerische Organisation der Steinarbeiter, andere Organisationen des Gewerkes, nicht nur Europa's, sondern auch der überseeischen Länder einladet.

A Nos Membres de la Langue Francaise

Conformément d'une recommandation de notre dernière Convention tenu à Atlanta, Ga., et par décision du Comité Général Exécutif, commencent avec ce numéro, une page de notre journal sera assignée à la langue française. Nous espérons que nos Unions Locales et membres de la langue française s'engageront à nous envoyer des communications, rapports ou articles et qu'ils feront tout leur possible de faire cette page française intéressante et efficace.

La Situation Économique des Ouvriers Travaillant le Bois

Nous divisons les ouvriers, travaillant le bois dans notre pays dans les différentes catégories tel que: Charpentiers, menuisiers, ébénistes et les hommes conduisant les machines à travailler le bois (mill-workers).

Les conditions de ses divers catégories varient presque autant que le genre de leur travail.

Les uns bâtissent les maisons, les autres préparent le matériel pour bâtiment dans les ateliers. Les ébénistes, en dehors de la fabrication du meuble font le genre d'ouvrage appelé "sur commande," suivant les dessins qui leurs sont fournis, et les machinistes, ou mill-hands, s'occupent des spécialités pour bâtiment, tel que portes, fenêtres, lambrequins, etc., ou alors, préparent les détails pour la fabrication du meuble en grand, système de fabrique.

Pour bien comprendre le principe qui a guidé l'union fraternelle des charpentiers et menuisiers jusqu'au jourd'hui, il faut d'abord considéré la condition spéciale économique donné à chacune de ces divers branches, leur système de travail, leurs salaires, enfin les conditions générales aussi bien que les rapports qu'ils ont entre eux.

Notre but, en ce faisant, est de prouver non seulement l'activité de l'organisation en générale mais encore la nécessité d'unir sous un même drapeau tous ceux, qui de près ou de loin manient les outils nécessaires à l'exécution de notre métier.

Nous citons en première ligne le charpentier c'est l'ouvrier qui essentiellement construit le squelette du bâtiment. Il érige les poutres. Habille la maison à l'extérieure élève les partitions, monte les échafaudages pour maçons, travailleurs du fer, couvreurs, plombiers, peintres, etc. C'est la partie la plus dangereuse du métier. Les assurances sur la vie refusent souvent de prendre les risques de ce ouvrier, et mettent sur leurs listes les charpentiers comme des gens exerçant un métier trop dangereux pour profiter du bénéfice de leur assurance. Pour avoir le privilège de se casser le cou plus sûrement qu'un autre genre de travail l'exigerait le salaire du charpentier qui varie de \$2.50 ce \$4.50 par jour, avec une moyenne de 220 journées de travail dans l'année, ce qui réduit le salaire de 40 per cent. est absolument insuffisant à un père de famille pour nourrir les siens. Pourtant le grand entrepreneur aussi bien que le petit bourgeois crie au vol quand l'union fraternelle demande le maximum du salaire. Ces gens oublient que cette modeste somme est payé à un ouvrier, qui en partant le matin, n'est jamais certain de rentrer vivant le soir au sein de sa famille. Ils ne songent guère que le grand froid aussi bien que les grands chaleurs sont les ennemis naturels du charpentier. Si l'ouvrier, qui se cramponne à une salive couverte d'une épaisseur de glace en hiver lache son soutien, il se trouvera bientôt écrasé dans une chute de plusieurs étages le crâne fracassé, ou

les jambes ou bras cassés, les reins défoncés. Si dans les grandes chaleurs les statisticiens de nos grandes villes nous font part, que le nombre de tués par un coup de soleil se monte à 100 et plus dans une journée, les journeaux nous dirons le lendemain, que 20 ou 30 pour cent. de ces tués se composaient de travailleurs, qui par leur dure labeur sont exposés tout une journée aux rayons mortels du soleil d'été.

Est-ce donc trop de réclamer une augmentation de cette maigre pitance que le capitaliste ou le patron, l'entrepreneur ou le propriétaire nous cède à regret? N'est-ce pas notre devoir de laisser quelques moyens d'existence à la veuve, aux orphelins de ceux qui sont morts d'une mort prématurée, occasionnée par les dangers du métier?

Eh pourtant, camarades, quel est le sort de la grande majorité des ouvriers de ce métier. Les plus heureux sont, ou se croient ceux qui a force d'économie et de bonne fortune deviennent les possesseurs d'une méchante petite cabane, souvent bâtu soi-même après les heures de travail, ou comme beaucoup d'autres, l'ont acquis en prenant une forte hypothèque qu'à grande peine ils arriveront à amortir lorsque la petite demeure n'est plus bonne que pour la démolition.

Le charpentier bâtit les palais des riches, les grands édifices du commerce, les monuments du gouvernement, et les immenses fabriques de l'industrie, et à sa mort souvent il ne reste pas assez pour les quatre planches qui suffisent à son enterrement.

Dans un prochain numéro nous parlerons du menuisier.

ALPHONSE H. KENROD.

Le XXII Congrès de la Fédération Américaine du Travail.

Extrait d'une revue par "Jean Longuet" dans "Le Mouvement Socialiste" un périodique, composé par des ouvriers syndiqués (membres des unions de métier) paraissant à Paris, France.

Nous avons déjà montré l'importance, pour l'avenir du mouvement ouvrier américain, de la question des conflits de "juridiction" entre syndicats. Elle reproduit sous une forme légèrement modifiée par les conditions locales, la lutte entre partisans des fédérations de métier et fédérations d'industrie qui divisa fréquemment de récents Congrès syndicaux en France.

Les "autonomistes" défendent l'organisation des fédérations de métiers et s'opposent violemment aux "empiètements" des fédérations d'industrie qui prétendent réunir dans leur organisation non seulement les ouvriers d'une profession déterminée mais tous les ouvriers des métiers similaires.

Dans certains cas ces conflits semblent presque inextricables, comme par exemple dans cette lutte entre "l'Union Internationale des Machinistes" et "l'Union des Brasseurs" à laquelle nous avons déjà fait allusion et qui est motivée par la question de savoir à laquelle des deux organisations doivent adhérer les mécaniciens employés dans les brasseries.

En Amérique, ce sont surtout les éléments avancés de la Fédération, les socialistes qui défendent la tactique industrielle, alors que les vieux unionistes sont partisans du principe de "l'autonomie."

La question soulevait tellement de passions dans le congrès que plusieurs journées furent occupées par les récriminations échangées entre les organisations des charpentiers et des travailleurs du bois, des brasseurs et des mécaniciens, des marins et des pêcheurs, des mouleurs et

des polisseurs sur métaux, des plombiers et des électriciens, des travailleurs du bois et des facteurs en piano.

C'est lorsque le congrès fut absolument lassé par ces débats stériles que plusieurs délégués socialistes, notamment Hayes, Slayton et Barnes, proposèrent d'appliquer, dans ce conflit entre organisations ouvrières, la méthode d'arbitrage et de négociations savantes si chères aux dirigeants conservateurs de la Fédération dans les conflits entre les capitalistes et les salariés.

Pris à leur propre piège, les leaders syndicalistes conservateurs durent se rallier à cette sage tactique et tous les conflits entre unions furent renvoyés par le congrès à des commissions arbitrales composées par quantités égales de représentants des unions intéressées.

Quels que soient les résultats de cette procédure elle ne donnera certainement pas de plus mauvais résultats que celle qui avait été suivie précédemment et qui consistait à renvoyer les conflits devant le Comité exécutif de la Fédération dont l'impartialité était très douteuse, les "autonomistes" y ayant une majorité des trois quarts.

Ce fut au début de la séance du mercredi 19 novembre que vint, devant le Congrès de la Nouvelle-Orléans, la discussion sur le socialisme, et toute la journée, soit six heures de discussion, fut consacrée à cette question.

La commission des résolutions dans laquelle la majorité appartenait aux dirigeants conservateurs de la Fédération, avaient rejeté les sept propositions socialistes soumises au Congrès et proposait de s'en tenir à la résolution votée l'année précédente au Congrès de Scranton Celle-ci affirmait entre autres, que:

"Les buts poursuivis, les désirs et les aspirations des trade-unionistes comprennent tout ce que l'on peut désirer pour le bien-être de la famille humaine et pour cette raison, nous attendons et désirons l'entier concours des forces progressives qui luttent pour l'amélioration du sort de l'humanité."

Elle ajoutait "que la Fédération américaine du Travail était d'accord avec l'ensemble des socialistes dans leurs efforts pour obtenir de meilleurs conditions pour le travail." Elle invitait en outre les unions et leurs membres à discuter les questions politiques et économiques mais refusait de leur indiquer pour quel parti ils devaient manifester leurs sympathies.

Le citoyen Max Hayes de Cleveland, délégué de l'Union internationale des typographes, déposa alors la motion suivante:

"Considérait que le capital est le produit du travail accumulé de toutes les générations humaine et qu'il n'est pas possible de considérer que le salaire soit l'équivalent du travail fourni par l'ouv-

rier, que la mission des syndicats est de protéger les salariés contre l'oppression, de les délivrer de toutes les formes de l'iniquité, par conséquent.

"Le vingt-deuxième congrès annuel de la Fédération Américaine du Travail invite la classe ouvrière à organiser son pouvoir économique et politique afin d'obtenir pour la classe productrice le produit intégral de son travail, la suppression du salariat et l'établissement de la république socialiste ("an industrial cooperative democracy.")

On passe ensuite au vote et une proposition demandant l'ordre du jour pur et simple fut écartée à une énorme majorité. Le vote par mandats eut ensuite lieu sur la proposition de Hayes. Elle obtint 4.203 contre 4.865. C'était le chiffre le plus considérable qui eut encore été obtenu par une proposition socialiste dans un congrès de la Fédération du Travail.

Elle avait été combattue par tous les leaders des organisations et notamment par quatre membres du bureau de la Fédération dont le président et deux vice-présidents. Encore avait-il fallu, pour obtenir son rejet, les manœuvres peu loyales de Gompers que nous venons exposer.

Les progrès du parti socialiste se manifestèrent encore dans le choix des délégués fraternels au Congrès des Trades-Unions britanniques. Pour la première fois à côté d'un délégué vieille-unioniste Martin Lawler, des chapeliers, un délégué socialiste fut choisi par la Fédération et ce délégué n'était autre que l'auteur même de la motion socialiste, le citoyen Max Hayes, de l'Union Internationale des Typographes.

Le congrès réélut ensuite tout le bureau fédéral, la "gauche" ayant décidé de faire montre de conciliation en ne combattant pas la réélection de Gompers.

En revanche les rivalités de métiers se manifestèrent à propos d'un des postes de vice-président.

La Fraternité des charpentiers présentait la candidature de son secrétaire général, Frank Duffy, contre le vice-président sortant, J. Kidd, des scieurs à la mécanique, mais ce dernier fut réélu à une forte majorité.

En revanche, un autre délégué des charpentiers, John Coleman, fut choisi, après une lutte mouvementée, comme représentant de la Fédération au congrès des syndicats ouvriers du Canada.

Dans la nuit du samedi 22 au dimanche 23 Novembre, à 3 heures du matin, se termina le vingt-deuxième congrès de la Fédération américaine du Travail, le plus important qui eût encore été tenu par cette grande organisation prolétarienne.

La classe ouvrière doit démontrer non seulement la justice de sa cause, mais aussi le pouvoir de demander justice, et non seulement son pouvoir, mais aussi sa détermination irrévocable de mettre la justice en force. L'organisation est ce pouvoir.

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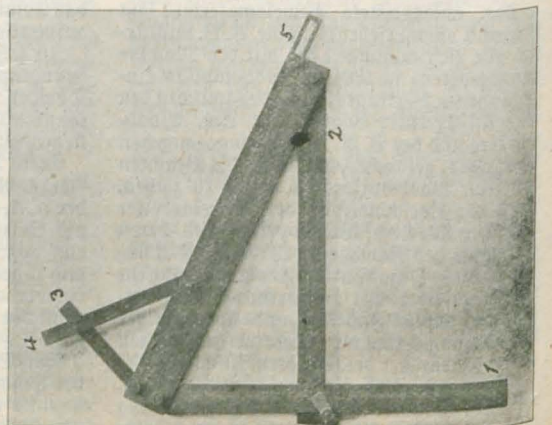
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FINANCIAL REPORT

Receipts during Month ending MAR. 31, '03.
for Tax, Assessments, Pins and Supplies.
Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1	\$440.00	132	\$40.50	267	\$12.40
2	185.80	133	25.80	268	70.00
3	91.50	134	151.75	269	25.80
4	140.60	135	36.30	270	13.20
5	106.00	136	25.00	271	7.20
6	25.90	137	34.60	272	30.20
7	243.80	138	16.20	273	70.10
8	218.40	139	34.40	274	40.30
9	75.40	140	5.20	275	16.40
10	249.60	141	30.20	276	25.80
11	126.00	142	190.40	277	151.40
12	72.60	143	18.20	278	24.60
13	55.40	144	20.90	279	12.00
14	24.90	145	17.60	280	8.80
15	13.40	146	82.40	281	91.00
16	72.40	147	23.60	282	18.80
17	13.20	148	29.40	283	19.40
18	19.35	149	10.00	284	27.60
19	132.70	150	9.00	285	118.60
20	45.70	151	42.80	286	26.20
21	29.80	152	10.00	287	41.30
22	619.20	153	12.00	288	43.50
23	92.50	154	33.40	289	27.85
24	45.00	155	35.80	290	13.00
25	70.10	156	2.80	291	35.10
26	57.60	157	2.50	292	15.80
27	91.80	158	12.20	293	3.20
28	43.40	159	3.60	294	18.00
29	127.60	160	30.80	295	45.20
30	2.40	161	12.80	296	30.40
31	55.95	162	29.80	297	7.00
32	54.20	163	18.80	298	55.60
33	133.80	164	71.60	299	20.00
34	55.00	165	21.90	300	44.00
35	23.40	166	59.20	301	49.00
36	233.00	167	22.40	302	28.60
37	30.40	168	72.20	303	26.40
38	17.60	169	8.90	304	16.00
39	41.00	170	146.60	305	117.40
40	6.90	171	12.60	306	12.20
41	17.80	172	2.80	307	249.40
42	38.80	173	37.30	308	11.20
43	100.60	174	16.60	309	11.80
44	11.20	175	45.60	310	9.50
45	34.20	176	39.20	311	4.40
46	11.20	177	28.40	312	18.20
47	76.60	178	9.25	313	8.00
48	7.70	179	140.00	314	40.10
49	18.15	180	17.90	315	50.45
50	166.80	181	61.90	316	29.95
51	54.40	182	50.30	317	13.00
52	62.10	183	10.00	318	7.80
53	35.20	184	53.60	319	27.60
54	50.20	185	16.10	320	59.60
55	200.60	186	18.70	321	6.13
56	46.35	187	187.80	322	6.80
57	10.00	188	15.80	323	67.20
58	206.80	189	4.25	324	9.90
59	31.70	190	21.00	325	21.20
60	15.60	191	19.70	326	28.40
61	133.00	192	8.00	327	14.35
62	44.80	193	42.65	328	17.20
63	36.10	194	16.00	329	57.80
64	39.20	195	155.90	330	97.20
65	18.80	196	102.00	331	14.00
66	23.80	197	20.80	332	14.80
67	6.00	198	85.40	333	62.60
68	7.60	199	29.00	334	13.50
69	13.60	200	3.00	335	5.60
70	2.20	201	38.00	336	6.60
71	84.80	202	95.80	337	50.90
72	189.00	203	23.00	338	71.60
73	18.95	204	11.00	339	10.40
74	48.90	205	31.00	340	34.10
75	61.80	206	48.00	341	32.10
76	46.60	207	192.80	342	6.00
77	28.10	208	14.00	343	13.50
78	83.30	209	8.40	344	9.60
79	88.60	210	13.60	345	10.50
80	33.40	211	62.30	346	12.00
81	20.80	212	20.80	347	70.00
82	28.40	213	31.60	348	46.85
83	48.85	214	25.20	349	11.00
84	40.60	215	15.20	350	14.00
85	6.00	216	3.50	351	7.10
86	152.40	217	2.20	352	57.20
87	22.30	218	18.40	353	11.80
88	7.00	219	16.30	354	6.40
89	48.35	220	33.70	355	5.50
90	37.45	221	16.90	356	44.20
91	12.20	222	30.40	357	11.40
92	10.50	223	23.10	358	153.20
93	5.00	224	37.20	359	198.60
94	46.90	225	19.40	360	19.00
95	41.85	226	58.85	361	20.25
96	97.60	227	15.20	362	5.50
97	14.80	228	18.80	363	18.80
98	16.40	229	29.40	364	7.80
99	2.00	230	21.20	365	45.50
100	15.60	231	22.20	366	18.40
101	36.00	232	28.40	367	20.70
102	64.30	233	37.45	368	51.70
103	70.00	234	53.95	369	122.75
104	8.20	235	32.90	370	8.20
105	4.40	236	52.10	371	28.65
106	1.00	237	2.40	372	14.60
107	55.00	238	8.80	373	11.30
108	16.40	239	27.20	374	12.00
109	17.20	240	36.60	375	18.40
110	54.00	241	57.60	376	13.60
111	78.80	242	8.40	377	23.30
112	55.10	243	10.30	378	12.20
113	6.20	244	9.40	379	40.40
114	40.40	245	20.00	380	40.90
115	45.40	246	3.40	381	22.90
116	8.00	247	32.80	382	16.00
117	11.40	248	23.40	383	44.60
118	42.00	249	130.80	384	37.30
119	23.00	250	23.00	385	81.80
120	22.60	251	6.60	386	22.40
121	67.00	252	44.20	387	25.30
122	24.50	253	14.70	388	11.60
123	50.20	254	41.80	389	46.20
124	2.80	255	20.75	390	14.80
125	33.20	256	17.15	391	2.40
126	2.80	257	22.60	392	18.20
127	217.00	258	38.00	393	

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
402	\$22.80	561	\$22.40	720	\$17.20	886	\$5.25	1052	\$5.60	1225	\$5.40	1392	\$18.90	1457	\$1.50
403	20.50	562	44.00	721	2.00	888	39.35	1053	5.00	1226	17.60	1393	3.60	1458	10.00
404	13.70	563	60.20	722	32.80	889	14.80	1054	3.20	1228	8.20	1394	.50	1459	10.00
405	7.00	564	23.00	723	36.90	890	10.00	1055	9.65	1229	10.00	1395	4.80	1460	13.50
406	12.50	565	6.40	724	65.20	891	34.60	1056	7.20	1230	6.40	1396	4.60	1461	10.00
407	16.40	566	9.20	725	12.30	892	24.80	1057	10.40	1231	22.00	1397	8.20	1462	10.00
408	36.80	567	40.10	726	36.20	893	16.60	1058	8.80	1232	8.60	1398	4.85	1463	10.00
409	39.80	568	5.90	728	8.80	894	13.40	1060	26.00	1234	7.40	1399	12.25	1464	10.00
410	6.80	569	20.00	730	21.25	895	29.50	1061	13.00	1235	30.00	1400	11.10	1465	10.00
411	6.40	570	8.20	731	10.10	896	3.50	1062	29.20	1236	2.60	1401	13.65	1466	11.20
412	4.00	571	26.80	732	4.40	897	24.10	1063	16.70	1237	6.00	1402	7.60	1467	10.00
413	39.60	572	4.60	733	3.60	898	23.00	1064	10.20	1238	11.40	1403	6.80	1468	10.00
414	9.40	573	12.20	734	2.50	899	13.45	1065	11.80	1239	9.40	1404	7.00	1469	10.00
415	4.00	574	14.60	735	8.60	900	40.00	1067	8.80	1242	2.75	1405	14.10	1470	10.00
416	61.60	576	19.60	736	25.60	901	11.60	1068	3.00	1243	15.20	1407	6.20	1471	10.00
417	13.60	577	4.00	738	3.40	902	14.80	1069	14.00	1244	15.20	1408	7.00	1472	10.00
418	1.30	578	99.40	739	4.00	903	14.40	1070	10.80	1245	13.00	1409	6.40	1473	10.00
419	48.80	579	14.40	741	4.20	904	19.05	1071	6.75	1247	23.00	1410	12.20	1474	10.00
420	4.40	580	12.20	742	6.00	905	2.80	1072	18.80	1248	9.60	1412	6.15	1475	10.00
421	10.55	581	5.45	743	10.40	906	16.85	1073	19.40	1249	4.60	1413	4.45	1476	10.00
422	2.60	583	10.45	744	3.00	907	30.45	1074	17.70	1250	10.00	1416	16.10	1477	10.00
423	353.20	584	1.00	745	7.80	908	5.90	1075	19.00	1251	.50	1417	10.80	1478	10.00
424	9.20	585	22.20	746	24.20	910	20.20	1076	7.60	1252	23.40	1418	6.90	1479	10.00
425	34.45	586	42.00	747	29.00	911	10.60	1077	15.50	1253	9.60	1419	29.85	1480	10.00
426	203.80	587	14.80	748	14.25	912	12.80	1078	6.60	1254	10.40	1420	5.50	1481	10.00
427	73.00	588	6.25	750	56.60	914	18.20	1079	18.40	1257	11.45	1421	1.35	1482	10.00
428	9.50	589	13.20	751	18.60	915	19.60	1080	7.60	1259	8.80	1422	4.40	1483	10.00
429	64.60	590	18.40	754	8.70	916	33.60	1082	62.00	1260	20.40	1423	3.80	1484	10.00
430	31.60	592	33.20	755	29.80	917	9.20	1083	7.60	1261	8.46	1425	2.50	1485	10.00
431	14.60	593	19.30	756	9.60	919	16.00	1084	12.00	1262	6.60	1426	.50	1486	10.00
433	22.40	594	10.00	757	12.80	920	12.60	1085	5.40	1263	7.00	1427	2.40	1487	10.00
434	38.00	595	8.45	758	4.80	921	1.50	1086	6.60	1264	6.60	1430	4.25	1488	10.00
436	16.90	597	7.65	759	10.80	922	10.80	1087	5.60	1265	9.60	1434	.25	1489	10.00
438	67.60	597	8.20	760	11.90	924	22.35	1088	11.50	1266	5.92	1435	2.50	1490	12.25
439	7.60	598	7.80	761	10.80	925	8.00	1089	9.40	1267	4.80	1436	22.50	1491	10.00
440	62.40	599	26.40	762	15.40	926	21.10	1090	50.00	1268	13.00	1437	2.00	1492	10.00
441	103.40	600	14.00	764	12.44	927	12.80	1091	13.90	1269	5.00	1438	2.25	1493	10.00
442	11.40	601	60.00	765	2.40	928	2.00	1092	2.00	1270	4.00	1440	5.00	1494	10.00
443	26.00	603	23.80	766	32.20	930	7.20	1093	28.40	1271	1.80	1441	2.90	1495	10.00
444	53.00	604	8.00	767	17.60	931	21.40	1094	7.20	1272	17.20	1443	4.75	1496	10.00
446	9.20	605	12.00	768	11.55	932	22.30	1095	9.35	1273	6.00	1445	.75	1497	10.00
447	12.40	606	25.10	769	39.00	933	4.00	1096	16.40	1274	9.60	1448	1.50	1498	10.00
448	21.80	607	8.00	770	11.80	934	4.00	1097	9.20	1275	13.00	1453	.50	1499	10.00
449	31.00	608	3.40	771	9.70	935	6.00	1099	4.00	1276	3.40	1454	.25	1500	10.00
450	6.20	610	13.60	772	24.05	936	29.90	1100	69.40	1277	16.40	1456	12.00	1501	13.00
451	24.40	611	2.00	774	63.30	938	17.60	1101	5.00	1278	23.60	Received from Locals.....\$32,877.38			
452	4.00	612	18.80	775	8.20	939	3.40	1102	3.00	1279	5.80	Balance of Funds from No. 848.....6.90			
453	43.00	613	21.25	776	7.60	940	21.20	1103	47.40	1281	12.95	Balance of Funds from No. 1229.....4.00			
454	18.60	614	4.40	777	7.60	941	20.80	1104	9.60	1282	12.00	Advertisers.....597.82			
455	9.20	615	7.60	778	16.25	942	11.50	1105	19.00	1283	6.60	Miscellaneous.....1.25			
457	124.20	616	15.55	779	5.80	943	40.00	1106	10.00	1285	11.00	D. C. Supplies.....9.75			
458	8.20	617	21.40	780	16.15	944	17.50	1107	16.40	1286	5.65	Clearances.....1.00			
459	47.20	618	4.80	781	36.60	945	11.40	1108	24.80	1288	7.20	Subscribers.....2.50			
460	8.90	620	9.20	782	5.00	946	3.80	1109	3.60	1289	6.60				
461	11.25	621	41.80	783	7.00	947	16.40	1110	16.60	1290	4.60				
462	4.00	622	25.00	784	5.20	948	15.00	1111	16.40	1291	4.60				
463	14.60	623	2.75	785	7.30	949	9.35	1112	14.20	1292	6.05				
464	42.40	624	37.60	786	12.00	950	8.80	1113	4.20	1293	3.00				
465	40.00	625	36.60	787	11.80	952	18.40	1114	6.60	1294	21.00				
466	2.00	626	55.30	788	9.10	953	16.40	1115	4.20	1295	7.00				
467	19.20	627	30.80	789	6.00	954	29.20	1116	6.00	1296	5.20				
468	46.00	628	15.00	790	6.80	955	12.60	1119	6.00	1297	25.30				
469	6.60	629	19.80	791	15.20	956	3.80	1121	7.10	1298	6.80				
470	72.60	631	11.20	792	30.60	957	12.00	1122	5.70	1299	13.00				
471	42.80	632	213.80	793	6.70	958	16.40	1123	27.55	1300	21.20				
572	18.20	633	27.40	794	11.70	960	9.60	1124	8.40	1301	35.40				
473	45.00	634	8.00	795	4.20	961	14.90	1125	26.00	1302	24.50				
474	10.00	635	28.20	796	9.25	962	12.30	1126	17.80	1303	3.00				
475	4.40	636	5.00	797	11.20	963	5.80	1127	25.15	1304	3.40				
476	87.60	637	33.40	798	4.80	964	44.85	1128	4.20	1305	13.40				
477	9.20	638	35.80	799	5.00	965	14.80	1129	14.40	1306	12.65				
478	76.60	639	28.60	800	3.25	966	7.90	1130	7.20	1307	18.80				
479	5.20	640	6.00	802	12.60	969	2.20	1131	7.10	1308	4.80				
480	3.20	641	9.75	803	3.80	970	14.20	1132	3.40	1309	3.40				
481	24.60	642	19.60	804	7.30	971	13.45	1133	3.75	1310	3.40				
482	25.80	643	24.40	805	5.70	972	19.80	1134	9.00	1311	3.20				
483	184.00	644	19.30	806	2.20	974	21.60	1135	7.90	1312	12.95				
484	4.60	645	4.20	807	5.40	975	2.80	1138	7.20	1313	8.80				
485	8.80	646	2.20	808	12.80	976	8.00	1139	11.10	1314	11.20				
486	27.80	647	8.75	809	6.60	977	4.80	1140	21.05	1315	15.60				
487	16.90	649	12.20	810	23.40	978	13.10	1141	5.40	1316	7.40				
488	2.60	650	7.60	811	6.20	979	6.20	1143	7.80	1317	20.20				
489	17.00	651	39.90	812	8.60	980	6.80	1144	12.20	1318	12.78				
490	33.20	652	12.20	813	9.30	981	14.40	1145	15.80	1319	16.30				
491	7.40	653	9.10	814	15.80	982	27.20	1146	14.80	1320	6.80				
492	107.40	654	13.10	815	4.50	983	10.00	1147	7.60	1321	7.20				
493	34.40	655	12.00	816	5.25	984	10.25	1148	6.80	1322	5.00				
494	30.00	656	28.00	817	3.60	985	6.20	1149	13.00	1323	3.80				
496	19.80	657	17.40	818	26.60	986	7.80	1150	6.20	1324	5.20				
497	32.80	658	.50	819	34.60	987	16.40	1151	5.45	1325	13.00				
498	18.30	659	17.00	821	11.00	988	11.00	1152	19.40	1327	11.85				
499	26.10	660	16.00	823											

LABOR UNIONS

As a Remedy to Overcome Creed, Race and National Prejudices

We find in the Old Testament the following passage: "Have we not all got one Father; has not one God created us all? Why then should men dwell in discord with his brethren to destroy the covenant which God has made?"

These words were spoken by the Hebrew Prophet thousands of years ago, and yet how little have we done towards the fulfillment of that lesson even to our present day.

Man against his fellow-man; nations against nations, measuring their strength by their warships and armies; and might makes right. In all cases of disputes and disagreement they call on the God of War instead of on the God of Peace and Humanity.

Let me briefly trace to the readers of the *Journal* the origin of those prejudices which created and fomented the hatred, the malice, and the revenge among men. We find that as far as we trace back in our researches, shortly after men evolved from the animal kingdom, they gathered together in tribes, and, probable, on account of better natural facilities for getting food, better hunting and fishing grounds, they began to make war on each other. In order to fire them up to deeds of valor and bravery—to make them fight better—their chiefs preached hatred and revenge against the men of other tribes.

After civilization set in, and reached a very high point we find the Egyptian, the Greek, and the Roman Empires all waging war against each other, laying a heavy tribute, and making slaves of the conquered nation. Even the children of Israel, who believed that by direct revelation to Moses God had given them the Ten Commandments, forgot the command which says "Thou shalt not murder" and went out to conquer and destroy.

During the feudal system each feudal lord told his subjects that they were superior to each other, and the more they hated the others the better they would fight in battle. When the map of the world was rearranged and the reign of the nobility and aristocracy appeared we find the same conditions. We find Germans against French, French against English, Italians, Spanish, Russians, etc., sometimes combining together in order to fight what they proclaimed a common foe, but always for national honor, and the personal power and aggrandizement of their ruler, their King.

The religious element, not the true one, but a priestcraft, has taken no small part in the drama and has always tried to keep up prejudices between men. In fact, it is very difficult to trace if they were not a stronger factor to create and foment enmity among men, and have done far more toward it than the warriors or the statesmen. The greatest persecutions were inaugurated when paganism was in its downfall and monotheism came in power. The pagan warrior was more tolerant than the believer in Jehovah, the one God. Alexander the Great never interfered with the conquered race in their God worship, and even the Romans allowed the Jews to worship Jehovah, and never compelled them to worship the Gods of the Olympus. It is true that the Romans persecuted the early Christians, but not on account of religious belief, but solely that they were communist, denounced wealth and luxury, and therefore interfered with the order of their organized state. But look on the other side to the greatest horror—the slaugh-

tering and banishing of the Jews by the Christians when they came in power, and the destruction of life and property during the Crusades, done solely to establish whether Christ or Mohammed were the true prophets. The wars during the Reformation, the religious wars in France and England, are all monuments of the period when men hated each other on account of religious belief. During the Crusades the Christian warriors came with the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other, and the Mohammedans with the Koran and the same weapon, and both forgetting that the two Bibles contained the passage: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

In our social structure we find three important features:

1. The religious, sometimes called at present the "ethical," appealing to the emotional or spiritual instinct in man, in order to inspire him with high and noble ideas, so as to lead a pure and good life.

2. The political, which deals principally with the construction and direction of State affairs.

3. The economic, relating only to the national welfare of the nation.

The political and economic features can, and should work jointly together, but never allow the religious one to enter their domain.

For ages mankind has struggled and tried to become free and independent, and while absolute individual liberty is an impossibility, existing only in the minds of the vicious and anarchistic, we have partly succeeded in destroying the one power in our religious and political system.

There is no longer the power in a civilized state for one man to command and compel the masses what they must believe or not; how to worship their God, or what religious ceremonies they must comply with; nor has the King or Emperor, with the exception of Russia, the power to make or unmake laws, without consulting the voice and vote of the people. But in our economic conditions we are drifting away every day from independence to dependence, from freedom to slavery. If our economic conditions were properly and scientifically conducted, we would always be independent, but never slaves. One hundred years ago the mechanic who had learned a trade was assured that he could have employment as long as he kept his health and strength. To-day even the most skillful worker who has spent years to learn and perfect himself in his trade is frozen out of employment by the machine which can be operated by an unskilled laborer, very often by a boy or a girl. So he finds himself in his declining years without a job.

Looking over the pages of our religious history we find a large number of men who, while preaching the kingdom of God, also proclaimed and worked for a brotherhood of humanity, and grand men like Moses, Isaiah, Jesus, and many others have made their names immortal. We find also eminent statesmen, from Plato down to Thomas Jefferson, who tried to get political freedom for men. But the economic question received very little attention. Political economy and social science were unknown, while crude in its infancy and Utopian in its ideas, it gives us to-day the only solution of that difficult problem of how the true State should be constructed, and that men can have only religious and political freedom if they are economically free, and the struggle for existence brought to that point that any man who desires to work can earn sufficient to support himself and family in ease and with comfort, and should he through age, sickness, or

other infirmities not be able to work any longer, that the State should support him. Like the soldier who receives a pension because he has fought for his country, so should the worker be pensioned for the work he has done to build up the state and the wealth he has helped to accumulate.

The last century has given us great men working on the economic problem, none greater than Karl Marx, Ferdinand Lasalle, Frederick Engels and William Morris, and yet the best work was done by labor unions themselves. Labor organizations alone have helped to eliminate creed, race and national prejudices. Their motto is: "An injury to one is the concern of all." I know of no labor association to-day which will deny admittance to a man because he is a Jew, a Mohammedan, a Catholic, or a Protestant, and again of none which will accept him as a member because he is of French, German, or English birth, nor of any, with only a few exceptions, because he is white or colored.

Adolph Smith was the correspondent of several English papers at the International Workingmen's Convention in 1899, and hear what he says:

"I never met a set of delegates, men coming from French, German, and English Labor Unions, fraternizing so strongly together, and while they differed in their ideas as to the means of bettering their conditions, they worked in harmony together. There were no words from the French delegates that Alsace and Lorraine should be taken back from Germany, nor any glorification from the Germans because France had been conquered and those provinces added to their fatherland. To me this was a new revelation. I found these delegates not as the newspapers so often describe them, as labor fakirs and beer and whiskey drinkers, but an intelligent and educated class of men."

Several years ago, while on a visit to an assembly of Knights of Labor in Baltimore, a colored man got up and stated that while living in the South they called him a "nigger" and in the North a "coon" but in his union the members called him "brother."

Mr. McHugh, while in Philadelphia trying to organize the longshoremen, stated that in Liverpool before the men had a union the vessel owners would divide the men into gangs and put the Scotch in one place and the Irish in another part of the vessel. The boss would then tell the Irish that the Scotch were doing the best and quickest work, and the Scotchmen that the Irishmen were doing the best work, so that each would bend all their efforts to outstripping the others, and after work was over they had frequent fights. After they had formed a union the story would no longer work, as the men, coming together in their meetings, had "tumbled" to the game.

Before the miners in the coal regions had formed a union, there were frequent fights between the Italians and the Hungarians, the Polish and Lithuanians. The Italians called the Hungarians "Huns" and the Hungarians retaliated by calling the Italians "Hides." To-day fights are of rare occurrence. The men come together and adopt as their motto, "No more Huns, no more Hides, but union men."

The Anti-Semitic movement in Germany, brought on by the Protestant Church and encouraged by Bismarck, as well as the May laws aimed at the Catholics, have been defeated and pushed to the rear by the Socialist Party, and a short time ago Herr Bebel, the leader of that party, made the remark in the

Reichstag that "anti-Semitism was the statesmanship of stupid and ignorant boys or knaves."

Against the anti-Semitic movement brought on in France and headed by royalists, the military men of the old regime and the Jesuits, the Socialist Party protested and were the first to demand justice for Dreyfus. I could go on and place before the readers of the *Journal* a great many more examples, but I think I have made out a strong case to prove that Labor Associations are the remedy to overcome race, creed and national prejudices.—J. R., in *Journal of the Knights of Labor*.

First Anniversary Celebration

The Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Local Union 999, Mt. Vernon, Ill., celebrated its first anniversary on the evening of March 3d, with a large crowd in attendance, including some invited guests, and all enjoyed themselves to their hearts content. We had a very good program—music, speeches and recitations—winding up with a splendid supper prepared by the members and their wives and daughters. We were much pleased with the success of the entertainment and feel greatly encouraged to press on with the good work in improving our condition and that of our fellow-men.

Our Local Union was organized on March 3d, 1902, with 17 charter members; at present we have a membership of 86 in good standing. There are very few non-union carpenters in town, but we hope ere long to add them to our fold.

We have had very little trouble with our contractors and anticipate none in the near future.

With best wishes for the success of our entire Brotherhood. I remain,

Yours fraternally, R. S.
Mt. Vernon, Ill. Local Union 999.

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Albany, N. Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Delaware avenue.
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Asheville, N. C.—J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main.
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Jas. Neill, 7 Warren ter.
Austin, Tex.—J. Geggie, Box 182.
Baltimore, Md.—George Griffen.
Beaumont, Tex.—J. J. Slaymaker.
Birmingham, Ala.—R. E. L. Connolly, Box 55.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; C. A. McDonald, 390 Tremont st.
Bramard, Minn.—J. Williams.
Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, Carpenters' Hall, 176 Fairfield ave.
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Washington st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Myles Walker, 54 Spruce st.
Cambridge, Mass.—Ronald McGillivray, 622 Massachusetts ave.
Charleston, S. C.—R. A. Williams, 82 Nassau.
Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View Road.
Chicago, Ill.—A. W. Simpson, President, 502 Garden City Block; Assistants: Geo. Ratcliff and Fred Lemke, 502 Garden City Block; No. 1, W. G. Schardt, 503 Garden City Block, and Wm. Loos, 40 Morgan Place; No. 10, J. McHenry, 3856 State st. (Room 1a); No. 58, Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 503 Garden City Block; No. 181, T. P. Church, 336 W. Erie st.; No. 199, James Kirby, 10327 ave. G.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. House, 1318 Walnut st.
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1073 Atchison st.
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
Dayton, O.—F. H. Davis, 876 N. Main st.
Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storkel, 16 Roby st.
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida st.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave. West.
East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glendon Place.
East St. Louis, Ill.—C. R. Palmer, 318 Missouri avenue.
Elizabeth, N. J.—John T. Cosgrove, 709 Elizabeth st.
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeson, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839 Davis st.
Fort Worth, Tex.—M. H. Rhodes.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.



LOCAL UNION 573, Rye, N. Y.

Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take unto Himself our beloved brother, WM. H. BURGER; and

Whereas, In his death we suffer the loss of a brother who merited and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother and tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a page in our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother, that a copy be presented to his family, a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

W. H. K. JONES,
DAVID GEER,
DANIEL MORE, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1231, Cleveland, O.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our beloved brother, ADAM MILLER, be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his wife in her affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mrs. Miller as a token of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

R. R. KARTH,
N. J. CATES, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1092, Haileyville, I. T.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, the Master Builder of the Universe, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, W. H. SHACKLEFORD; be it

Resolved, That, while bowing to Him who orders all things for the best, we deeply deplore the loss of our brother and tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a page of our minutes be devoted to these resolutions as a tribute of respect, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN B. BALL,
F. J. MULNIX,
ISAAC CHANDLER, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1193, West Frankfort, Ill.

Whereas, It has been the will of the Great Builder to call from among us our beloved brother and friend, P. H. GUNTER; and

Whereas, His labors are finished, he toils with us no more, nor does he meet with us in the interest of unionism, with which he was a most hearty sympathizer; and

Whereas, We feel the loss of a faithful member, one who enjoyed the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of our Father, we deeply regret the loss of our friend and brother and tender to the bereaved family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a page in our records be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, that a copy be presented to the afflicted family, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

S. W. PARRISH,
JAMES N. MCCORMS,
RUFUS RATHAMEL, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1128, Nederland, Tex.

Whereas, It has pleased the Divine Ruler of the Universe to remove from our ranks Bro. GEO. T. JINKS, who departed this life on December 19, 1902; be it

Resolved, That we express our most sincere sympathy with the bereaved parents; and be it further

Resolved, That they be presented with a copy of these resolutions; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, a copy

be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN P. KISER,
R. C. GENTRY, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 321, Connelville, Pa.

Whereas, It has been the will of the Divine Ruler, whose wisdom is beyond question, to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, ERNEST V. NEILSON; be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his parents in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of fifteen days; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be read in two consecutive meetings of our Local Union, that a copy be sent to Sweden to the mother of our deceased brother, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and one to the local papers, for publication.

H. SEARSON,
JOSEPH F. METZGER,
ERVIN R. LAYMAN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 438, Brookline, Mass.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved fellow workman, JAMES T. GLANCY; be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother our Union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and a good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow and trouble; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the record of our Union and a copy, properly engrossed, be presented to the family of the deceased brother, and that a copy be sent to the Brookline Chronicle and one to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

LLOYD J. SMITH,
SWEENEY MCKENSIE,
J. D. YOUNG, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 123, Iola, Kan.

Whereas, It has been the will of the Great Master Builder of the Universe to call upon our beloved brother, CHAS. A. ROBINSON, to cease from his labors here; and

Whereas, Although his stay with us has been but a few short months, we deeply deplore his death, as we lose in him a good member, one who was respected by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of the Almighty, we sincerely regret the death of our brother, and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our brother, that a copy be presented to his family, a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and a copy to each of the daily papers of our city for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

W. M. HARRIS,
J. W. DEER,
J. W. RUSH, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 490, Passaic, N. J.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our honorable brother and treasurer, Abraham Bakelaar; be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved brother in his affliction; may God in His infinite mercy and goodness console him and his family in this dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our afflicted brother as a token of esteem, a copy furnished our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and our city papers for publication, and that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our Union.

WM. J. WADE,
PHILIP BRAIN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 639, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Whereas, It has been the will of the Great Builder of the universe to call Arthur C. Snell from our midst; and

Whereas, His work is completed in this world, he toils no more with his old comrades of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; and

Whereas, We feel the loss of a faithful and

honest member, therefore let us view with perfect satisfaction his life; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of the Almighty, we sincerely regret the death of our friend and brother, and tender to bereaved widow and friends our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this their hour of sorrow and affliction, and hope that their burden be made light by the Father who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our late brother, and that a copy be presented the widow of the deceased; and be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

AUGUST SOHNS,
ARCHIE HENDRY,
ALFRED BOURKE,
CARROLL DICKY,
M. B. BAILEY, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 601, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

Whereas, It has been the will of the great Master Builder of the universe to call from our midst our beloved brother, John C. Bell; and

Whereas, His work is done, he toils with us no more, nor does he meet with us in the interests of unionism, with which he was a hearty sympathizer, therefore be it

Resolved, That this local union tender to the afflicted family of our deceased brother our sincere sympathy and condolence in this hour of trouble; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a page be set apart for these resolutions in our records as a tribute of respect; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN S. BEATTY,
WM. C. CARPENTER,
OSCAR SANDHOLM, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 361, Duluth, Wis.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from this earth to a higher throne the beloved mother of our brother, S. T. Skrove; while in life she was all that a fond and loving mother could be, having the confidence and love of her helpmate and her children, and in passing away she has gone before them to a higher sphere of blessedness; therefore be it

Resolved, That this union extend to our worthy brother and the family our deep sympathy in this their hour of affliction, and that these resolutions be spread upon the records of our union, a copy be given to our brother, and a copy sent to the family; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in the official paper of our union.

E. F. HELLER,
J. H. Baker, } Committee.

UNION LOCAL 1268, Johnstown, N. Y.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, George A. Lewis; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to Bro. Lewis and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That they be presented with a copy of these resolutions; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. DAVENPORT,
LESTER WILES, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 369, N. TONAWANDA, N. Y.

Whereas, It has been the will of Almighty God to call from us our beloved brother, Morrice Hughes; and

Whereas, His work is done, he toils with us no more, nor does he meet with us in the interest of unionism, with which he was a hearty sympathizer, therefore be it

Resolved, That, while bowing to the will of Divine Providence, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother, and we tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a page of our records be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, that a copy be presented to the afflicted relatives, and one to our official journal, "THE CARPENTER," for publication.

J. GOULD,
C. W. LORENZ,
WM. M. MILLER, } Committee.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Ed. Schuler, 720 Fulton.
Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Claremont ave.
Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st.; Carl A. Nelson, 4216 Euclid ave.
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur st.
Leavenworth, Kan.—C. F. M. Deweese, 425 Shawnee st.
Louisville, Ky.—J. Meyer, 1101 Ash st.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Block.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—J. T. Hall, 355 2d st.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th st.
Minneapolis, Minn.—L. U. 7, F. D. Furlong, 2106 25th ave., North.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 180 a Sanguinet.
Nashville, Tenn.—J. R. Turbeville, 17th and Shelby ave.
Newark, N. J.—C. C. Maull, 147 N. 11th st.; F. F. Kunz, 1247 Springfield ave.
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowery st., Newtonville.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.
New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.
New York City (Brooklyn)—R. Beatty, 33 Dean st.; H. Erickson, 288 Degraw st.
New York City (Bronx)—C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.
New York City (Manhattan)—Thomas McCracken, 233 E. 114th st.; Robert Thompson, 77 W. 95th st.; Geo. Umbach, 1836 2d ave.; (Shops)—Wm. Laste, 63 East End ave.; (Stairbuilders)—Emil Haar, 816 E. 134th st.
New York City (Queen's Borough)—Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.; E. F. Class, Boulevard, cor. Hummels ave., Rockaway Beach.
Niagara Falls—Wm. H. English, 238 3d st.
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st.
Oklahoma, O. T.—C. E. Cooper, 220-222 Broadway.
Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.
Paterson, N. J.—Fred. Swift, Helvetia Hall.
Peoria, Ill.—F. M. Ralsch, 216 Main st.
Peoria, Ill.—F. M. Ralsch, 206 Main st.
Philadelphia, Pa.—A. Lemerhirt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Wm. McClain, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; E. Walsh, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; M. Costello, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; J. J. Kelly (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—N. F. Storm, 349 5th ave., Room 313.
Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Blenis.
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.
Providence, R. I.—T. F. Kearney, 96 Mathewson st.
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.
Roanoke, Va.—T. H. Pettus, 424 5th st., S. E.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.
Rock Island, Ill.—J. J. Ford, Room 14, Buford Building.
Salt Lake City—R. E. Curry, 233 S. 7th West.
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.
Savannah, Ga.—B. F. Smith.
Schenectady, N. Y.—A. F. Wiley, P. O. Box 1030.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
Shreveport, La.—Jas. Cannon, 321 Caddo st.
St. Louis, Mo.—A. A. McFarland, 1306 Olive st.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Wm. Hayes, 1618 Hogan st.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
St. Paul, Minn.—J. B. Morrison, 151 Martin.
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.
Springfield, Mass.—G. W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.
Superior, Minn.—G. A. Hunter, 1727 Logan ave., West Superior.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm avenue.
Toledo, O.—H. S. Shewell, 1024 Madeleine st.
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Richard Southwell, 18 Victoria st., Room 45.
Trenton, N. J.—T. Ford, 505 Hamilton ave.
Troy, N. J.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6, Ward Building.
Waterbury, Conn.—Stephen A. Dudley, Box 680.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—D. F. Grover, 219 N. River.
Wilmington, Del.—Millard F. Ritchie, 916 Orange st.
Worcester, Mass.—Jos. Marc-Aurile, 14 Fairmount ave.
Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott st.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatt, 376 Ashburton avenue.

The man who sees nothing but evil in the world should discard his immoral spectacles.

EXPENDITURES

(Continued from page 13)

Disbursements for February 18th to 28th, 1903

Donation to Marion, Ind.	\$1,000 00
" " Dallas, Tex.	1,000 00
Com. to A. W. W. Controversy, Indianapolis—	
Clark, J. H.	60 00
Bohnen, Geo. J.	61 00
Brower, J. H.	25 00
Potts, J. E.	25 00
Com. to A. S. of C., N. Y.—	
Forestal, Thos.	67 00
McFarlane, W. B.	40 00
Swartz, A. M.	40 00
Organizing, Investigating, etc.—	
Plunket, J. H., Connecticut	81 55
Kent, S. J., Nebraska	109 58
Buckley, E., Philadelphia	76 95
Cunningham, S. G., Illinois	69 24
Henry, W. I., Iowa	88 90
Grimes, J. F., Dallas, Tex.	50 00
Glass, D., Canada	37 60
Ogletree, J. P., Southern States	50 00
Gaston, John T., So. Carolina	86 30
Biggins, Wm., Southern States	93 05
Scott, W. D., Massena, N. Y.	9 58
White, W. L., Indiana	65 72
Prell, W. A., L. U. 1107	5 68
McLane, J. M., Denver, Colo.	44 00
Reichardt, A., Denver, Colo.	7 50
Workman, Wesley, Ohio	28 75
Walz, F. C., Hartford, Conn.	15 41
Burgess, W. H., South'n States	106 73
La Reaux, A. A., Ohio	18 00
Wheeler, F. C., California	8 50
Taylor, A. M., Boston, Mass.	18 40
Smith, E. O., Pacific Coast	61 75
Uber, F. J., L. U. 14	11 00
Yokom, E. A., L. U. 1345	7 30
Skinner, J. I., Morristown, Pa.	7 85
Baxter, D. W., Dowagiac, Mich.	9 92
Kelly, Wm. J., Corapolis, Pa.	15 70
Post, D. A.	75 00
Quinn, A. A., New Jersey	89 90
Livingston, S. H., Atlanta	43 00
Beatty, Robert, Brooklyn	14 14
General Office—	
Salary and Clerk hire	698 32
Postage and stamped envelopes	122 53
Sundries	22 54
Telegrams	2 16
THE CARPENTER—	
Printing, mailing, etc.	1,851 33
Special writings	30 00
Supplies to Locals—	
Ledgers, Books, Constit's, etc.	1,393 25
Seals and Daters	17 85
Expressage	3 55
Miscellaneous—	
Huber, W. D. (G. P.), trav. ex.	191 51
Duffy, F. (G. S.), trav. ex.	37 00
Tax to A. of L., January	400 00
Moving expenses, on account	4 48
Total	\$8,498 52

Claims Paid in March, 1903

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
1	Wm. C. Wallace (dis.)	1	\$400.00
2	August Evers	1	100.00
3	Mrs Annie Tesley	1	50.00
4	Harry Roberts	3	200.00
5	Jens Trinnefas	7	200.00
6	Cora B. Woodruff	7	50.00
7	Andrew Thompson	8	200.00
8	Michael Heron	8	100.00
9	Sven Svenson	10	200.00
10	C. J. Stellen	10	200.00
11	Thos. H. Hambleton	13	100.00
12	Mrs. Ursula Tretzger	14	25.00
13	Sam C. Spear	16	200.00
14	Enos T. Williams	16	100.00
15	Chas. Lambert	19	200.00
16	Agnes A. Labrecque	19	50.00
17	Daniel A. McDonald	22	200.00
18	Emma Spragg	22	50.00
19	Vincenc Vachuta	39	100.00
20	Mrs. Andrew Kirchoff	42	50.00
21	E. A. Westphal	43	200.00
22	Frank T. Swift	43	200.00
23	J. F. Orendorf	47	100.00
24	Edward Connor	51	200.00
25	Emma Tenmick	52	50.00
26	Joseph Pipek	54	50.00
27	John Dusing	58	50.00
28	Carl H. Walstrom	62	200.00
29	Joseph Earle	92	200.00
30	Phillis Tolliver	92	50.00
31	Joseph Menard	96	50.00
32	G. L. Weber	98	200.00
33	Francis Conlon	109	200.00
34	James Dunn	109	200.00
35	Blodie Desrochers	111	50.00
36	Mrs. John M. Garvey	111	50.00
37	Mary A. Gillette	125	50.00
38	Thomas Clayton	127	200.00
39	O. B. Anderson	130	200.00
40	Caroline Theobald	141	50.00
41	Herman Westerman	142	50.00
42	Joseph Bray	151	50.00
43	Thomas B. Shead	106	50.00
44	Mary E. Stribzel	179	50.00
45	J. M. Brightmyer	186	50.00
46	Morton R. Bliss	193	50.00
47	Irving Clark	211	200.00
48	Frank S. Frederick	211	200.00
49	Mary Deily	211	25.00
50	Mrs. Sarah Airey	240	50.00
51	Stewart Davey	249	50.00
52	Adelia F. Brown	268	50.00
53	Anna Marga't Robbins	277	50.00
Total			\$17,222.00

Expulsions

J. S. Fuller, of Local Union 296, Ensley, Ala., has been expelled by that local for embezzlement of funds.

Paul Muller, of Local Union 303, Detroit, Mich., has been expelled by the local union for embezzlement of funds.



Agents for THE CARPENTER

ALABAMA

- 376 Anniston—W. R. McKinney, Box 213.
 870 Adamsville—L. Smith.
 454 Bessemer—R. B. Howard, Box 435.
 Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, Robert E. L. Connolly, Box 55.
 75 Birmingham—H. S. True, Box 55.
 722 "—C. J. Knowlton, Box 597.
 1010 "—(Mill) W. J. Button, 530 S. 20th.
 452 Brookside—Wallace Wall.
 372 Brighton—C. L. Farley.
 1316 Demopolis—(Col.) James Allen.
 296 Ensley—J. I. Grosjean, Box 212.
 615 Pratt City—L. A. Wilson.
 666 Wylam—E. Turman.
 670 Blackton—James H. Deason, Box 239.
 271 Gadsden—J. P. Garrett.
 1375 "—J. B. Wampler.
 839 Jasper—J. M. Murphy.
 312 Montgomery—J. T. Musslewhite, 11 Rutland st., Highland Park.
 353 "—(Col.) C. H. Thorn.
 Mobile—Secretary of District Council, W. E. Morton.
 89 "—C. G. Hutchinson, 107 S. Hamilton st.
 1053 "—S. R. McKee, 208 Canal st.
 92 "—(Col.) Mack Senar, 260 Kennedy.
 1118 "—W. P. Gladdin, St. Meda 2 E. Monday.
 410 Selma—(Col.) H. L. Womock, 303 Duke st.
 1007 Sheffield—Ward Parker.

ARIZONA

- 857 Tucson—R. J. Hassell, 115 Pennington st.
 1416 Prescott—Frank Deary, 201 N. Alarcon st.

ARKANSAS

- 1232 Fort Smith—A. E. Bloomberg, 722 N. 11th
 1195 Hope—T. C. Croom.
 891 Hot Springs—F. Lang, 2d and Ward ave.
 595 Jonesboro—M. D. Williams.
 690 Little Rock—Franz Zundel, 610 Spring st.
 1356 "—W. L. Terry, 1507 W. 3d st.
 366 Mena—J. F. Wooddy, Box 225.
 1117 Osceola—J. W. Brown.
 576 Pine Bluff—H. E. Monk, 703 W. 12th ave.
 675 "—(Col.) G. W. Broom, 911 W. 8th.
 1217 White Cliff—John Hill.

CALIFORNIA

- Alameda County—Secretary District Council, R. P. Scanlan, 1241 Broadway, Oakland.
 194 Alameda—G. Knepper, 1515 Sixth st.
 1398 Clovis—R. S. Cartwright, Box 104.
 815 Hayward—W. T. Allen.
 36 Oakland—Chas. Jacobs, 1836 Grove st.
 550 "—(Mill) Charles Wallburg, 1625 Le Roy ave., Berkeley.
 743 Bakersfield—Geo. Hudson.
 642 East Yard Richmond—Geo. Weckwerth.
 1040 Eureka—G. F. Hill, 1735 6th st.
 701 Fresno—C. L. Davis, 428 O st.
 354 Gilroy—George W. Slay.
 1043 Hanford—Chas. J. Hall, 320 W. 9th st.
 710 Long Beach—A. P. Nichols, Box 443.
 Los Angeles—Secretary District Council, J. H. Hughes, 708 E. 25th st.
 426 "—C. M. Stamm, 431 Ruth ave.
 332 "—F. C. Wheeler, 1539 W. 1st st.
 1347 "—A. J. Ingalls, 1017 Ingraham st.
 844 Los Gatos—Wm. F. Mason, Box 29.
 828 Menlo Park—Charles M. Weedon.
 1451 Pacific Grove—J. E. Devereaux.
 668 Palo Alto—W. T. Hughes.
 1376 Oroville—J. V. Braden, Oroville, Butte Co.
 769 Pasadena—J. N. Lancoste, 582 Buckeye st.
 1414 Pomona—E. E. Bromley.
 981 Petaluma—James Butler, 1251 6th st.
 1343 Redlands—Frank Heap, 310 W. State st.
 235 Riverside—C. W. Brown, N. Orange st.
 586 Sacramento—C. C. Hall, 1317 Q st.
 925 Salinas—R. G. Mauldin.
 1415 Santa Anna—R. F. Foss.
 944 San Bernardino—Jos. Knadler, 671 9th st.
 810 San Diego—E. E. Hiatt, 708 Franklin ave.
 San Francisco—Secretary of Dist. Council, L. B. Regan, 927 Mission st.
 483 "—Guy Lathrop, 915 1/2 Market st.
 304 "—(Ger.) W. Jilge, 405 Ellsworth st.
 616 "—(Stair) E. B. Dwyer, 854 Folsom.
 1082 "—Frank Stradling, 915 1/2 Market.
 22 "—N. L. Wandall, 927 Mission st.
 95 "—Peter Means, Apollo Hall, 810 Pacific ave.
 423 "—J. G. Fallon, 331 Duncan st.
 766 "—(Mill) C. A. Kinnear, 3317 Army.
 316 San Jose—W. Reinhold, 490 N. 8th st.
 262 "—(Mill) G. W. Conable, Box 313, Santa Clara.
 162 Santa Mateo—L. Huyck.
 1400 San Monica—V. H. Rowland, Ocean Park.
 1140 San Pedro—J. R. Howerton.
 35 Santa Rafael—Wm. Barber, Box 194.
 1062 Santa Barbara—W. S. Coleman, 319 W. Ortega st.
 829 Santa Cruz—A. F. Convey, 375 Ocean st.
 751 Santa Rosa—J. Stevens, Box 83.
 266 Stockton—J. D. Finney, 322 W. Oak st.
 1295 Toulumne—W. Cole.
 180 Vallejo—Harry Chance, 1302 Colusa st.
 771 Watsonville—R. E. Woodworth.

CANADA

- 1204 Brandon, Man.—Wm. Tench.
 498 Brantford, Ont.—Chas. Wilmont, Box 596.
 799 Brockville Ont.—E. Parcelow, Box 200.
 1055 Calgary Alberta—J. C. Boyd.
 933 Charlottetown, P.E.I.—H. Corcoran, Bx. 89.
 1006 Chatham, Ont.—James Leak.
 1325 Edmonton Alberta—R. L. Haskell.
 796 Fernie, B. C.—Walter Martin, Box 106.
 1012 Frank—J. McDonald, Box 18, Frank, Alberta.

- 1216 Galt, Ont.—H. Taylor, McNaughton st.
 727 Glace Bay, N. S.—D. McIsaac.
 529 Greenwood, B. C.—W. J. Kirkwood, Box 121.
 663 Guelph, Ont.—Geo. A. Scroggie, 105 London road.
 83 Halifax, N. S.—Robert Hemming, Chebucto road, Leahyville.
 18 Hamilton, Ont.—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
 249 Kingston, Ont.—W. J. Veale, Frontinac st.
 1240 Lindsay, Ont.—R. Patterson, 46 Bertie st.
 817 Midland, Ont.—J. C. Beaudoin.
 71 Moncton, N. B.—Fred Brown, High st.
 134 Montreal, Quebec—(Fr.) J. Bayard, 523 Sanguinet st.
 1084 "—Ludger Clement, 364 Logan st.
 1127 "—(Mill) J. F. Milot, 702a Sanguinet st.
 1244 "—Jesse Lodge, 186 Ryde st.
 524 Nelson, B. C.—Edward Kilby, Box 202.
 713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—C. J. Webber, Box 392.
 674 Ottawa, Ont.—W. McDonald, 214 Nicholas.
 672 Peterboro, Ont.—R. Ritchie, Box 750.
 618 Phoenix, B. C.—Dan. Biner, Box 121.
 1168 Port Colbourne, Ont.—O. F. Minor, Humbertstone.
 730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) J. O. Dugal, 187 Dorchester.
 1301 Sarnia, Ont.—Henry J. Simmerman, Box 665.
 1169 Sault Ste. Marie—Andrew Brown, Box 507.
 1152 Smith's Falls, Ont.—C. McDonald, Box 367.
 761 Sorel, Quebec—Adelard Levigny, Box 527.
 38 St. Catharines, Ont.—C. O. Malley, Box 193.
 108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, Box 413.
 919 St. John, N. B.—John A. Miller, 176 Douglass ave.
 1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—A. Menard, Jacques Cartier st.
 560 Stratford, Ont.—C. J. Cummings, Box 254.
 943 Sydney, N. S.—G. C. McGlashan.
 27 Toronto, Ont.—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
 1408 Toronto Jct., Ont.—J. Mole, 125 Clendaman ave.
 1320 Truro, N. S.—J. D. McKay, Brunswick st.
 617 Vancouver, B. C.—E. J. Moore.
 1490 Wallaceburg, Ont.—John Gonyon, Box 37.
 553 Berlin, Ont.—Peter Jacobs, Wellington st., Berlin, Ont.
 969 Welland, Ont.—Wm. Spencer.
 689 Windsor, Ont.—C. Hall, 71 1st st., Walkerville.
 343 Winnipeg, Man.—W. Dakim, 122 June st.
 1201 Woodstock, Ont.—C. Garbett.

COLORADO

- 264 Boulder—F. J. Anderson, 735 Walnut st.
 489 Canon City—C. J. Stawkey, 701 Rudd ave.
 417 Colorado City—B. Martin, Box 761.
 515 Colorado Springs—D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.
 Cripple Creek—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Sanderson, Box 304, Victor.
 547 "—W. M. Teeter, Box 623.
 55 Denver—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
 475 Florence—J. H. Chorman, Box 442.
 1340 Fort Collins—W. Golden, 301 S. Sherwood.
 1396 Golden—P. O. Unger.
 244 Grand Junction—F. M. Delhl, 317 S. 6th st.
 850 Leadville—E. E. Kirchoff, 213 E. 3d st.
 1394 Longmont—C. O. Porter.
 681 Loveland—Geo. W. Wagner, Box 182.
 362 Pueblo—M. L. Todd, 2514 3d ave.
 832 Salida—C. E. Holland.
 1257 Silverton—J. W. Bunker, Box 104.
 267 Telluride—R. M. Dutton.
 1173 Trinidad—J. H. Roberts, 536 Park st.
 584 Victor—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT

- 995 Beauford—Geo. A. Farnham.
 115 Bridgeport—M. L. Kane, 158 George st.
 952 Bristol—C. H. Peck, 323 Summer st.
 927 Danbury—M. L. Barber, 11 Lake ave.
 623 Danielson—Van R. Andrews.
 127 Derby—Geo. A. Lewis, Sr., 235 Main st.
 647 Fairfield—Henry Williams, Box 65.
 196 Greenwich—F. K. Herbert, 25 Davenport avenue.
 43 Hartford—G. E. Miskill, 237 Lawrence.
 920 Meriden—H. E. Tracy, 58 Charles st.
 804 Naugatuck—H. W. Wells.
 97 New Britain—E. V. Morse.
 79 New Haven—J. F. Plunkett, 19 Arch st.
 133 New London—Wm. Gunn, Jr., Crystal av.
 1172 "—Den. E. Gallagher, 61 Crystal av.
 1005 New Milford—E. Howland, Wellsville ave.
 137 Norwich—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central av.
 746 Norwalk—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 74.
 818 Putnam—Geo. A. Youngs, 15 Centre st.
 1119 Ridgefield—F. J. Walker.
 757 South Manchester—J. McCarty, 74 Olcott.
 210 Stamford—J. F. Flynn, 106 W. Broad st.
 234 Thompsonville—Thos. McCarroll, Box 166.
 216 Torrington—C. Arnold, 113 Migeon ave.
 1341 Unionville—Arthur Graham.
 260 Waterbury—N. J. Engleke, 31 Meadow st.
 825 Willimantic—Geo. Taft, 155 Main st.
 583 Winsted—J. A. Dean, 92 Ridge st.

DELAWARE

- 422 Dover—Oliver C. Hayes.
 626 Wilmington—H. S. Lynch, 1208 Dupont st.
 1526 "—(Mill.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Washington—Secretary Dist. Council, W. W. Winfren, 1421 Md. av., N.E.
 190 "—F. J. Niedomanski, 358 N. St., S.W.
 884 "—R. M. Chitt, 612 I st., N. W.
 1103 "—(Mill) L. C. Golladay, 1254 Concord, Brookland, D. C.

FLORIDA

- Jacksonville—Secretary District Council, C. W. Crabb, 440 Oak st.
 224 "—(Col.) C. F. Davis, Box 90.
 605 "—A. C. MacNeill, 509 W. Adams st.
 627 "—J. H. Balster, 1516 Florida av.
 655 Key West—N. P. Nelson, 1018 Olivia st.
 1137 "—A. E. Kelly, 825 Virginia st.
 993 Miami—William G. Coats, Box 141.
 74 Pensacola—John D. Rendall, 4 W. Chase.
 107 "—(Col.) W. H. Walls, 1025 S. Tarragona st.
 864 St. Augustine—Jens. Jensen, 63 Hypolita.
 1421 "—M. Nelson, 48 Charlotte.
 531 St. Petersburg—M. Morse.
 420 Tampa—(Colored) A. E. Vearance, 23 Coustads street.
 696 "—F. Finbley, Box 111.
 819 West Palm Beach—W. E. Glenn, Box 227.

GEORGIA

- 1370 Albany—W. A. Bell, 72 Washington st.
 1360 Americus—H. C. Bell, 317 Hampton st.
 Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, Vincent N. Ridgely, 12 Orme st.
 317 "—(Cars) H. Morgan, 117 McAfee.
 329 "—John Chambers, 47 Plum st.
 439 "—T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.
 542 "—J. O. Alexander, 124 Oakland ave.
 1293 "—(Col.) L. P. Latimer, 169 Howell.
 1391 "—(Cabinet Makers) J. T. Newborn, 138 Rockwell st.
 283 Augusta—A. T. Lang, Sav. rd. and 12th.
 1228 "—(Col.) J. A. Demps, 30 Sherman st.
 1068 Bainbridge—R. W. Smith.
 527 Brunswick—(Col.) J. M. Pitts, 714 S. Lee.
 865 "—Walter Girvin, 1120 S. Amherst st.
 313 Columbus—A. S. T. Jamison, 9 19th st.
 793 Gainesville—W. J. Wane.
 Macon—Sec. of Dist. Council, W. Lewis.
 144 "—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
 326 "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, 136 Jackson st.
 654 "—O. C. Morgan, 617 Adams st.
 1390 Newman—J. C. Taylor.
 411 Rome—T. Johnson, 213 W. Fifth st.
 Savannah—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Anderson, 625 Cemetery st.
 256 "—W. W. Smith, Box 251.
 318 "—(Col.) G. G. Green, 1311 Montgomery st.
 1445 Tifton—W. R. White.
 261 Valdosta—J. B. Lyons, 519 Jackson st.
 1389 "—(Col.) J. W. Dowdy, 302 Wiesencraker Lane.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

- 745 Honolulu—S. K. Nawaa, Box 611.

IDAHO

- 398 Lewiston—J. L. Barham, Box 193.
 635 Boise City—G. B. Dye, 214 N. 13th st.
 220 Wallace—H. K. Helbstad.
 1042 Weiser—A. W. McCully, Box 37.

ILLINOIS

- 377 Alton—Chas. E. Grace, 1114 E. 3d st.
 788 Anna—S. F. Eaves.
 1184 Auburn—F. O. Lorton.
 916 Aurora—Geo. Baxter, 51 Wilder st.
 1248 Batavia—Milo Miller, 151 Spring st.
 741 Beardstown—Geo. Hegener.
 433 Belleville—Theo. J. Kaufhold, 26 Harding Lane.
 1473 "—George Christ, West A st.
 975 Benton—J. H. Mundell.
 63 Bloomington—J. H. Roder, 602 N. Center.
 894 Cairo—T. A. Mansfield, 3605 Washington ave.
 1530 "—(Col.)
 939 Campbell Hill (Jackson Co.)—H. Huffman.
 293 Canton—J. H. Ellis, 564 E. Ash st.
 841 Carbondale—S. M. McGuire, 318 E. Oak st.
 737 Carlinville—Jos. Boente.
 1081 Carlyle—W. Crause.
 588 Cartersville—R. J. Peterson.
 367 Centralia—J. F. Adcock, 846 Morrison st.
 41 Champaign—J. J. Shook, 310 Wheaton av.
 518 Charleston—E. Huffman, 4 State st.
 Chicago—Secretary of District Council, K. G. Torkelson, 502 Garden City Block, 56 Fifth ave.
 1 "—W. G. Schardt, 56 Fifth ave., Room 503.
 10 "—J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
 13 "—Frank Pieters, 425 W. Park ave.
 21 "—(French) P. Hudson, 207 E. Center ave.
 54 "—(Boh.) V. Zitek, 1301 S. 41st av.
 58 "—Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
 62 "—(Englewood) J. A. Julien, 5750 Carpenter st.
 70 "—(Brighton Park) P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
 80 "—(Moreland) Henry Bowmaster, 8 Franklin st., Oak Park, Ill.
 141 "—(Grand Crossing) J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
 181 "—Jens Jensen, 713 W. North ave.
 199 "—(South Chicago) J. C. Grantham, 8023 Escanaba ave., Chicago.
 242 "—(Ger.) C. Streit, 5620 Emerald av.
 416 "—C. H. Wagner, 364 Washburn av.
 419 "—(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 466 Hastings st.
 434 "—(Kensington) (Fr.) F. Gagnan, 1362 75th st.
 504 "—(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 59 Edgmont avenue.
 521 "—(Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 745 W Division st.
 272 Chicago Heights—W. E. Howard, 1914 Chicago road.
 869 Chilliocthe—W. B. Steiner.
 1418 Clinton—R. M. Arnold, West White st.
 204 Coffeen—W. H. Snyder.
 295 Collinsville—M. J. Dooner.
 1191 Coulterville—Elmer Garvin.
 269 Danville—C. H. Wilson, 714 N. Walnut st.
 742 Decatur—C. C. Morris, 764 N. Monroe.
 965 DeKalb—John Halsne, 417 Pine st.
 1121 De Soto—L. S. Winter, Box 114.
 928 Divernon—J. C. Wall, Box 141.
 790 Dixon—R. McMaster, 610 Spruce st.
 510 Duquoin—A. L. Gothard.
 1439 Dwight—Simon Johansen.
 East St. Louis—Sec. District Council, C. R. Palmer, 318 Missouri ave.
 169 "—E. Wendling, 512 Illinois ave.
 697 "—(Stairs and Mill) H. J. Shircliff, 614 Josephine ave.
 903 "—D. Grines, Ronshow place.
 378 Edwardsville—F. B. Dietz, Box 311.
 363 Elgin—Wm. A. Underhill, 358 Bent st.
 1048 Fairbury—E. H. Bastian.
 480 Freeport—Otto Rickert.
 719 Freeport—H. H. Hineline, Douglas ave.
 1449 Galatia—E. T. Willis.
 1087 Galena—F. G. Eggleston, Box 654.
 360 Galesburg—Ed. Chelstrand, 1474 N. Seminary st.
 1290 Geneseo—Oscar Boom.
 1234 Girard—T. W. Starkay.
 178 Goreville—L. J. Albright.
 669 Harrisburg—Isaac M. Allen, Box 282.
 805 Havana—John Dwyer.
 581 Herrin—A. E. Spence.
 461 Highland—Jos. Severson, Box 83.
 904 Jacksonville—Geo. James, 736 North st.
 174 Joliet—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
 1029 Johnston—S. A. Hyre, Lake Creek, Ill.
 496 Kankakee—B. C. Hutton, Box 157.
 154 Kewanee—F. Johnson, 700 E. 4th st.
 1066 Kinmundy—John W. Allen.

- 250 Lake Forest—W. B. Russell, Box 47.
 336 La Salle—W. E. Timmons, 736 Wright st.
 568 Lincoln—F. Dalzell, Chicago and Tremont.
 505 Litchfield—Geo. C. Fellner, 820 Chestnut.
 638 Madison—J. M. Richie, Granite City, Box 353.
 508 Marion—Frank Woodside.
 789 Marissa—A. F. Jensen.
 1037 Marselles—E. E. Covell.
 765 Mascoutah—Edmund Hoerd, Box 43.
 347 Mattoon—W. W. Walker, 1819 Grant av.
 1296 Mendota—J. B. Phelps, 210 Meridian st.
 803 Metropolis—B. P. D. Schroder, Box 229.
 241 Moline—J. C. Fullmer, Box 267.
 1265 Monmouth—A. A. Lawry.
 1161 Morris—Noble Holmes, Box 424.
 1188 Mt. Carmel—A. Schuckers, Box 612.
 280 Mt. Olive—K. Beyer.
 999 Mt. Vernon—A. E. Frost, 404 E. Harrison.
 604 Murphboro—J. Weingarh, 527 N. 9th st.
 671 New Baden—Julius Hummel, Box 53.
 582 Odin—C. B. Vandercook.
 1192 Oglesby—Robert Pryde.
 1478 Olney—Jno. N. Shephard, Box 502.
 661 Ottawa—J. D. Geary, 216 Delean st.
 1211 Palmyra—John Hunt, Box 49.
 648 Pana—W. L. Wright, 702 S. Spruce st.
 1334 Paris—W. A. Thompson, 309 Kimble st.
 644 Pekin—F. P. Heffenstein, 1014 Henrietta.
 183 Peoria—W. E. Miller, 1030 N. Monroe st.
 733 Percy—W. C. Fisk.
 195 Peru—Dave George, Box 51.
 1056 Pinckneyville—J. Funk.
 728 Pontiac—L. McCombs, 416 W. Moulton.
 1525 Princeton—John A. Read, N. 4th st.
 189 Quincy—F. W. Buscher, 1025 Madison.
 792 Rockford—I. W. Tuthill, 330 Penfield Pl.
 166 Rock Island—A. Johnson, 917 11th av.
 798 Salem—S. M. Pratz, Box 302.
 1299 Seatonville—V. H. Weisenburger, Ladd, Ill.
 1083 St. Charles—Peter Ray.
 479 Sparta—H. C. Pillars, Box 326.
 16 Springfield—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand ave.
 631 Spring Valley—D. F. Dilts, Box 621.
 156 Staunton—C. F. Kruse.
 695 Sterling—Charles Uhl.
 495 Streator—Ed. Kraske, 1004 S. Bloomington st.
 1250 Tamaroa—Sam Harris.
 748 Taylorville—Terry Rope.
 807 Toluca—S. L. Wells, Box 21.
 1026 Urbana—G. S. Heffley.
 1338 Utica—Sam. B. Schmieding.
 1163 Virden—Fred G. Becker.
 448 Waukegan—G. Williams, 1209 Washington st.
 1193 West Frankfort—S. W. Parrish, Frankfort.
 418 Witt—Samuel Kessinger, Box 45.

INDIANA

- 477 Alexandria—Clarence Noble.
 352 Anderson—W. E. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
 1380 Bedford—J. W. Boyce.
 1308 Bluffton—W. P. McConnell, 530 E. Cherry.
 694 Booneville—W. T. Kelly.
 431 Brazil—H. Hays, 603 1st st.
 488 Clinton—Edward Oxford.
 1155 Columbus—A. B. Morton, E. Columbus.
 1355 Crawfordsville—A. B. West, 307 W. Main.
 1454 Danville—Jack McLouli.
 946 Decatur—J. A. Moore.
 998 Dugger—Richard Shepler, Box 25.
 565 Elkhart—Geo. Pimbley, 410 N. 2d st.
 652 Elwood—Hugh Moore, 2501 S. A st.
 90 Evansville—S. A. Stork, 920 E. Illinois st.
 1465 Frankfort—Harry Foley, 609 W. Walnut.
 1402 Franklin—Wm. Jenkins, 981 W. Jefferson.
 232 Ft. Wayne—L. Delegrange, 3531 Piqua av.
 859 French Lick—J. B. Hawk.
 1350 Garrett—Sam. M. Noel, Garrett City.
 160 Gas City—I. W. Lucas, Box 26, Jonesboro.
 908 Goshen—M. C. Ulery, 108 Olive st.
 1430 Greensburg—James Douglas.
 Hammond—Secretary of District Council, H. B. Baster, 488 Towle st.
 599 "—W. W. Dicks, 632 Hoffman st.
 1110 East Chicago—P. Kanskiel.
 1317 Indiana Harbor—E. C. Brown.
 213 Hartford City—C. A. Brown, Box 657.
 1429 Huntington—Martin Ertle, 162 Poplar.
 Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, M. H. Evans, 704 W. 11th.
 60 "—(Ger.) Wm. Hoff, 908 Sanders st.
 281 "—J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
 549 "—(Stairs) W. L. Evans, 516 Bright.
 1003 "—P. H. Ringolds, 1005 Jefferson st.
 1460 "—J. Kirch, 1805 Union st.
 1529 "—J. W. Cherry, 1553 W. New York st.
 909 Jasonville—Chas. H. Edmondson.
 533 Jeffersonville—Louis Miller.
 1275 Kendallville—S. E. Carter.
 734 Kokomo—M. R. McBeth, 113 S. Union st.
 215 Lafayette—J. McKinley, 511 Wall st.
 1485 La Porte—John C. Bauman, 1110 Scott st.
 487 Linton—W. S. Pates.
 808 Logansport—W. J. French, Box 491.
 365 Marion—I. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman.
 1221 Matthews—H. O. Chamberlain.
 1238 Michigan City—B. T. Hill, 218 Pine st.
 592 Muncie—D. M. Winters, 535 Sharkey st.
 436 New Albany—Geo. W. Lemmon, 203 W. Spring st.
 445 New Castle—L. Pennell, 221 S. 24th st.
 1196 Oakland City—G. R. Thurman.
 932 Peru—John W. Taylor, 565 W. 3d st.
 1367 "—(Mill) J. Dreher, 158 E. 8th st.
 619 Petersburg—W. D. Goad.
 935 Princeton—J. T. Davison, 328 Seminary st.
 912 Richmond—O. A. Lauck, 417 S. 9th st.
 413 Rushville—W. Wolung, 340 Jackson st.
 1071 Seymour—M. D. Deputy, 205 S. Vine st.
 1435 Shelbyville—Oliver Burrell, Colescott st.
 806 South Bend—W. H. Stahly, 159 Penn'a av.
 1304 Spencer—W. M. Crist, Box 327.
 706 Sullivan—R. E. Rice.
 205 Terre Haute—A. E. Saltzman, 1709 Poplar.
 358 Tipton—F. M. Roode.
 1357 Valparaiso—D. L. Mathews, 93 Franklin.
 658 Vincennes—E. Yenowine, 6th & Browlette.
 812 "—M. St. Tromater, 514 Clarreson.
 598 Wabash—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll.
 1337 Warsaw—W. L. Stewart, Box 747.
 1076 Washington—James Ramsey, Jr.
 1038 Winslow—E. Gladdish.

INDIAN TERRITORY

- 1028 Ardmore—Albert Harris.
 1359 Bokchito—T. J. Baker.
 653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller.
 1199 Durant—L. F. Heartly, Box 731.
 1092 Halleyville—H. S. Harding, Box 94.
 1417 Hugo—J. E. Stonford.
 1072 Muscogee—Robert E. Dorsey, Box 314.
 986 South McAlester—C. W. Barton, S. McAlester.
 1276 Wilberton—A. McMurty, Box 212.

IOWA

- 315 Boone—Theo. Johnson, 323 16th st.
 534 Burlington—Theo. Lehmann, 1311 N. Oak.
 308 Cedar Rapids—M. Carpenter, 339 4th ave., W.
 597 Centerville—G. W. Jones, Box 87.
 772 Clinton—M. Hansen, 250 Peck ave.
 1142 Colfax—Arthur C. Cox.
 611 Corydon—W. P. Alfred, Jr.
 364 Council Bluffs—F. H. Stover, 1124 S. 6th.
 634 Creston—John Harshaw, 710 W. Spencer.
 Davenport—Sec. District Council, Chas. Adrian, 1418 Liberty st.
 554 "—W. Peterson, 528 W. 2d st.
 1272 "—W. H. Hitchcock, 1034 E. 14th.
 106 Des Moines—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.
 425 "—(Mill) E. Johnson, 606 S. E. 4th st.
 678 Dubuque—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
 284 Fort Dodge—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
 514 Hiteam—Lucius Oaks, Box 213.
 1260 Iowa City—Jos. A. Poor, 210 N. Gilbert.
 523 Keokuk—H. L. Breitenstein, 1522 Bank.
 1171 Marion—S. M. Wiley, Box 836.
 1112 Marshalltown—F. Nicholson, 1006 W. Boone st.
 1247 Mason City—Tom Hodges, 210 S. Jackson ave.
 1069 Muscatine—R. K. Rowland, Monroe st.
 1213 Mystic—B. F. Taylor.
 1116 Newton—W. Sparks.
 1508 Osceola—N. F. Hodgdon.
 1034 Oskaloosa—J. A. Harriman, 415 B. av. W.
 767 Ottumwa—C. W. Cutler, 1215 West st.
 879 Red Oak—J. A. Elwood, 111 S. 3d st.
 948 Sioux City—C. M. Cook, 123 S. Iowa st.
 552 Waterloo—W. C. Bickelberg, Cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS

- 253 Argentine—M. Murphy, Box 347.
 753 Atchison—E. B. Harman, 711 Kansas av.
 1205 Chanute—W. O. Thomas, 121 Kansas av.
 1404 Cherryvale—Robert Woodbridge, E. 6th.
 1212 Coffeyville—E. S. Harper, 509 E. 4th st.
 1224 Emporia—W. E. Daniels, 1427 Merchant.
 942 Fort Scott—Clarence Bell, 615 S. Wilson.
 876 Frontenac—Sam Edgcomb.
 1198 Independence—J. J. Konz.
 123 Iola—C. O. Churchill, 507 E. Spruce st.
 1342 Junction City—C. B. Turner.
 138 Kansas City—G. Turner, 909 S. 13th st.
 458 Lawrence—W. Dunn, 465 Locust st.
 499 Leavenworth—G. McCaully, 217 1/2 N. 5th.
 1022 Parsons—W. King, 1918 Clark ave.
 561 Pittsburg—W. Williamson, 307 W. Forrest.
 1001 Scammon—Wm. Thompson, Box 43.
 158 Topeka—R. M. Vanzant, Box 30.
 1459 "—J. A. Jessop, 822 W. 5th st.
 1220 Wellington—L. Mosby, 409 N. Blaine st.
 201 Wichita—W. E. Youngmeyer, 911 S. Emporia ave.
 1183 Winfield—Mr. Phillips.

KENTUCKY

- 472 Ashland—W. B. Pelphry.
 684 Bardwell—T. B. Sandford.
 725 Bowling Green—H. C. Cox.
 641 Central City—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
 712 Covington—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
 785 "—J. Mautz, 138 Trevor st.
 937 Fulton—J. H. Cullin.
 851 Henderson—J. D. Nordgauer, 7 Julia st.
 442 Hopkinsville—Jas. Western, 1006 E. 7th.
 1463 Kuttawa—J. A. Hanson.
 1218 Ludlow—James Glaser.
 Louisville—Secretary of District Council, Mike Guelda, 1503 Hull st.
 103 "—C. J. Phillips, 2428 Rowan st.
 214 "—(Ger.) Jacob Schnieder, 915 East Chestnut st.
 1369 "—Edward Stone.
 1039 Marion—Sam. Hurst.
 698 Newport—J. Sexton, 9th and Patterson.
 809 Owensboro—J. Owen, 102 Woodford ave.
 559 Paducah—W. Kirkpatrick, 402 S. 10th.
 1352 Princeton—J. J. Jennings.
 1017 Sturgis—B. R. Williams.

LOUISIANA

- 1147 Baton Rouge—J. Lyons, 211 15th st.
 1225 "—W. Bangs, 113 Ferdinand st.
 874 Jennings—T. J. Woodworth.
 1057 Lake Charles—E. L. Prewett.
 868 Monroe—E. W. Anderson, 710 Washington st.
 758 "—(Col.) Wm. Barnes.
 1494 Natchitoches—E. J. Starkins.
 1251 New Iberia—Clarence French.
 76 New Orleans—F. Duhrkap, 616 Cadiz st.
 397 Ruston—Charles Russ.
 Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
 85 "—James Cannon, Box 261.
 764 "—P. F. Hartel, 442 Maple st.
 1279 "—D. D. Swindle, care People's Drug Store.

MAINE

- 914 Augusta—John F. Spaulding, Box 198.
 621 Bangor—W. A. Crocker, 367 Essex st.
 459 Bar Harbor—N. Cheney, 20 Holland ave.
 1259 Gardner—G. A. Jaquith, 76 Spring st.
 407 Lewiston—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
 517 Portland—A. H. Parker, 254 Brackett.
 1031 Madison—C. T. Miller.
 1189 Rumford Falls—Edwin Brown.
 787 Skowhegan—M. S. Adams.
 348 Waterville—John S. Pressey.

MARYLAND

- 1126 Annapolis—H. S. Crawford, West st. ext'd.
 Baltimore—Sec. District Council, Wm. R. Phillips, 917 Ryan st.
 990 "—G. Hewing, 1030 N. Eden st.
 29 "—Wm. Keenan, 728 Aisquith st.
 44 "—(German) H. Bosse, 125 N. Montford ave.
 1315 "—Lewis N. Bowen, 1833 N. Patterson Park av.
 1358 "—H. Ripple, 541 N. Washington.
 1024 Cumberland—W. S. Walton, 30 1/2 N. Centre.
 1378 Hagerstown—Elias H. Stouffer.
 1351 Havre de Grace—John C. Baker.
 1363 Salisbury—G. J. Meyers, 304 Wicomico.

MASSACHUSETTS

- 395 Adams—Geo. Rupprecht, 34 N. Sumner.
 1298 Andover—Austin Poland.
 1059 Athol—L. Bowen, 2018 Main st.
 1307 Attleboro—Robt. Forbes, 41 Orange st.

BOSTON—Secretary District Council, J. E. Potts, 390 Tremont street.

- 33 "—D. H. Deegon, 1122 Dorchester avenue, Dorchester.
 954 "—M. Umaw, 113 Brighton st.
 1096 "—(Floor Layers) A. H. Bowers, 79 Farquhar st., Roslindale.
 1410 "—R. Kriever, 2097 Washington st., Roxbury.
 889 Allston—G. R. England, 88 N. Beacon st., Brighton.
 438 Brookline—James Keefe, 9 High st. Place.
 441 Cambridge—Ira F. Bowlby, 367 Beacon st., Somerville.
 1424 Charlestown—S. V. McNeil, 376 Maverick st., E. Boston.
 443 Chelsea—P. S. Mulligan, 20 Poplar st.
 386 Dorchester—J. Lent, 23 Harbor View st.
 218 East Boston—C. M. Dempsey, 321 Parris.
 780 Everett—W. A. MacDuff, 3 Blanchard av.
 625 Malden—P. A. Leslie.
 959 Mattapan—J. J. Orman, E. Mattapan.
 1046 Bridgewater—John H. Toomey, Wall st.
 624 Brockton—H. T. Blackwell, 16 Central sq.
 858 Clinton—Omar Harvey, 55 Boynton st.
 1123 Cohasset—Herbert R. Gott, Box 478.
 892 Dedham—R. Carleton, 22 Church st.
 1372 Easthampton—R. Parsons, East st.
 1008 Falmouth—Wm. S. Parker.
 223 Fall River—A. Sampson, 203 Horton st.
 1305 "—(Fr.) Frank Moquin, 331 Ames.
 778 Fitchburg—C. Patterson, 25 East st.
 860 Framingham—E. F. Twitchell, Ashland, Mass.
 1335 Franklin—Frank Hurd, Chestnut st.
 570 Gardner—Thos. J. Foley, 65 Chestnut st.
 910 Gloucester—J. C. Tuttle, Box 254.
 1045 Great Barrington—C. H. Bell, 54 Dresser av.
 782 Greenfield—Jos. Desautels, Elm st.
 1292 Hamilton—T. H. Woodward, Wenham Dp.
 82 Haverhill—E. A. Hunt.
 424 Hingham—H. B. Hardy, Box 113.
 Holyoke—Sec. Dist. Council, M. J. Leary, 72 Nanotuck st.
 390 "—D. Laplante, 529 Summer st.
 656 "—Harry Hawkins, 646 East st.
 400 Hudson—George B. Bryant, Box 125.
 802 Hyde Park—J. Faulkner, 419 Hyde Pk av.
 111 Lawrence—J. Labelle, 451 Broadway.
 551 "—Frank Provencal, 142 Arlington.
 370 Lenox—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
 794 Leominster—F. I. Brown, 15 Harrison st.
 49 Lowell—Jos. A. Pion, 309 W. 6th st.
 688 Lynn—G. Blood, 20 Emery st., Saugus.
 1041 "—M. L. Delano, 88 Vine st.
 962 Marblehead—R. H. Roach, 273 Washington st.
 988 Marlboro—Wilfred Bonin, Church st.
 Middlesex—Sec'y District Council, H. H. Gove, 87 Summer st., Stoneham.
 760 Melrose—C. Fletcher, 39 Boardman ave.
 777 Medford—C. R. Collup, 1196 Broadway, Somerville.
 831 Arlington—S. Clow, Box 290, Lexington.
 885 Woburn—Geo. H. Peppard, 14 Court st.
 991 Winchester—L. Taylor, 48 Cutting st.
 762 Quincy—W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
 846 Revere—Lawrence Brown, 53 Payson st.
 67 Roxbury—J. McLaughlin, 35 Valentine st.
 629 Somerville—F. Quessy, 33 Trull st.
 862 Wakefield—W. Melanson, 9 off John st., Reading.
 938 West Roxbury—M. B. Bryant, 4368 Washington st.
 821 Winthrop—C. Livenstone, 31 1/2 Hermon.
 867 Milford—Wm. C. Waters, 27 Pond st.
 847 Natick—F. Pulsifer, 21 High st.
 693 Needham—Elias W. Adams.
 1021 New Bedford—J. Maher, 181 Belleville av.
 989 Newburyport—G. W. Henderson, 3 Winter.
 Newton—Sec. District Council, R. C. Ross, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
 275 "—Henry Jonah, 173 Linwood ave., Newtonville.
 680 Newton Centre—James Vachor, 16 Albion.
 708 West Newton—J. Christie, Box 744.
 193 North Adams—J. Agan, 243 River st.
 351 Northampton—J. E. Chabott, 44 Cherry st.
 784 North Easton—Henry Holmes.
 North Shore—Sec. District Council, D. A. Schantz, 3 Central st.
 878 Beverly—A. W. Dodge, 7 Briscoe st.
 950 Danvers—G. B. McRae.
 924 Manchester—H. A. Hall, Box 460.
 888 Salem—J. H. Reed, Lawrence and Chester sts., Danvers.
 866 Norwood—F. M. Prescott, 93 Hill st.
 444 Pittsfield—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
 1167 Scituate—A. W. Totman.
 1197 Saugus—Brainard Perkins, 21 Johnson st., E. Saugus.
 861 Southbridge—Henry Page.
 Springfield—Sec'y of Dist. Council, A. G. Hurd, 11 Wilbraham av.
 96 "—(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 48 Keith st.
 177 "—W. W. R. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.
 1105 "—(Mill) J. F. Moran, 9 Bell ave., Merrick.
 685 Chicopee—Frank Blanchette, 238 School.
 1063 Stoughton—B. S. Capen, Box 1013.
 1035 Taunton—C. E. Cornell, 41 Kilton st.
 540 Waltham—O. C. Dodge, 4 Grove st.
 1227 "—P. J. Flynn, 33 Calvary st.
 1102 Watertown—Gus Lindstrom, 31 Spring.
 823 Webster—Geo. M. Wilson, 19 Crosby st.
 222 Westfield—L. H. Andrews, 11 Green ave.
 979 Williamstown—Arthur Brooks, Box 108.
 1018 Whitman—E. A. Vaughan.
 Worcester—Secretary of District Council, J. J. Vino.
 23 "—J. Cheatham, 88 Providence st.
 408 "—(Fr.) F. Gaudette, 103 Washington st.
 720 "—(Swedish) Nels Erickson, 151 Vernon st.
 877 "—(Mill) R. H. Coates, 571 Main st.

MICHIGAN

- 984 Adrian—W. F. Mooney, 8 Tabor st.
 105 Alpena—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
 512 Ann Arbor—Walter Keedle, 540 Detroit st.
 871 Battle Creek—Geo. A. Britton, 115 S. ave.
 116 Bay City—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
 898 Benton Harbor—H. Graff, 111 Madison av.
 1344 Boyne—P. F. Streeter.
 797 Charlevoix—Jas. Saunders, Box 307.
 1095 Cheboygan—Eugene Wansford.
 1020 Delray—John A. Belisle.
 19 Detroit—T. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
 303 "—O. Friedland, 591 Watson st.
 1371 Dowagiac—Hy. W. East, 204 Main st.
 577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex.
 1194 Escanaba—Charles Franzene, 1022 4th.
 643 Flint—Edwin Shannon, 1500 Beach st.
 335 Grand Rapids—J. F. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
 1330 "—S. W. Smith, 433 Terrace ave.
 1336 "—Theo. Pearson, 199 Sinclair st.
 1493 "—Ebenzer Childs, 739 N. College ave.
 130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett.

1254 Harbor Springs—George A. Irish.
 1122 Houghton—Joseph Kicler, Hancock, Mich.
 1310 Hudson—B. E. Westfall.
 651 Jackson—C. W. Davis, 320 Bush st.
 297 Kalamazoo—H. Greedyke, 1405 St. West.
 1226 Manistee—Aug. Peterson, 349 6th st.
 958 Marquette—John Bloom, 122 Hampton.
 341 Marine City—Louis F. Rivard, Box 285.
 1164 Midland—Geo. A. Bugbee.
 173 Munising—A. L. Johnson, Box 25.
 100 Muskegon—O. B. Taylor, 15 Bourdon st.
 609 Onaway—H. L. Foye.
 1077 Owosso—L. M. Burch, 633 Woodlawn av.
 791 Petosky—J. R. Hernley, 303 Sheridan av.
 1032 Pontiac—J. Bethune, Cottage & Centrest.
 585 Port Huron—C. E. Seebach, 2340 Walnut.
 59 Saginaw—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
 334 "—A. Kondal, 510 N. 13th st., E. S.
 46 Sault St. Marie—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.
 1080 South Haven—H. Leetson, 1007 Cook av.
 226 Traverse City—E. J. Hammond, 406 Wadsworth st.
 814 Wyandotte—C. Renner, 20 Plum st.
 1283 Ypsilanti—R. N. Phillips, 11 Oak st.

MINNESOTA

1385 Albert Lea—L. H. Hassing.
 Duluth and Superior—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. F. Heller, 1424 W. Superior st., Duluth, Minn.
 361 Duluth—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. Sixth st.
 951 Brainard—R. Ranson, 1012 Kingwood.
 1328 Hibbing—H. L. Hodquin.
 992 Mankato—C. Keith, 235 Lock st.
 Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 408 S. 7th st.
 7 "—J. Franzen, 36 S. 6th st.
 548 "—(Millwrights) Henry B. Bachman, 415 W. 26th st.
 980 Rochester—J. Koenig.
 930 St. Cloud—Henry P. Steckling, 709 17½ ave., S. St. Cloud.
 957 Stillwater—John Zengerle, 607 S. 4th st.
 87 St. Paul—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
 307 Winona—E. Rohweder, 453 Grand st.

MISSISSIPPI

1348 Brook Haven—C. B. Stringer.
 1086 Gulfport—C. A. White.
 1397 Hattiesburg—A. S. Waller.
 824 Jackson—E. C. Mores.
 466 Meridian—W. R. Bunyard, Box 28.
 1366 "—(Col.) J. C. Payne, 1322 35th av.
 970 Vicksburg—(Col.) T. B. King, Box 198.
 1047 "—Frank Curtis, Box 71.

MISSOURI

1280 Bevier—E. L. Hampton.
 1303 California—P. M. Hall.
 566 Charleston—F. G. Withers.
 1278 Columbia—A. B. Wayland.
 1262 Chillicothe—T. J. Patterson, 1501 Calhoun st.
 922 Farmington—L. A. Short, Box 209.
 721 Flat River—J. C. Beard.
 1285 Green City—C. G. Smart.
 607 Hannibal—M. B. Velie, 830 Centre st.
 945 Jefferson City—L. A. Korn, 102 Cenere st.
 311 Joplin—C. S. Albright, 2012 Pearl st.
 4 Kansas City—J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
 48 Kirksville—B. E. Sees, 801 E. Jefferson.
 1329 Kirkwood—Peter C. Bopp, Box 153.
 1177 Marceline—W. B. White, Box 73.
 934 Marshall—Clay Lemon, 766 S. Lafayette ave.
 1434 Moberly—L. L. Watkins, 115 S. Williams.
 1187 Nevada—G. Mabry, 530 S. College st.
 1165 New Madrid—Richard Phelon.
 740 Novinger—Albert Bartlett, Box 226.
 1045 Poplar Bluff—I. D. De Lapp.
 978 Springfield—H. Tingle, cor. Grant and Mt. Vernon.
 110 St. Joseph—R. C. Light, 2717 Patee st.
 St. Louis—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C. Newman, 703 A. N. 15th st.
 5 "—(Ger.) Chas. Thoms, 2106 Victor.
 45 "—(Ger.) H. Rosenbaum, 1801 Warren st.
 47 "—(Ger.) Paul Wilms, 3617 South Broadway.
 73 "—G. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester av.
 257 "—G. W. Webb, 1820 N. Grand ave.
 578 "—D. T. Curl, 4031 Finney ave.
 1100 "—Adolph Rick, 2218 Gaine st.
 1011 "—W. T. Smith, 6215 S. 7th st.
 1206 Trenton—M. C. Pryor, 304 Shaucklin av.

MONTANA

88 Anaconda—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
 112 Butte City—W. O'Brien, Box 623.
 286 Great Falls—Geo. Hanks, 112 N. 14th.
 923 Havre—Chas. T. Emery, Box 1318.
 153 Helena—S. N. Holmquist, 1009 Bedford.
 911 Kalispell—W. F. Ludwig.
 1302 Lewiston—John A. Butler.
 1085 Livingston—Charles J. Butt.
 816 Lethbridge—Charles Perry.
 28 Missoula—J. McElvany, Box 288.
 744 Red Lodge—George Devine.

NEBRASKA

1286 Beatrice—Thomas Irvine, 1525 Ella st.
 1501 Columbus—Chas. Wurdeman, Box 542.
 1433 Fairburg—George Vickers.
 1386 Grand Island—E. F. Bruce, 315 W. 10th.
 113 Lincoln—Edward Acott, 1234 A st.
 1306 "—S. R. Hall, 936 N. 24th st.
 1332 "—(Mill) C. W. Axtell, 345 N. 27th.
 960 Nebraska City—W. Lambert, 1912 1st Course.
 427 Omaha—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth.
 279 South Omaha—C. M. Williamson, 827 N. 17th st.

NEVADA

971 Reno—Pat Shea, 111 Commercial Row.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1271 Clairmont—Alba Town.
 538 Concord—A. J. Williams, 18 School st.
 1138 Dover—E. A. Chick, 4 Baker st.
 1222 Franklin—Napoleon Carberneau.
 1270 Keene—C. A. Davis, 567 West st.
 931 Manchester—G. W. Turney, 23 Appleton.
 579 Nashua—A. W. Tyte, 27 Walnut st.
 921 Portsmouth—B. Redden, 5 Wibird st.
 1289 West Derry—B. G. McCoy.

NEW JERSEY

1002 Arlington—R. S. Pierce, 110 Stewart av.
 750 Asbury Park—F. W. Hall, Box 1015.
 432 Atlantic City—J. Neill, 130 S. Tennessee av.
 811 Atlantic Highlands—R. Lewis, Box 208.
 1067 Belleville—Edw. J. Mutch, Nutley, N. J.
 1327 Bellmar—R. D. Whitlock, Box 1024, Asbury Park.
 880 Bernardsville—Geo. E. Haley.
 121 Bridgeton—H. M. Wilson, 130 East ave.
 1489 Burlington—John M. Shull, 213 W. Union.
 20 Camden—C. Wolverson, 901 Bideman av.
 1150 Deckertown—J. B. Fuller, Box 477.
 594 Dover—H. M. Hiller, 126 Mt. Hope av.
 1443 Englewood—Gilbert A. Faurot.
 941 East Orange—A. Durrie, 59 S. 15th st.
 519 E. Rutherford—K. J. Jorgenson, Madison st., Carlstadt.
 1253 Gladstone—Geo. Philhower, Peapack.
 1277 Glassboro—John C. Kirchner, Box 180.
 265 Hackensack—C. A. Kaniz, 24 Warren st.
 57 Irvington—T. Wilson, 1087 Springfield av.

Hudson County—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wm. Struven, 75 Hancock ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.
 612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
 391 Hoboken—D. Connell, 254 7th st.
 467 "—(Ger.) J. Koch, 386 Ocean ave., Jersey City.
 299 West Hoboken—Wm. Grierson, 589 23d st., West New York.
 139 Jersey City—G. R. Edsall, 311 Communipaw ave.

118 "—(Mill) F. C. Lussenloph, Jr., 549 Gregory av., Sta. I, Hoboken.
 282 "—Wm. Hafner, 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.
 482 "—J. Burgess, 168 Mercer st.
 564 "—Chas. Neers, 247 Hancock ave., Jersey City Heights.
 157 "—(Stairs) W. Milkenberge, 159 Hancock ave.
 1453 "—Adney P. Post, 171 Wallington.

383 Bayonne—Max Dinersten, 87 W. 51st st.
 486 "—C. A. Griffin, 82 W. 45th st.
 1374 Keyport—Samuel Stryker.
 151 Long Branch—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
 1058 Madison—J. F. Keating, 16 Myrtle ave.
 305 Millville—S. Horner, 821 Archer st.
 429 Montclair—H. Baldwin, 11 Friendship pl.
 638 Morristown—C. V. Deats, Box 163.
 1373 "—Geo. Herschman, Jr., 39 Sussex av.

Newark—Secretary of District Council, John A. Keller, 54 Valley st., South Orange, N. J.
 119 "—S. Cole, 11 Norfolk st.
 120 "—(Ger.) C. Herman, 73 Westcott st.
 148 "—L. Baumann, 279 Waverly ave.
 306 "—A. L. Beagle, 122 N. 2d st.
 723 "—(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. 10th st.
 1209 "—(Mill) J. Koll, 43 Crawford st.

1297 New Brunswick—M. Doyle, 168 Throop av.
 1124 Newton—G. M. Matlock, 41 Sparta ave.
 349 Orange—M. Morlock, 59 Park st.
 Paterson—Sec. Dist. Council, Chas. Blewett, 334 11th ave.
 325 "—S. Sixx, 189 Hamilton ave.
 1036 "—Krine Englishman, 125 N. 2d st.
 345 "—(Mill) J. Barbour, 19 Garfield av.
 490 Passaic—J. Van Weil, Lodi.

1157 "—Paul Markewitz, 22 4th st.
 65 Perth Amboy—W. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
 399 Phillipsburg—L. R. Fisher, 602 S. Main.
 842 Pleasantville—Benj. F. Risley, Box 261.
 1156 Point Pleasant—A. S. Farr.
 781 Princeton—A. Hutchinson, 163 Nassau st.
 1405 Red Bank—Geo. W. Sewing, 56 Wallace.
 1091 Ridgewood—John D. Carlock, Box 395.
 455 Somerville—E. Opdyke, 58 Mercer st.
 1392 South Amboy—Howard Bright.
 1113 Springfield—W. H. Hoffman.
 961 Summit—F. R. Spear, Box 193.
 31 Trenton—J. E. Whitlock, 19 Chapel st.

Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox.
 167 Elizabeth—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
 687 "—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.

330 New Orange—W. A. Burnett, 23 Grant ave., Roselle Park.
 155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, 147 W. Front.
 537 Rahway—F. C. Hulbert, 102 Main st.
 1236 Washington—M. H. Depue, 89 W. Johnston st.
 320 Westfield—Geo. W. Cox, 15 Downer st.
 620 Vineland—J. E. Burgess, 608 Montrose st.

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 687 "—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.

323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—John F. O'Brien.
 673 Fort Edward—Geo. S. Brigham.
 754 Fulton—E. Schenck, 12 N. W. 1st st.
 187 Geneva—M. J. Riley, 104 Castle st.
 229 Glens Falls—Clayton T. Sawin, 21 Chester.
 1144 "—(Mill) W. C. Palmer, 63 Walnut.
 1107 Gloversville—W. C. Cottrell, 10 Hamilton.
 1030 Gouverneur—J. R. Wilson.
 1309 Gowanda—Frank S. Parker, Box 40.
 380 Herkimer—T. Howe, 445 N. Prospect st.
 1223 Hicksville, L. I.—D. Kenseler, Westbury.
 1075 Hudson—A. Schaible, 41 N. 5th st.
 1261 Ilion—E. A. Mixer, Box 800, Frankfort, Herkimer Co.
 149 Irvington—Ed. Maitland, Box 78.
 357 Islip, L. I.—Jacob S. Petty, Box 105, Bay Shore, L. I.

603 Ithaca—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
 66 Jamestown—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
 1268 Johnstown—H. Davenport, 13 E. Madison ave.
 251 Kingston—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
 516 Lindenhurst—John Wennisch, Box 16.
 591 Little Falls—A. E. Coville, 16 High st.
 289 Lockport—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
 1274 Malone—G. E. Hammill.
 543 Mamaroneck—Thos. Russell.
 1438 Massena—L. D. Watson.
 574 Middletown—Simeon Wood, 39 Olive st.
 1263 Millbrook—Miram S. Tripp.
 1134 Mt. Kisco—Walter Sellick.
 646 Newark—Chas. E. Seidler, Church st.
 301 Newburg—J. Templeton, 159 Renwick st.

New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. E. Martin, 51 Warren.
 42 "—J. Gagan, 50 Walnut st.
 718 "—Fred Simpson, 94 Church st.

New York City—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
 "—Manhattan Borough, Sec. D. C., D. F. Featherston, Poplar st., Westchester.
 51 "—K. McLean, 236 E. 123d st.
 56 "—(Floor Layers) A. B. Schilling, 517 E. 83d st.
 64 "—W. T. Ryan, 306 E. 33d st.
 200 "—(Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 1344 Park av.
 240 "—T. Forrestal, 1494 Lexington ave.
 285 "—Gus Nelson, 71 E. 115th st.
 309 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.

340 "—D. Vanderbeck, Harrington park.
 375 "—(Ger.) Hy Orland, 354 E. 85th.
 382 "—John Lussen, 220 E. 82d st.
 457 "—(Scan) Ole Jensen, 211 E. 96th st.
 468 "—W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
 473 "—Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.

476 "—James T. Kelly, 2 Marshall st., Metropolitan, L. I.
 497 "—(Ger.) L. Vogeney, 420 E. 82d st.
 509 "—T. McQueen, 271 E. 78th st.
 513 "—(Ger.) P. Rheinhardt, 1501 Av. A.
 575 "—(Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
 707 "—(Fr. Can.) Ernest Lamarre, 668 E. 138th st.
 715 "—Chas. Camp, 114 Bradhurst av.
 724 "—J. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
 774 "—J. T. Nittke, 456 W. 20th st.

Brooklyn Borough, Sec. Dis. Council, O. J. Henry, 57 Butler st., B'lyn.
 12 "—T. Salverson, 13 Butler st.
 32 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) G. Andrew, 332 Hamburg av., Brooklyn.
 109 "—E. Tobin, 602 Schenck av., B'lyn.
 126 "—M. J. Casey, 228 Monitor.
 147 "—Geo. Spuler, 306 Grant ave.
 175 "—R. F. Ellison, 727 Monroe st.
 247 "—W. Schweikert, 516 Carlton av.
 258 "—M. Spence, 211 Plaski st.
 291 "—(Ger.) F. Forster, 1057 Flushing ave., Brooklyn.

381 "—E. French, 14 Kane Place.
 451 "—W. Carroll, 688 Classon av.,
 471 "—Fred Small, 202 58th st.,
 639 "—August Sohas, 166 53d st.
 786 "—(Ger. Millwright) H. Maak, 357 Linden st.,
 1425 "—Emil Zwerg, Newman's Flats, Long Island.

"—Bronx Borough, Sec. Dis. Council, C. Schrat, 2023 Arthur av.
 387 "—S. F. Edmondson, 2357 3d ave.
 464 "—(Ger.) Geo. Fieser, 1036 Stebbins ave.

"—C. R. Nagel, 668 Courtlandt av.
 478 "—Kings

703 Lockland—A. Matre, Reading, O.
 705 Lorain—John G. Whitby, 200 Fifth st.
 854 Madisonville—Thomas Devine, Elm st.
 735 Mansfield—Ed. Stauffer, 194 E. 3d st.
 1149 Marion—Ray Smith, 676 N. Main st.
 356 Marietta—C. A. Braher, 627 9th st.
 881 Massillon—Robert Setterlin, Box 205.
 749 Mount Vernon—F. Farrison, 211 E. Chestnut st.
 136 Newark—S. R. Fristoe, 59 William st.
 1266 New Philadelphia—Ira E. Wolf, 132 East St. Clair st.
 837 Norwalk—C. W. Beers, 28 Whitney av.
 404 Painesville—F. C. Tucker.
 650 Pomeroy—E. D. Will.
 1101 Portland Station—W. L. Clow, Box 26.
 437 Portsmouth—B. S. Hosier, 808 Harvard pl.
 1282 Salem—J. H. Briggs, 1 R st.
 940 Sandusky—Fred Close, 123 Madison st.
 1267 "—(Mill) Oscar Wargowsky, 524 Tiffin ave.
 1025 Sidney—Tim Welch, S. West ave.
 1437 Smithfield—Frank Nickerson.
 660 Springfield—D. W. Jacoby, 111 S. Western.
 186 Steubenville—E. Sprowle, 902 W. Market.
 243 Tiffin—J. B. Hosfeld, 339 S. Monroe st.
 Toledo—Secretary of District Council, W. Bossert, 1117 Delancey, E. Tol.
 25 "—Chas. Andrews, 1314 Hicks st.
 168 "—(Ger.) John Claus, 1029 Page st.
 557 "—H. J. Comte, 421 Parker av.
 1311 Ulricksville—V. Maurer, Box 591.
 1235 Warren—O. A. Kistler, 412½ High st.
 1300 Wellston—C. L. Carnal, Box 503.
 405 Wellsville—H. E. Kern, Box 147.
 1239 Wooster—F. W. Shoppe, 94 Nold ave.
 171 Youngstown—H. C. Mile, 820 W. Woodland ave.
 716 Zanesville—F. Kappes, 316 N. 7th st.

OKLAHOMA

117 Chandler—J. M. Bradbury, Box 195.
 1431 El Reno—G. W. Peters, Box 567.
 763 Enid—F. W. Weller, Box 542.
 913 Guthrie—R. A. Doty, 1105 W. Noble st.
 985 Hobart—H. E. Johnson, Box 273.
 902 Lawton—W. A. George.
 Oklahoma City—Sec'y of District Council, F. C. Kent, Box 680.
 276 "—Ed. Strouber.
 292 Shawnee—F. D. Holmes, Box 248.
 1133 Albany—J. K. Davis.
 917 Astoria—John S. Sjogren, 361 31st st.
 536 Baker City—W. L. Finch, 2815 Baker st.
 1349 Eugene—M. O. Fuller.
 1148 Grant's Pass—W. H. McMains.
 872 La Grande—T. J. Hughey.
 1131 Oregon City—C. B. Johnson.
 1313 Pendleton—Geo. Hamblen, 421 Madison.
 50 Portland—W. H. Hellman, 7 E. 22d st.
 1540 "—J. T. Garnett, 229½ 2d st.
 1065 Salem—Wm. Lansing.
 1185 Sumpter—S. H. Summers.
 1219 The Dalles—J. S. Hadley.

PENNSYLVANIA

465 Ardmore—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
 211 Allegheny City—M. M. Willis, 314 Dawson.
 237 "—(Ger.) Edward Knoebel, 1225 Sandusky st.
 135 Allentown—O. C. Knappenberger, 513 N. 8th st.
 900 Altoona—D. F. Ritchey.
 1190 Bellefonte—C. Wetzel, Box 233.
 1252 Beltzhoover—C. Kaufman, Mt. Oliver.
 263 Berwick—J. M. Belles, 316 W. 3d st.
 833 Berwyn—M. L. Montgomery.
 406 Bethlehem—R. Moyer, 153 E. 11th st.
 773 Braddock—Chas. Kearns, 1133 Rebecca st., Wilkesburg.
 124 Bradford—N. A. Walker, Maplewood av.
 500 Butler—E. W. Schenk, 325 W. Penn st.
 813 Carbondale—F. Love, 15 Richmond st.
 1044 Charleroi—Chas. Davis.
 571 Carnegie—John G. Garbart, Box 1123.
 207 Chester—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
 1079 Clairton—L. A. Cooper, Mendelssohn.
 1401 Clearfield—E. J. Schank.
 845 Clifton Heights—Frank J. Quantin.
 587 Coatesville—S. A. Bell, 132 N. 5th ave.
 882 Columbia—Wm. Dussinger, 840 Blunston.
 321 Connellsville—S. W. Strawn, 415 S. Pitts.
 1273 Coraopolis—L. B. Moore, Box 288.
 1136 Donora—Britt Reed.
 768 Dorranstown—E. Gunton, Forty Fort.
 1099 Downingtown—P. Smalley, E. Down'tn.
 580 DuBois—T. C. Graham, 213 Highland st.
 1441 Duquesne—Martin R. Holder, Box 1478.
 239 Easton—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
 501 East Stroudsburg—Frank O. Phillips.
 421 Elwood City—Albert Adams, Box 185.
 409 Erie—C. Bauman, 953 W. 21st st.
 185 Falls Creek—B. H. Whitehill.
 682 Franklin—T. A. Nicklen, Third ward.
 905 Greeland—Jacob C. Nagel, 14 Front st.
 1387 Girardville—S. Ira Herb.
 462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
 1000 Greenville—A. Bales, 460 N. Main st.
 298 Hanover—O. M. Gates.
 287 Harrisburg—G. F. Daugherty, 1211 North Front st.
 129 Hazleton—Conrad Schott, 304 E. Elm st.
 890 Hazelwood—Jas. A. Watkins, 5504 Sunny-side st., Pittsburgh.
 1186 Homestead—E. Rowe, Jr., 110 W. 10th av.
 1064 Jersey Shore—H. F. Menges, Vilas, Pa.
 795 Johnsonburg—J. A. Kaley.
 1419 Johnstown—Jas. Williamson, 119 Peter.
 545 Kane—J. O. Delp, 430 Bayard st.
 1381 Kennett Square—W. H. Steiner.
 1129 Kittanning—J. F. Shaffer, Box 191.
 208 Lancaster—Elmer E. Ehly, 646 Lake st.
 1364 "—W. Auxer, 540 E. Chestnut.
 677 Lebanon—Cyrus Snively, 336 Shaffers-town road.
 1153 Lock Haven—J. Leiser, 109 W. Church st.
 1094 Mahanoy City—R. C. Fowler, 222 W. Pine.
 255 McKees Rocks—C. McElhatten, Box 947.
 827 McKeesport—J. Ross, 808 Soles st.
 556 Meadville—C. W. Robinson, 475 North st.
 456 Media—J. W. Manilow.
 752 Minersville—Edw. Motley, Broad M't'n.
 1033 Monaca—Fred. R. Schwartz.
 974 Monessen—Wm. S. McCreary, Box 565.
 711 Mt. Carmel—W. B. Moyer, 14 S. Market.
 415 Mt. Jewett—Thomas B. White.
 414 Nanticoke—W. H. Cool, 256 E. Broad st.
 246 New Brighton—A. Curry, 545 11th ave.
 206 New Castle—W. E. Kramer, 133 E. Main.

333 New Kensington—J. A. Wissinger, Box 459.
 897 Norristown—J. W. Printz, 543 Corson st.
 830 Oil City—D. L. Tye, 151 Main st.
 Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council, W. E. Clark, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
 122 "—(Germantown) J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duvel st.
 227 "—(Kensington) W. Neill, 2575 Memphis st.
 238 "—(Ger.) Jos. E. Oyen, 814 N. 4th st.
 277 "—Calvin H. Bromell, 817 Holly st.
 359 "—(Mill) Joseph F. Heilman, 2101 Monmouth st.
 463 "—(Frankford) G. A. Harper, 4350 Paul st.
 736 "—J. Hayter, 928 Mifflin st.
 843 "—(Jenkintown) Wilson A. Hillegas, 1018 Pine st., Philadelphia.
 964 "—Chas. Crowers, 721 N. 17th st.
 972 "—(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, 1446 S. 47th st.
 1013 "—(Parq. Pl. Layers) J. Clements, 2101 Brandywine st.
 1051 "—(Ger. Cabinetmakers) C. Gehring, 4305 N. 8th st.
 1073 "—(Jewish) N. Blue, 522 S. 9th st.
 1090 "—H. P. Parlett, 442 Salford st.
 Pittsburg—Secretary of District Council, Walter Donaldson, Box 24, Sta. A.
 142 "—H. G. Schomaker, 1223 Veto st., Allegheny City.
 164 "—(Ger.) P. Geck, 2151 Rose st.
 165 "—J. H. Steffler, Hastings and Reynolds sts., E. E.
 202 "—G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoeyler st.
 230 "—W. J. Richey, 108 S. 17th st.
 254 "—G. B. Wagner, 4428 Calvin st.
 385 "—E. Mitchell, 620 Independence st.
 402 "—(Ger.) L. Panker, 54 Gregory st., S. S.

401 Pittston—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
 150 Plymouth—H. M. Deitz, 32 Gaylord av.
 997 Pottstown—H. C. Guilb, 550 Chestnut st.
 228 Pottsville—H. Gundrum, 740 Water st.
 1088 Punxsutawney—J. W. Tucker, Box 70.
 492 Reading—F. L. Degler, 1153 Elm st.
 834 Reynolds—W. J. Burris, Box 416.
 947 Ridgway—R. R. Randall, Box 69.
 1114 Rockledge—H. A. Heisler, 2010 Columbia avenue.
 145 Sayre—A. J. Green, 102 Stedman st.
 563 Scranton—P. J. Conlon, 309 Lack. av.
 484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) Gustave Roesch, 725 Palm st.
 699 Sewickley—W. H. Bradt, Fry st.
 37 Shamokin—W. T. Wray, 816 E. Dewert.
 268 Sharon—O. Miner, 50 A st.
 1382 Sharpsburg—W. C. Pfussh, 1731 S. Canal.
 709 Shenandoah—Jos. Lehmler, 210 W. Coal.
 1491 Spring City—Theo. H. Latshaw.
 982 St. Mary's—J. Kronewetter, Chestnut st.
 838 Sunbury—Jared Lenker, 426 Catawissa avenue.
 1050 Tarentum—W. W. McCall.
 1130 Titusville—Daniel Holtz, 90 First st.
 966 Uniontown—C. C. Wright.
 852 Verona—James Davis, Box 29.
 1322 Waynesboro—J. W. Heckman, 128 Ridge av.
 987 Waynesburg—J. J. McCormick, Box 299.
 1014 Warren—F. E. Miller, 32 Glade ave.
 541 Washington—J. Hallam, 15 Wash'gton rd.
 248 Weissport—David Snyder.
 1154 West Chester—Jesse Seal, 104 Price st.

Wyoming Valley—Secretary of District Council, R. N. Aylesworth, 253 E. Ridge st., Nanticoke, Pa.
 93 Wilkesbarre—C. B. Neuhart, 134 Brown.
 102 "—D. M. Kline, 115 Oak st.
 665 "—(Mill) George Gebhart, 197 E. Northampton st.
 430 Wilkinsburg—W. F. Miller, 846 Ella st.
 691 Williamsport—H. Harman, 228 Walnut.
 936 Wilmerding—H. C. Gettig, E. McKeesport.
 191 York—C. C. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND

977 Arctic—Wm. E. Palmer, Box 183.
 1125 Central Falls—E. S. Hebert, 33 Sylvan st.
 1182 Manville—Ad. Noreau, Box 176.
 176 Newport—J. J. Gallagher, 4 Congdon ave.
 1245 "—Wm. Nash, 30 Pond ave.
 342 Pawtucket—Seldon Roper, 752 Welden st.
 94 Providence—J. F. McCormack, 188 Lipette.
 632 "—Silas Archibald, 30 Corinth st.
 1233 "—Gennaro Rissilo, 13 Falls place.
 1264 Valley Falls—J. P. Letourneau, cor. Perry and Philip sts., C. F.
 1269 Warren—William E. Molloy.
 217 Westerly—F. E. Saunders, 31 Granite st.
 801 Woonsocket—Evarist Dupresne, 388 Diamond Hill road.

SOUTH CAROLINA

1440 Lead—R. B. Stuart.
 662 Mitchell—Charles Anderson.
 1323 Beaufort—James Washington.
 1492 Bennettsville—K. D. Reese.
 1318 Camden—R. N. McKain.
 1428 "—(Col.) J. E. Perry.
 52 Charleston—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
 159 "—W. E. Mosiman, 86 Nassau st.
 69 Columbia—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 Taylor st.
 949 "—J. P. Chartrand, 9 Hurlyville st.
 1475 Darlington—H. C. Ervion.
 221 Florence—(Col.) J. W. Brown.
 1365 Greenwood—L. W. Nance.
 1368 Laurens—J. L. Williams.
 1461 New Bern—(Col.)
 1481 Newberry—(Col.)
 1241 Sumter—Sanders Fraiser.

SOUTH DAKOTA

1443 Lead—R. B. Stuart.
 783 Sioux Falls—J. A. Martin, 220 Spring ave., South.
 Tennessee
 759 Chattanooga—E. J. Henderson, 909 Montgomery ave.
 779 Clarksville—S. R. Moody.
 259 Jackson—J. W. Sykes, 249 Hatton st.
 Knoxville—Sec. Dist. Council, P. E. Chenoweth, 3062 Crescent boulevard.
 225 "—P. E. Chenoweth, 3062 Crescent boulevard.
 1178 "—M. F. Driskill, 428 Jackshure st.

Memphis—Sec. Dist. Council, R. P. Kendrick, 2119 Harbert ave.
 152 "—(Col.) R. L. Craddock, 66 Goslee.
 219 "—A. Becker, 910 Arkansas ave.
 394 "—J. E. Wright, 159 Marr st.
 1294 "—J. M. Gunn, 283 Poplar st.
 1326 "—(Millwrights) E. B. Reynolds, Bullington st., Memphis, Mill Co.
 350 Nashville—R. Sutherland, 313 N. Second.
 1444 "—T. J. Slinkhard, 712 W. Gavock.
 968 Sherman Heights—J. F. Horner, Box 74.

TEXAS

1281 Abilene—Z. T. Peak.
 770 Amarillo—T. W. Barnes.
 300 Austin—J. D. Schneider, Box 182.
 732 Bay City—H. D. Hill.
 392 Beaumont—J. T. Williams, Box 306.
 1287 Big Sandy—R. T. Howell.
 1170 Carthage—L. J. Parker, Box 125.
 1333 Center—R. W. Robertson.
 1202 Commerce—W. E. Turpin, Box 91.
 731 Corsicana—E. B. Church, 915 W. 9th av.
 886 Dalhart—J. I. Green.
 198 Dallas—D. J. Tydings, Box 299.
 371 Denison—H. C. Fuller, 831 W. Main st.
 1448 Denton—H. V. Hargroves.
 1151 Eagle Lake—Geo. V. Cesinger.
 544 El Paso—S. Fisher, Jr., Box 631.
 738 Ennis—T. H. Stapleton, Box 129.
 339 Fort Worth—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
 506 Gainesville—J. I. Siddall, 505 Taylor st.
 526 Galveston—C. Schumacher, 2821 Ave. D.
 572 Georgetown—J. W. Martin, Box 280.
 973 Grand Saline—A. D. Robertson.
 856 Greenville—J. B. French.

Houston—Secretary of District Council, A. R. Jay, 1610 Prairie ave.
 114 "—J. E. Proctor, 49 Paige st.
 953 "—Peter Allern, 1320 Congress av.
 30 Hubbard City—A. J. Hill, Box 82.
 1464 Kaufman—A. B. Cox, Box 33.
 140 Lampasas—L. R. Scott.
 820 Lockhart—J. E. Head.
 1097 Longview—J. E. Newton, Box 373.
 855 Marshall—E. H. Lewis.
 1203 Mart—W. J. Paisley, Box 125.
 1128 Nederland—R. C. Gentry.
 1023 Orange—B. B. Works, Box 661.
 873 Palestine—A. M. Brashers, 209 Esplanade.
 520 Paris—W. Miller, 748 N. Main st.
 610 Port Arthur—C. E. Reel.
 704 Quanah—D. C. Riley.
 1179 Roxton—W. V. Warner, Box 38.
 1312 San Angelo—J. W. White, Box 391.

San Antonio—Sec. Dist. Council, L. Beversdorf, 723 Camden st.
 460 "—(Ger.) T. Jeaurig, 1111 E. Commerce st.
 717 "—A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
 197 Sherman—W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost.
 729 Stephenville—H. M. Wood, Box 32.
 596 Taylor—H. D. Dear, Box 711.
 555 Temple—J. M. Cook, 613 N. 2d st.
 602 Terrell—S. R. L. Gill, Box 519.
 379 Texarkana—J. L. Grant, 1512 Hazle st.
 1104 Tyler—J. M. McGinney, Box 37.
 622 Waco—W. R. Wyatt, Box 170.
 686 Waxahatchie—W. W. Walston, Box 355.
 608 Weatherford—T. E. Love, 422 Ball st.

UTAH

450 Ogden—John H. Draper, 590 Washington avenue.
 184 Salt Lake City—J. J. Hunt, Box 296.

VERMONT

481 Barre—S. M. Portar.
 683 Burlington—H. A. Hoyt, 11 Pine st.
 1284 Middlebury—C. H. La Mader.
 679 Montpelier—J. F. Collins, 15 Guernsey st.
 1469 Northfield—S. M. Porter.
 590 Rutland—F. J. Perkins, 188 Lincoln st.
 1230 St. Albans—F. E. Freer, 7 Hoyt st.
 1500 Waterbury—A. E. Edwards, Box 83.

VIRGINIA

967 Charlottesville—W. L. Salmon.
 1409 Chase City—John L. Devine.
 1078 Fredericksburg—M. L. Lathram.
 887 Hampton—A. A. Patrick, 108 Wine st.
 994 Hot Springs—J. P. Crist.
 403 Lynchburg—R. L. Daniel, 604 Main st.
 373 Newport News—(Col.) P. R. Shell, 150 18th.
 396 "—A. B. Gary, 1224 23d st.
 331 Norfolk—H. N. Farrish, 215 E. Highland ave.
 1174 "—C. H. Dodson, 117 N. Maltby av.
 1413 Petersburg—Harvey L. Lee, 181 Old st.
 388 Richmond—E. Woodward, 118 W. Cary st.
 1180 "—B. S. Paterson, 417 W. Marshall.
 319 Roanoke—G. G. Kirkwood, Campbell Avenue East.
 1070 Staunton—R. F. Peterfish, 116 N. Jefferson.

WASHINGTON

883 Aberdeen—C. P. Bean, 164 Broadway.
 1004 Ellensburg—John A. Weeks, Box 77.
 562 Everett—F. S. Arnold, 2327 Oakes ave.
 775 Gray's Harbor—A. J. Acteson, Hoquiam.
 756 New Whatcom—G. W. Maroe, 2411 G st.
 956 Olympia—F. M. Canaday, 223 14th st.
 1061 Ritzville—Wm. Krider, Box 130.
 131 Seattle—G. W. Boyce, 1520 4th av.
 338 "—(Mill) K. Edberg, 1906 7th av.

Spokane—Secretary of District Council, W. G. Carlsh, 417 S. Lincoln.
 98 "—J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardiner av.
 1060 "—(Mill) R. C. Alloway, 219 S. Jefferson st.
 470 Tacoma—G. L. McMurphy, 1112 S. N st.
 1214 Walla Walla—C. L. Chapman, 516 Alder.

WEST VIRGINIA

976 Bluefield—S. J. Gibson.
 1207 Charleston—W. L. Smith.
 435 Chester—H. A. Stewart, Mercer P. O.
 236 Clarksburg—J. M. Osbourn, 740 Mulberry.
 428 Fairmount—W. R. Hickman, 610 Fairmount ave.
 702 Grafton—C. L. Wells, 110 Walnut st.
 302 Huntington—A. N. Huff, Box 252.
 1339 Morgantown—Otto Petry, 658 Spruce st.
 1353 Monroeville—P. Caruthers, 1207 Lafayette avenue.
 800 Parkersburg—J. F. Ward, 658 Mark st.
 1181 Piedmont—Harry F. Smith.
 893 Wellburg—T. W. Swaney, Box 597.
 3 Wheeling—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN

955 Appleton—J. S. Meidam, 1107 Morrison.
 926 Beloit—Aug. Maurer, 1010 Harrison av.
 1074 Eau Claire—J. Tighmiller, 309 Wisconsin.
 776 Fond-du-Lac—J. E. Johnson, 63 6th st.
 1146 Green Bay—F. Cross, 135 Oakland ave.
 836 Janesville—M. Roherty, 54 Chestnut.
 161 Kenosha—F. A. Sherley, 488 Bond st.
 1143 La Crosse—Geo. Otto, 1232 Adams st.
 290 Lake Geneva—Ed. Rowland, Box 58.
 314 Madison—W. Albrecht, 325 W. Dayton.
 849 Manitowoc—H. Stechmesher, 727 N. 12th.
 1246 Marinette—A. J. Sicker, 1200 Marinmar.
 68 Menominee—Herman Valaske.

Milwaukee—Secretary of District Council, Chas. F. Felsch, 1086 26th st.
 188 "—Charles Felsch, 1086 26th st.
 522 "—(Ger.) John Bruening, 1216 22d st.
 1447 "—James Henrickson, 671 9th ave.
 1519 "—Millwrights.

1249 Neenah—P. Hansen, 119 Commercial st.
 1314 Oconomowoc—Elmer D. Paul.
 252 Oshkosh—Wm. Hoppe, 240 15th st.
 91 Racine—H. Frederickson, 721 Racine st.
 657 Sheboygan—F. H. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th.
 1120 South Milwaukee—Albert Block.
 1403 Watertown—Theo. Spenger, 200 6th st.
 344 Waukesha—E. J. Affolter, 283 Main st.
 755 West Superior—H. W. Nichols, 1905 18th.

WYOMING

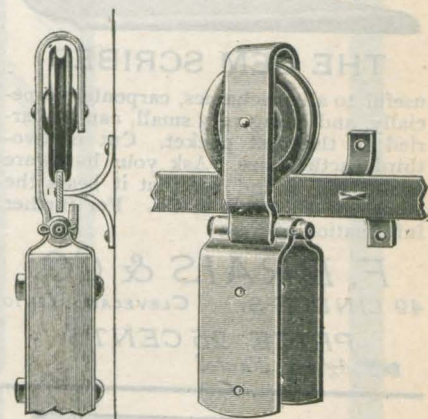
469 Cheyenne—C. S. Ackley, 810 W. 23d st.
 1384 Sheridan—J. Milligan.

The Improved Lane Hinged Hanger

The accompanying cuts illustrate the new Hinged Hanger Rail offered by Lane Brothers Co., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the adaptation of their hanger to it.

As the peculiar advantages of the hinged hangers have come to be more widely known the demand has grown apace, but the tracks necessary to use with these hangers have heretofore been so expensive as to no doubt operate seriously against their more universal adoption.

One of the chief characteristic features of this class of goods is the retaining guard that runs behind the lower edge of the rail to prevent derailment. To provide



sufficient room for this guard, the wheel flange and also for properly securing a substantial bracket of any previous design has required the use of a very wide rail with much material in it not essential for strength, being both clumsy and expensive.

The rail here illustrated obviates these things by virtue of the brackets used which permit the adoption of standard size 1x $\frac{3}{8}$ in. rail stock while retaining all the advantages of the older styles, and at the same time both the individual brackets and the track as a whole are much stronger than the other hinge hanger tracks referred to.

The cut illustrates how little vertical space the bracket occupies where attached to the rail. This horizontal part has a tenon formed at its outer end and is mortised through the rail and riveted down solid on the shoulders at the back end of the tenon.

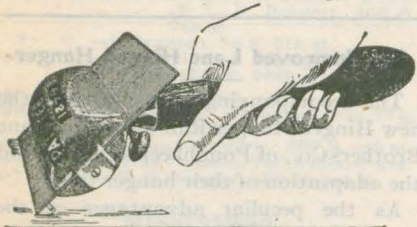
Attention is called to the divergent bracing arms which are integrally connected to the horizontal portion just back of the rail. These arms act as tensile and compression members of a truss to support the double width horizontal portion that extends through the rail.

Another point of superiority claimed is that the screw holes are not vertically in line.

Stealing and Embezzling

It is interesting to note how splendidly our civilization advances backward. This is shown by the Washington Post in its arrangement of the gamut of theft in which

Taking \$1,000,000 is called genius.
Taking \$100,000 is called shortage.
Taking \$50,000 is called litigation.
Taking \$25,000 is called insolvency.
Taking \$10,000 is called irregularity.
Taking \$5,000 is called defalcation.
Taking \$1,000 is called corruption.
Taking \$500 is called embezzlement.
Taking \$100 is called dishonesty.
Taking \$50 is called stealing.
Taking \$25 is called total depravity.
Taking one ham is called war on society.

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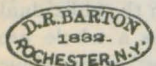


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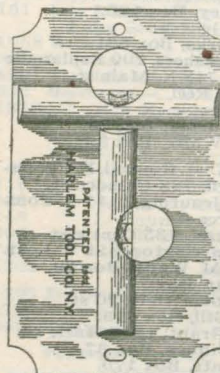
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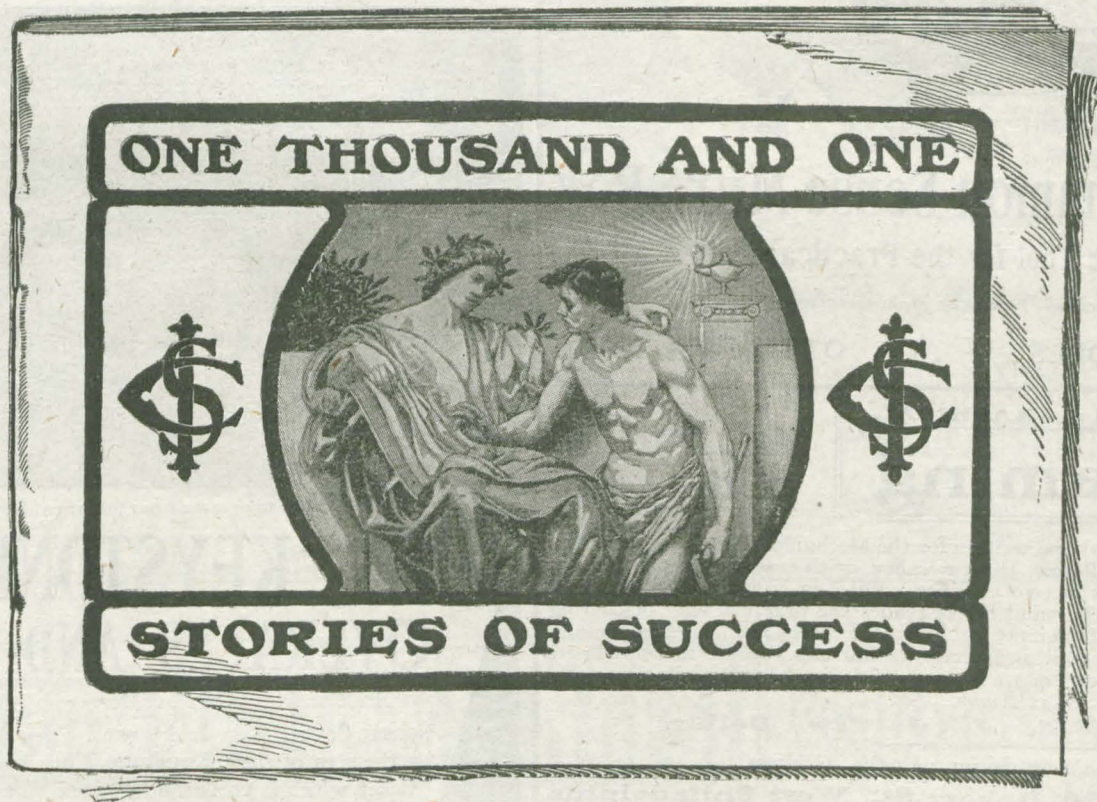
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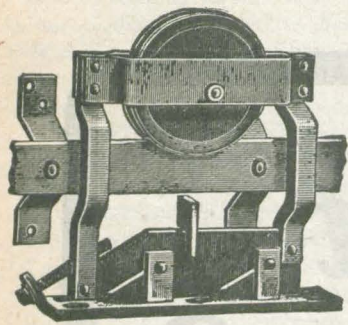
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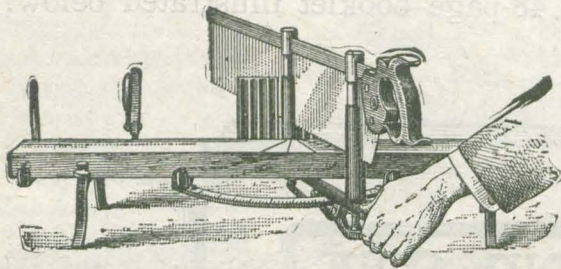
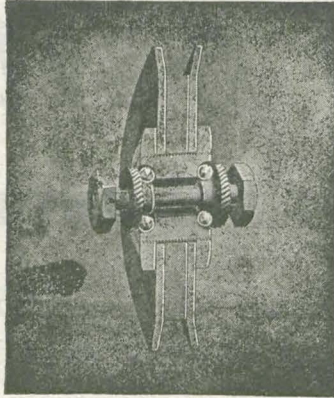
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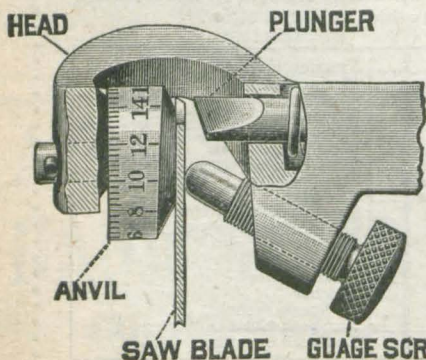
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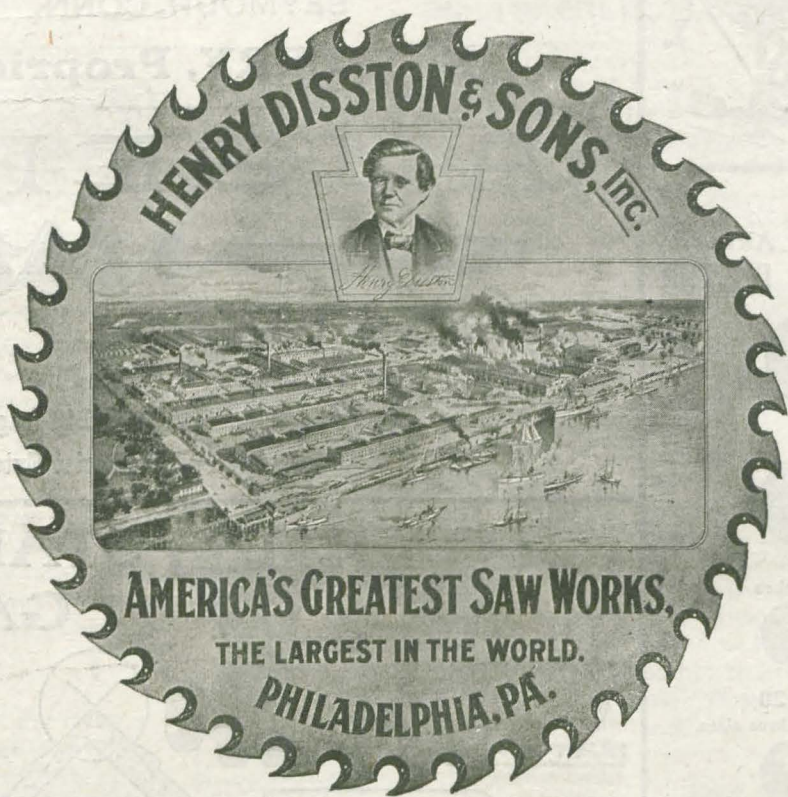
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXIII---No. 5
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1903

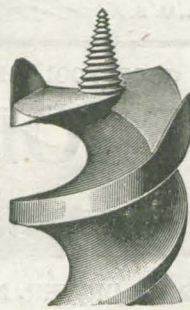
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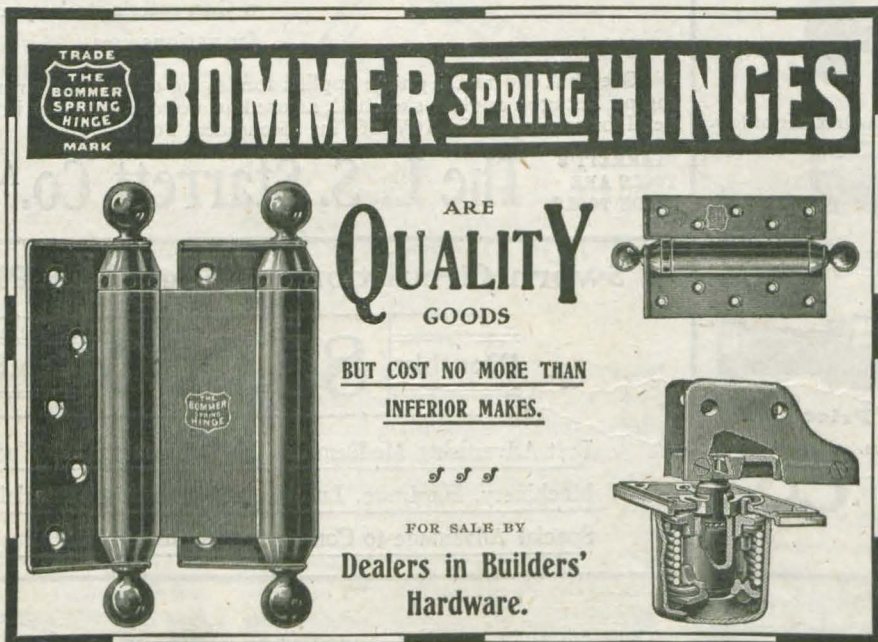
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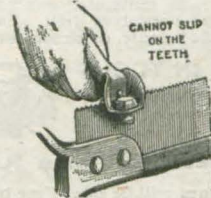
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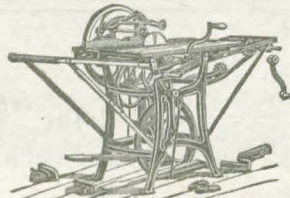
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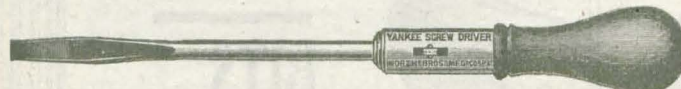
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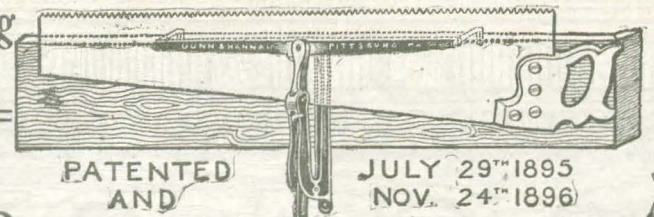
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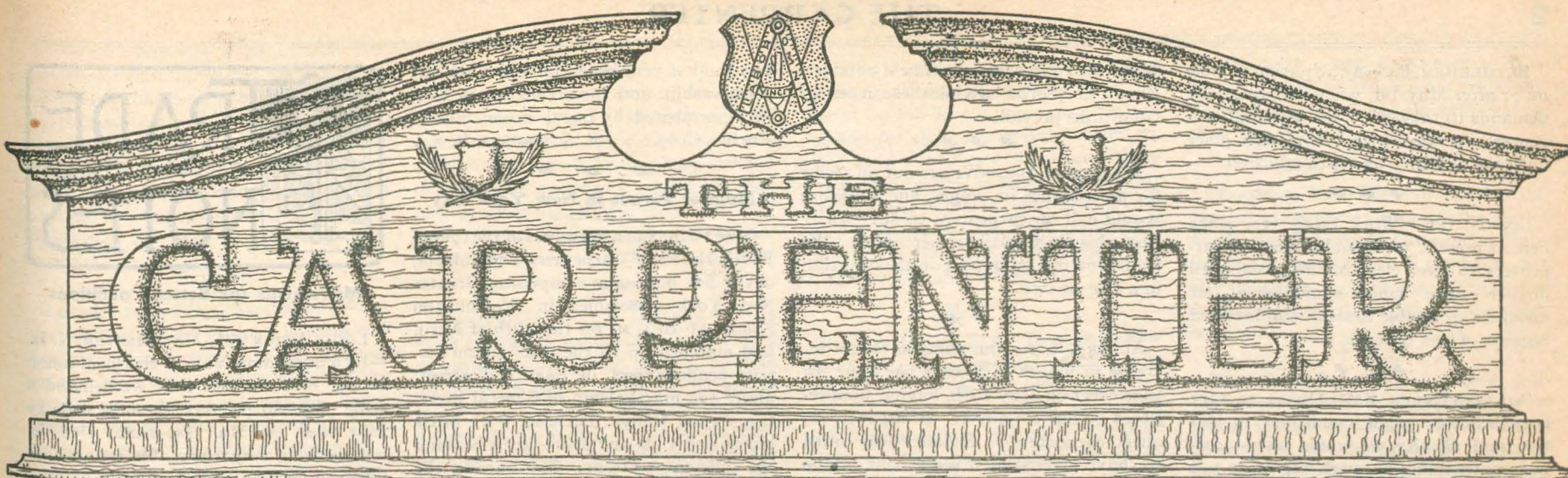
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIII--No. 5
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1903

Fifty Cents Per Year
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RAHWAY, N. J.—We are enjoying the eight-hour workday since last April, one year ago, and think we are entitled to be listed with the other eight-hour cities in **THE CARPENTER**.

SANTA ROSA, CAL.—The eight-hour workday being in operation here since the first Monday in May, 1902, Santa Rosa, Cal., is an eight-hour city and deserves a name on the list published in **THE CARPENTER**.

SPARTA, ILL.—Our local union has entered a new life in the last ninety days; it is full of vim and vigor and going ahead at a rapid rate. While there is lots of work, we have about enough resident carpenters to do it.

CLINTON, IA.—Fully ninety per cent. of the carpenters of this city are members of our union. While work is fair, we have no cause to brag about it. There is not the least sign of a boom here and more than enough resident carpenters to do the work on hand.

ENSLEY, ALA.—Work in the Birmingham District is opening up with a fair prospect for the coming season. The wages here are to remain the same for the current year, viz.: \$2.80 per day of nine hours. Please list Ensley, Ala., among the eight-hour cities.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Local Unions 350 and 1444 of this city have organized a District Council. Both unions are in good working order; 1444, though still in its infancy, having been chartered in February of this year, is doing well and bids fair to grow in membership and otherwise.

RENO, NEV.—Bro. Hy. Meyer, the chairman of the G. E. B., paid us a visit on March 30, and after doing some missionary work during the day addressed a mass meeting in the evening. Bro. Meyer delivered a brilliant address in the proper strain, and we believe we have been greatly benefited by his visit.

WATERBURY, CONN.—The articles of agreement by which we are governed in our trade affairs having been signed for one year, we do not expect any trouble this spring, unless the master builders in this section of the State undertake to force the reference card on us, which we have decided not to handle or recognize under any circumstances.

ANNISTON, ALA.—A movement being in progress for the adoption of a new scale of wages on May 1st, we would request all carpenters to steer clear of this place until we have accomplished our purpose. We have converted many craftsmen to unionism within the past year, and hope to be in a position to control all carpenter work in this locality in the near future.

LOVELAND, CAL.—In looking over the towns that are working under the eight-hour system we notice that our town is not on the list. We adopted the eight-hour system on the first of January; our wages are \$3 per day. We had a good run of work but this season bids fair to be slack, and we would advise carpenters to avoid this place. The outlook is very unfavorable.

NEW ALBANY, IND.—Three years and a half ago there was no union in existence here; carpenters were at that time working nine hours at the rate of \$1.80 per day. To-day New Albany is one of the best organized cities in the country; the eight-hour day is in operation, our minimum rate of wages is 31½ cents per hour and our union is strictly recognized by the Builders' Exchange.

MARSAILLES, ILL.—Work was plentiful last season, but, while we have not many men idle and prospects in general are fair, there is as yet no sign of a revival of business the coming season. Local Union 1057 was organized a little over a year ago and, with the assistance of our sister Local Union 661, of Ottawa, we succeeded in establishing the nine-hour day with a small increase in previous pay. We have 88 members in good standing. There are only a few carpenters here remaining aloof from the organization, and these do not work at the trade for a livelihood.

BRAZIL, IND.—Our local union is in a flourishing condition, and our members are very enthusiastic in the work. Our meetings are well attended and much good is being accomplished. There never

was a better prospect for a good summer's work than at the present time; every one of our members is employed and there is a demand for men. Our relations with the contractors are satisfactory; they are giving us no cause for complaint.

GALVESTON, TEX.—Kindly take the name of Galveston, Tex., out of your list of localities where work is dull as it appears in the journal. This request, however, does not signify that trade conditions here have materially improved. But there are a number of non-union men working here, while at times we might possibly place union men in their places were they to be had. In our estimation the appearance of the "Dull List" and "Keep Away" notices in **THE CARPENTER** merely has the effect of keeping the union men away, while the non-union men, attracted by the notoriety given such places, are flocking to the very localities.

Keep Away From These Places

STEUBENVILLE, O.—We would most urgently request all carpenters to stay away from this locality pending trade difficulties.

RED LODGE, MONT.—This is a very dull place at present; there are three union carpenters for every job. We have declared W. S. Smith, a contractor of this city, unfair for importing men here under false pretences. We advise carpenters to remain away.

MT. GARMEL, PA.—Owing to some difficulty existing between the contractors and our local union, and in the anticipation of trouble, we would request all carpenters to stay away from Mt. Carmel, Pa., until the controversy has been satisfactorily settled.

MASON CITY, IA.—Work is very scarce in this locality and numbers of our members are idle and walking the streets. We are encountering difficulties with our employers, owing to trade demands, and would ask all carpenters to stay away from this place for the present.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—All union and non-union carpenters are requested to stay away from St. Louis, as the city is overrun by mechanics of all building trades, and if you come without money you are taking desperate chances on getting your meals regularly, as hundreds of carpenters are

stranded here, due to the efforts of newspapers in picturing St. Louis as the booming city on account of the World's Fair. Don't be misled; steer clear of St. Louis until further notice.

WAYNESBURG, PA.—Work in this city is quite dull at present, and a number of men are idle. Furthermore, we anticipate trouble with two planing mills that insist on working ten hours, while our trade rules call for nine hours. Wages range from \$2.00 to \$2.75 per day. Stay away from Waynesburg, Pa.

CALIFORNIA, MO.—Everything is starting off nicely this season, but there being plenty of men here to do all the work contracted for, we would advise carpenters to remain away for a short time at least. Prospects for a busy building season being fairly good, our next report may contain gladder tidings.

BERWICK, PA.—We desire to notify all brothers, that, having failed to secure the signatures of some of our employers to our new trade rules, we were compelled to place them on the unfair list. Pay no attention to "ads" stating that carpenters are wanted in Berwick; there are plenty of men here to do the work.

JONESBORO, ARK.—Although we are very reasonable in our demands, asking only for a reduction of an hour per day, and business being prosperous, too, it is hard to tell what the outcome of the difficulty will be on the 1st of May. We would advise all carpenters to keep away until we have come to an understanding with the contractors.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Cabinetmakers and machine hands are urgently requested to remain away from this city, nearly one hundred men having been thrown out of employment through the recent fire which destroyed the entire plant of the Hayden Company. This company was the first firm to grant the nine-hour day and an advance from ten to fifteen cents without a struggle, and also the first firm to grant the eight-hour day and thirty cents per hour, to become effective on May 1st. Under the circumstances this calamity is a blow to Local Union 231; the members thus afflicted have our full sympathy in their heavy loss, and deserve the sympathy of the members of the U. B. at large, which we trust they will manifest by staying away.

BETHLEHEM, PA.—Anticipating trouble on or after May 1st, when we expect our demands to take effect, we desire all carpenters to stay away from this place until the difficulty has been adjusted.

LINTON, IND.—Work being very slack here at present we would advise all carpenters to steer clear of this place until further notice. Quite a number of our members are unable to secure employment because of lack of work.

BOWLING GREEN, KY.—Owing to very unsatisfactory trade conditions in this city and vicinity we would advise carpenters traveling through the State not to stop at Bowling Green. Work is scarce and the outlook gloomy.

PORT HURON, MICH.—In view of the unsettled trade conditions and our contractors still stubbornly combatting our demands, we would request all carpenters to assist us in our struggle by staying away until the existing difficulty has been settled.

CAMDEN, S. C.—Business is almost at a standstill here and there is nothing doing. Fifteen of our members are out of employment for some time, unable to secure a job. We would advise all carpenters to give this locality a wide berth pending a revival of trade.

MADISON, ILL.—In view of the fact that there is a great influx of craftsmen to this city seeking employment, which almost as a rule they fail to secure, we would inform the brother carpenters throughout the country that this is a good place to avoid this season. We have a good many of our own members idle as a consequence of slackness of work. Our jurisdiction includes Madison, Venice and Grant City.

NEWARK, N. J.—We again call on all carpenters to keep aloof from this city until our trade affairs have been satisfactorily adjusted, and would once more warn them against A. R. Wyatte, business agent of the Amalgamated of this city. We are now up against this injurious organization, and are sure to win if our men do their duty and outsiders remain away.

POMONA, CAL.—Our local union here is in a fairly good condition. We have over one-half of the resident carpenters in our folds. Still we don't propose to remain on our oars as long as nearly another half of the men of our craft remain on the outside; we would like, and are endeavoring to get them all to join. The brothers will greatly assist us in this endeavor by staying away until further notice. Business is dull; we have more men here than needed to do the work.

ALBERT LEA, MINN.—As far as indications go there will be plenty of work here this season, but there are more than sufficient resident carpenters to do it, and we would advise brothers to remain away from this place, the more so as our relations with the contractors are not at all what we wish them to be, they refusing to recognize our organization. We would warn all carpenters not to pay any attention to advertisements stating that help is needed here, as the contractors threatened they would import outside non-union labor to frustrate our efforts for better conditions. We have a good membership, and no doubt will

bring the contractors to time if outsiders do not drop in on us while these unsettled conditions prevail.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.—We are out on strike for an advance in wages, and therefore would call on carpenters to stay away from this place until further notice. We shall send in a full report on the situation in a day or two.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Our demand for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, to take effect on May 15th, having been rejected by our employers, we urgently request carpenters to remain away until we have arrived at a settlement of the matter in dispute.

CLEVELAND, O.—As a consequence of the brickmakers' strike here the building business is to a great extent tied up and no work obtainable for new-comers, even not on clearance cards. We have large numbers of men walking the streets. Stay away until the brickmakers strike has ended.

BRUNSWICK, GA.—A good many carpenters are lately arriving in this city, apparently misled by the Steel Plant reports, and in consideration of this unwarranted influx of men at the present time we deem it our duty to let all carpenters know that not before the lapse of three months will there be any men wanted on this plant. It will be in the interest of idle brothers, as well as our own, to stay away from Brunswick until further notice.

CROWLEY, LA.—Never, since 1892, has business been so dull here as it is at the present time, the cause of it being a shortage of crops last fall. We have had a very wet winter and spring, which has demoralized everything in the rice belt, and plowing and planting is retarded. In spite of this deplorable state of affairs real estate agents are sending literature broadcast, painting a beautiful picture of this section of the country. Members of the U. B. are advised to pay no attention to this literature and keep away if they do not want to be idle.

Entertain Bro. Myers of G. E. B.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In response to a telegram from the General Office announcing the arrival in Pueblo, Colo., of Bro. Myers, a member of the G. E. B., the members of Local Union 362 combined their efforts to entertain the visitor to the best of their ability. Bro. Myers addressed our meeting and interested our members for over three hours, pointing out the true road to reach the topmost round in the ladder of unionism.

After recalling a number of instances that happened at the Atlanta convention Bro. Myers opened the pages of our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and proclaimed to the members present that within its pages the fundamental principles of the most vital question of the present age—the economic question—are enunciated and advocated in a manner that the most humble wage-worker will ere long become thoroughly acquainted.

Every one in attendance at the meeting was most pleased with Bro. Myers' remarks, and after adjournment a committee escorted him to his hotel and on the following morning, after spending a pleasant hour at our meeting hall, the visitor was escorted to the depot. We are fully convinced that Bro. Myers' visit to this

city had a very beneficial effect on our membership, and the occasion will long be remembered by Local Union 362, of Pueblo, Colo. R. A. RHODES, R. S.

Monster Parade in New York City

Over 12,500 men, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of the five boroughs comprising Greater New York, assembled in Washington Square at 10 A. M. on the 20th of April, and marched up to the Manhattan District headquarters, in East 73d street, under the marshalship of General Secretary Frank Duffy. There were 21 brass bands and 4 fife and drum corps heading the different sections. The parade, the largest ever held by any one single trade in New York City or any other place on the globe, was one of the most orderly and best disciplined that city ever witnessed. Its object was to arouse public sympathy in the interest of the Brotherhood in their strike against the Amalgamated Carpenters and to show their vast superiority in numbers and otherwise over this foreign organization with headquarters in Manchester, England.

Every man in line carried a small American flag, manifesting the patriotic character of their organization, some carrying banners bearing the inscription: "American Labor or American Citizens."

The parade had only been suggested three days previous and every one was highly elated at the big showing made and its decidedly grand success. After the procession had reached headquarters a big mass meeting was held, at which the strike situation was discussed and addresses delivered by General Secretary Frank Duffy, T. J. Sullivan, member of the General Executive Board; J. J. Manning, of Brooklyn, and others.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

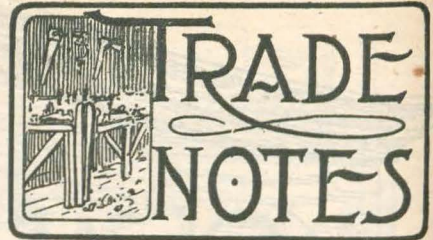
Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, work is dull:

New York City.	Pittsburg, Pa.
St. Louis, Mo.	Paris, Tex.
Nashville, Tenn.	Jasper, Ala.
Jonesboro, Ark.	Chester, Ill.
Canon City, Okla.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Columbia, S. C.	New Orleans, La.
Greenville, Tex.	Waynesville, N. C.
Sharon, Pa.	Ardmore, Ind. Ter.
Norfolk, Va.	Terrell, Tex.
Brantford, Ont.	Tampa, Fla.
Haywood, Cal.	Binghamton, N. Y.
Helena, Mont.	Memphis, Tenn.
Sheffield, Ala.	Lampasas, Tex.
Richmond, Va.	Divernon, Ill.
San Antonio, Tex.	Kewanee, Ill.
Corsicana, Tex.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Cheyenne, Wyo.
Birmingham, Ala.	East Chicago, Ind.
Miami, Fla.	Newark, N. J.
Mason City, Ia.	Newton, N. J.
Tuxedo, N. Y.	Portland, Ore.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Fort Worth, Tex.	Boswell, New Mex.
San Francisco, Cal.	Rome, N. Y.
Malone, N. Y.	Amarillo, Tex.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Camden, S. C.
Hamilton, Ont., Can.	Iowa City, Ia.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Paris, Tex.
Bay City, Mich.	

An Up-to-Date Book—No Infringement

It has come to our notice that the Industrial Publishing Co. has been circularizing our local secretaries claiming that the book, "Modern Carpentry," by Fred T. Hodgson, was an infringement on the copyright of their "Steel Square," also making other remarks detrimental to the book advertised in this journal for the past three months.

There is absolutely no truth in these statements, as "Modern Carpentry" is conceded to be an up-to-date book.



Movements for Better Conditions

LOCAL UNION 931, MANCHESTER, N. H.—By a unanimous vote of this local union it has been decided that we demand a scale of \$2.50 per day, the new scale to take effect on May 1st next. Our demands being very reasonable, we are confident of success in this move.

LOCAL UNION 961, SUMMIT, N. J.—After May 1st we expect an increase in wages of ten per cent. and a Saturday half-holiday, having made a demand to that effect upon our employers, and the trade conditions not warranting a refusal on their part. We are working eight hours.

LOCAL UNION 902, LAWTON, OKLA. TER.—This local union has decided to demand an increase in wages of 8½ cents, making our minimum scale 35 cents per hour for nine hours' work. We do not anticipate any trouble in getting our demand granted, but would request all carpenters to keep away pending negotiations with our employers and until a satisfactory settlement has been effected.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, KNOXVILLE, TENN.—We have made a demand upon our employers for a minimum scale of 30 cents an hour and nine hours per day, but up to the present time no reply whatever from the contractors has been forthcoming. Work being rather scarce here just now, we would desire to be placed on the list of dull towns. We also request union men to stay away from Knoxville until our trouble is settled.

LOCAL UNION 626, WILMINGTON, DEL.—We have asked for a raise in wages, to become effective on the first Monday in May, 1903. Being fairly well organized, and prospects for the coming season's work being favorable indeed, we are hopeful of getting our demand granted without any difficulty. The eight-hour system having been inaugurated in this city in May, 1902, we would ask you to list Wilmington, Del., among our eight-hour cities.

LOCAL UNION 1286, BEATRICE, NEB.—We have established 25 cents as a minimum wage, to remain in force until March 1, 1904. This action of our union has prompted some unscrupulous contractors in circulating a report that we intend to raise wages to such a price that it will stop practical building in this city. We have refuted this misleading statement through the local press, and further misrepresentation will be met with more forcible logic and terms.

LOCAL UNION 1190, BELLEFONTE, PA.—We have asked the contractors for an advance in wages of 2½ cents per hour for carpenters and 1½ cents per hour for mill men, making the pay for carpenters \$2.25 per day of nine hours and \$2.40 per day of ten hours for mill men. Our committee waited on the employers and obtained the signatures of both mills and three contractors to the new scale. One contractor who refused to sign last August has signed this spring, while one

contractor who signed last August is still off the list this time. The men employed by this contractor all being union men, they having quit on the first of April, and the contractor having a great deal of work on hand, he will undoubtedly come to time ere long. We can place all the union men still out with the other contractors.

LOCAL UNION 971, RENO, NEV.—While the old contractors are still holding out against us and refuse to recognize our union, they were compelled to adopt the eight-hour system and pay the union scale of wages. This change of attitude on the part of the old contractors was brought about by the competition of new contractors entering the field, who, being more friendly disposed toward organized labor, have agreed to all of our terms and employ all of our men. It is our belief that the old contractors will completely surrender before the close of the present season.

Successful Trade Movements

KOKOMO, IND.—All has been settled here satisfactorily and we will have no strike, the contractors having signed our agreement calling for 30 cents an hour.

OSSENING, N. Y.—Owing to precarious trade conditions in this locality, we were obliged to go easy in our demands, and the bosses meeting us half way, we have accepted their offer of three dollars per day of nine hours; thus a strike has been averted.

LOGANSPOUT, IND.—Our contractors have acceded to our demands and signed the new scale providing for a wage of 30 cents an hour and 20 cents, or as much more as they can get, for men working at the trade two years. The mill men are receiving 25 cents an hour.

BRIDGEPORT, O.—There will be no trouble in this locality this spring, all of our demands having been granted by the contractors. We are now working eight hours for the same wages we received for nine hours. Work is plentiful at present and the outlook for the coming summer is good.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Every one of our contractors has signed our new schedule providing for eight hours work and same pay as for nine hours, without any trouble. Nothing but repairs are being done at present, at which, however, nearly all our members are employed. Please place Oswego on the eight-hour list in our journal.

OTTAWA, ILL.—We are pleased to advise the brothers that all trouble that might have accrued from our demand for an advance in wages has been avoided the same as on previous occasions. On the 10th of April we had a third conference with our contractors, when they agreed to a minimum scale of 27½ cents per hour for nine hours' work.

CHANUTE, KAN.—It is with pleasure we report having a satisfactory contract with all but two of our contractors. Our working hours are nine per day and the minimum wage \$2.50 per day, time and a half for overtime and double time on Sundays. The spirit of unionism is growing here every day; we have completed the organization of plasterers, hod-carriers, stonemasons and the steam laundry workers.

ANDERSON, IND.—The movement entered into recently for a uniform eight-hour day and a scale of wages of 35 cents an hour minimum has met with complete success, all of our demands having been granted in full by the employers. Great enthusiasm prevails among our men over this easily won victory, and we wish all our struggling sister locals the same success.

CLINTON, IA.—After a strike of one week's duration our bosses have conceded to us the minimum wage scale of 30 cents an hour. While on strike we offered the public to do all work required ourselves and at the old rates. This had the effect of bringing the employers to time within a week. We are now working for the bosses again, and everything is running along nicely.

LINCOLN, NEB.—With the exception of mill-hand affairs everything is going along smoothly at this time of writing. The eight-hour system took effect on April 7th and, as far as carpenters are concerned, Lincoln, Neb., is now an eight-hour city. We have a committee at work which is endeavoring to bring the mill men also in line, and we hope that their efforts will be crowned with success.

KENOSHA, WIS.—On April 1st we demanded eight hours a day and a scale of 35 cents an hour minimum, which demand was granted by all firms but one. On April 2d, through the moral assistance rendered us by the bricklayers, this firm was also brought to time, and we had won the day throughout. At the present time we are not aware of any of our members being out of employment, and everything seems to be running smoothly.

SPARTA, ILL.—Before the close of the past year we made a demand upon our contractors for an eight-hour day and 30 cents per hour minimum, to take effect on January 1, 1903. We agreed to finish all contracts entered into by any contractor previous to the above date at the old scale and had the satisfaction of having our demands acceded to without the slightest dissension. Please add Sparta, Ill., to the eight-hour column of our official journal.

ABERDEEN, WASH.—We commenced working eight hours on April 1st, our demand having been granted without any trouble; every brother went to work on that day just the same as before. Two years ago we were working ten hours per day for \$2.50 per day; under the present system our minimum scale is \$3.00 per day, some receiving \$3.50. Every one here has his eye on the carpenters' union, as it seems to take the lead in all undertakings in labor's interest.

SPRING VALLEY, ILL.—Our new schedule providing for an eight-hour work day, 32½ cents an hour minimum, and 40 cents an hour for foremen, went into effect on April 1st, a settlement having been reached without any difficulty. We enjoy at present the most prosperous conditions and the relations between the union and the contractors, as well as between our membership, are perfectly harmonious. The avoidance of all trouble is partly due to the fact that a number of our contractors are members of the union.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.—Local Union 1078 of this city has secured the nine-hour day, the reduction of hours to take force on July 1, 1903. We are now en-

gaged in organizing other trades in this locality, and should success crown our efforts, we will be in a position to make a demand for eight hours per day and an advance in wages as well. The working population of this vicinity is somewhat retarded and unionism is to them a novelty; consequently we must go slowly, hoping that time and circumstances will bring us a change for the better.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—There is no likelihood of a strike here this season, our demand for an advance in wages of five cents per hour having been acceded to and our agreement signed by the contractors. The new scale providing for an eight-hour workday, as before, and 35 cents an hour for carpenters, and nine hours per day and 27½ cents per hour minimum for planing mill men, will take effect on May 1, 1903. We gained this victory through negotiations with the employers and without having to resort to a strike.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.—As a result of our negotiations with a committee of the Builders' Association, our difficulty here has been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties concerned. We have adopted a minimum wage scale of \$2.25 per day, being an increase of 36 cents. The Builders' Association has also agreed to recognize the union, even the cartmen and the teamsters delivering material on the jobs will henceforth have to be union men. This alone is a gain much to be appreciated, as it will strengthen our position for future emergencies.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Local Unions 69 and 949 on the 16th day of March demanded the nine-hour day, and the employers refusing to accede this demand, all union men quit work. After a strike of only two days duration the shorter workday was granted us, and this time the non-union men had to get off the jobs. The result of this success was a gain in membership for the two unions of about 100 men. Everything is quiet at present and we are well satisfied with the situation, although work is somewhat slack at this moment. Let the good work go on.

CLEVELAND, O.—We have good news for the brothers. An agreement has just been reached between the District Council and the contractors providing for a wage scale of 37½ cents per hour from April 1st to June 1st, and 40 cents per hour from June 1st to April 1st, 1904, and further providing for the employment of union men exclusively. On March 31st we had the largest meeting of carpenters ever held in this city, at which great enthusiasm prevailed over the successful outcome of our move. The carpenters in this part of the country are becoming thoroughly aroused to their interests; they are beginning to make way.

WINDSOR, ONT., CAN.—Our demand for nine hours and 25 cents per hour minimum has been acceded to by our employers without any struggle, and everything is going on nicely. The mill owners signed our agreement in the afternoon and the last one of the contractors on the evening of March 31st. The employment of union men exclusively was also conceded to us. On the evening of the 31st we held a rousing meeting, nearly every member turning out to hear the favorable report of the committee, which, when rendered, was received amid great enthusiasm and

greeted with resounding cheers. Prospects for a good season's work are bright. We wish all other unions the same success that we have met with.

DUQUESNE, PA.—The eight-hour workday was established here on the 1st of April. Sharpsburg, McKees Rocks, Clairton and Wilmerding, all in this State, are also working eight hours. These five towns are entitled to a place in our eight-hour list.

BOONVILLE, IND.—The contractor who has caused so much trouble has come to terms, and all of his men have resumed work. We have secured the nine-hour day with a minimum scale of \$1.75 per day. Everything having been settled satisfactorily, affairs are moving along as smoothly as ever.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—We are glad to be in a position to inform the brothers that our trouble with the bosses has been adjusted and the eight-hour day conceded to us. All the contractors have signed our agreement as we presented it to them, and we are now entitled to a place among our eight-hour cities. All the building trades here, excepting the metal workers, who work nine, are now working eight hours.

DETROIT, MICH.—Thirty-five cents an hour minimum is the new scale in force here since the first of April, a gain of five cents per hour over last year's wages. Over eighty contractors have signed our agreement and are paying the increase without a murmur. A small cloud is looming up, however, regarding non-union material, but, thinking that we can handle this matter without any trouble, we are not worrying much about it.

PERU, ILL.—Our strike has ended with a victory for our union. It was declared off on April 16th, after the Board of Arbitration, which had taken hold of the matter, after four hours of investigation and deliberation on the contested points, had decided in our favor. By the board's decision we are to get 36 cents per hour minimum, an increase of 9 cents per hour. Much credit is due Bro Scott G. Cunningham, sent on here by the G. P., for the successful issue of our movement; he proved an able representative. Peru, Ill., is now entitled to be classed among the eight-hour cities.

BURLINGTON, IA.—Early in February we appointed a committee for the purpose of submitting our new trade rules, calling for eight hours per day and 35 cents an hour, to the associated bosses. They refused to take action on them, and stated through the daily papers that they would neither recognize our union nor meet our demands. Through the efforts of Bro. Kent, the general organizer, sent on here by our G. P., the controversy has been satisfactorily settled; we have obtained the eight hours and accepted 32½ cents per hour as our minimum scale. Please place Burlington, Ia., on the list of eight-hour cities.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL.—Our agreement with the Contractors' and Builders' Association, pending settlement since last January, is to-day "signed up." With the exception of one or two minor points our victory is complete. The only point severely contested was our demand for 45 cents per hour, an advance of 7½ cents over last year's wage scale. Con-

ceding two minor points, the loss of which is not worth mentioning, we obtained the coveted 45 cents. We organized on October 16, 1899, with a membership of 20. At that time working hours were ten per day and wages 17½ cents per hour, accompanied by abuse common to unorganized labor. In four short years we have increased our wages to 45 cents per hour and shortened the hours from ten to eight, or 48 hours per week. After this latest victory we feel justly proud in stating that we have surely drawn our share of the craft out of the gutter into the light of living wages, and are still commanding the respect of our employers. There is little show for traveling carpenters at this moment, but we hope the field will be open for more later on.

BRADFORD, PA.—As late as March 28th we received an answer from our bosses to our demand made upon them on January 1st for an advance of 25 cents per day over last year's scale. This answer not being satisfactory, all men working for contractors who at that time had not signed our new scale, went out on strike on April 8th. On the 14th, however, the builders association acceded to our demand and the strike was declared off.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—On January 1st, this year, we notified all contractors by mail that on and after April 1st carpenters' wages would be 37½ cents per hour minimum. While we received no advice from our employers as to their intentions in regard to the advance demanded, at our meeting held on Saturday following the 1st of April, all reported having been paid 37½ cents per hour. Hence our demand has been acceded to.

SANDUSKY, O.—The pleasant relations existing between the union and the contractors will continue undisturbed this season. A committee representing both parties met in conference on the 18th of April when the contractors agreed to pay the scale of 27½ cents minimum for nine hours demanded. Everything appears to be all right.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.—Thanks to the good advice from the General Office and the assistance rendered us by its representative, Bro. McFarlane, we have succeeded in obtaining the increase in wages demanded. Our former scale of wages was \$2.43 per day, and at present we are receiving 30 cents an hour minimum.

Who Can Locate Them?

Walter Eugene Bates disappeared from his home in Minneapolis, Minn., on April 10th, and his wife is unable to find any trace of him. He is a member in good standing of the U. B. in above city; he is 41 years of age, smooth shaven, about 6 feet in height, blue eyes, of medium light complexion, and weighs about 165 lbs. Members or readers who can give any information as to Brother Bates' present whereabouts will kindly communicate with the General Office.

Paul Kapfer, formerly a member of Local Union 402, Pittsburg, Pa., left that city, in October last, and since that time his friends have been unable to locate him. Any member, or reader of this journal, being aware of the whereabouts of said Paul Kapfer, who may also be known by the name of Kupfer or Kapler, will confer a great favor upon his friends by communicating with the General Office.

Want to Inaugurate Reference Card System

The contractors of Bridgeport, Conn., affiliated with the Interstate Employers' Association, have hit on a novel plan to exclude men objectionable to them from employment. This plan, should the men permit it to become operative, would deprive them of the liberty to work for whom they choose and place them on the same level with female or male domestics whose services are not limited to certain working hours, dwelling and living with their employers. This novel idea had its origin in the brain of A. W. Burritt, a Bridgeport builder, who has made himself notorious for his antagonism to organized labor, and who apparently has succeeded in obtaining the adherence of the larger portion of the Bridgeport contractors to his scheme, and they have adopted the reference card system, in which three different cards are used, of which the subjoined are fac-similes:

This REFERENCE CARD CERTIFIES that
Name of workman.....
Name of his craft.....
Has been employed as such by the undersigned
Signature of member
Date.....190... Bridgeport, Conn.

USE THIS WHEN WORKMAN LEAVES YOUR EMPLOY.

Bridgeport, Conn. Date1903.
The workman named below left the employ of the undersigned to-day:
Name of workman.....
Name of his craft.....
Remarks.....
Signature of member

USE THIS WHEN WORKMAN HAS NOT BEEN PREVIOUSLY EMPLOYED BY A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Bridgeport, Conn. Date1903.
Hired to-day (workman's name)
Name of his craft.....
He was formerly employed by
In the town of.....
Signature of member

The first one is used when a man, previously in the employ of a member of the Employers' Association, applies for work.

The second is used when the workman is for the first time employed by a member of the Association, and the third one is a card given those men who are in no wise objectionable to the employers.

The contractors claim that these reference cards are really meant to protect the men, and that no square and faithful worker need be afraid of these cards; but even their glib-tongued agent, Thad. B. Beecher, fails to show the men where that protection comes in. The contractors, by inaugurating this reference card system, intend to protect themselves only, if any one, and their object is as clear as daylight to any unbiased mind. They contend that the benefit they expect to derive from the use of this card is, that it enables them to tell whether the men applying for work are competent mechanics, suitable or otherwise, and whether they have been involved in any strike or other trade disturbances, or not.

This evidently shows that by means of this card the contractors intend to discriminate against those men, however competent they may be, who are devoted to labor's cause and take an active part in their union's affairs.

A man who may be the best fitted in his craft may, by the use of this card, be shifted from one employer to another, and

from one locality to another, without becoming aware that he is the object of cruel and relentless discrimination. This reference card puts the slave yoke on a man's neck and brands him as the negro was branded in the days of slavery. It is an onslaught on the fundamental principles of all labor organizations, aimed at their disruption and destruction. The system is unjust and un-American; should it become operative, it would put the laboring class back into the middle ages during the time of the inquisition. We trust that our brothers in Connecticut will not surrender their dignity as citizens of this republican country and members of this great United Brotherhood. We hope that the various local unions in the State will co-operate with each other, take a decided stand in the matter and fight this system to the bitter end.

The Strike in New York City

On the 7th of April the District Council of Manhattan, N. Y., declared a strike on all buildings where members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters were employed, as well as in all shops turning out trim work for these buildings. This action was taken by the Manhattan D. C. as a last resort to right a crying wrong for which our New York brothers have repeatedly but vainly sought redress.

For a number of years past the Amalgamated has deliberately violated the agreement entered into between it and the U. B. by admitting delinquent U. B. members and members under fine, and has, in many cases, displaced our men on the best jobs and taken the places of our men out on strike.

Finally, in the early part of 1901, the conditions became so unbearable that the Manhattan District Council decided "immediately to take steps to bring about one organization of carpenters." The Building Trades Council, with which both organizations were affiliated at that time, was notified of this resolution, but took no action. Shortly thereafter a firm of builders undertook to use non-union trim on two buildings located at Sixty-third street and Madison avenue, and at Battery Park. The Brotherhood men working on the building in Sixty-third street were discharged, being told that they would not handle that stuff anyhow, it being non-union material, and on the following day Amalgamated men took their places. The District Council then declared a strike on all work being done by this firm, and the war against the Amalgamated was on. Despite the efforts of the Amalgamated Society to fill the places vacated by the Brotherhood by importing men from Boston, Washington and other cities, and advertising for non-union men to take out cards in their organization and fill the places of the strikers, they failed; and after a few days the Brotherhood won and all Amalgamated men were removed from these jobs. It was then they sought the assistance of the Building Trades Council, and that body demanded that the Brotherhood abrogate their agreement with this firm and have the Amalgamated men reinstated, which the Brotherhood refused to do. Suspension from the Building Trades Council followed, and the Brotherhood entered the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades. All trades connected with the Council then struck against this firm to secure the reinstatement of the Amalgamated men on their work, and after a strike of several weeks' duration, were defeated, returned to work, dissolved the Building Trades Council and joined into a new body with the Board of

Delegates under the name of United Board of Building Trades, which body is in existence to-day. By this action both the Brotherhood and the Amalgamated again became members of the same central body.

However, immediately after the formation of this body it decided "that all trades remain neutral in all matters as to and between the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Carpenters." The war went on. The Amalgamated persistently refused all overtures and propositions for an amalgamation of the two organizations.

Last spring a strike of nearly two hundred Brotherhood men took place on the Stokes Hotel at Seventy-third street and Broadway against unfair trim received from Detroit. No Amalgamated men were then working on the job. This grievance was found just, and was supported by all other trades stopping work in sympathy with the Brotherhood. In a week's time the matter was settled by the contractors signing an agreement to rectify the matters complained of, and the trades returned to work. Within a day or two, however, it became apparent that the contractors did not intend to perform their part of the agreement, and the Brotherhood men again stopped work. Then the Amalgamated carpenters went to work in the places of the striking Brotherhood men. Complaint being made to the Board of Delegates by the Brotherhood, they refused to take action, and the Brotherhood consequently severed its connection with the Board.

Some time previous to their withdrawal from the Board the Brotherhood representatives asked that body for the endorsement of a demand for an increase in wages from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per day, to take effect on July 1, 1902. A decision was passed by the Board and accepted by the Brotherhood delegates, changing the date to September 1st and endorsing the demand. The increase was obtained after a two days' battle, during which the Amalgamated Carpenters this time joined hands with the Amalgamated Woodworkers in supplying the employers with men, they themselves filling our men's places wherever and however they possibly could. The Amalgamated Carpenters thus openly violated the Board's decision endorsing the demand for an increase; nevertheless that body, when appealed to by the Manhattan D. C., again refused to take action against the Amalgamated.

To any one not familiar with New York conditions the attitude of the Board relative to the differences existing between the Amalgamated and the U. B. may be, to say the least, inexplicable. Any casual observer will naturally be at a loss to understand the reason why the members of the various building trades represented in the Board failed to call their delegates to account for discriminating against the American union, nearly 6,000 strong in Manhattan Borough alone, and taking issue with a foreign organization, with headquarters in Manchester, England, and only counting 3,515 members in the United States and Canada, according to their own official report. It must, however, be understood that the delegates to the Board of Building Trades in New York City are exercising an influence over their constituencies unequalled by those of any other city or town. Aside from this, and in consequence of the divisions and the incessant, long and wearisome factional strifes among the carpenters in New York during the past ten years or more, the membership in the building trades, almost as a rule, looks at any matter in dispute in the carpenter trade

with indifference, if not with disgust, leaving it to the discretion of their representatives in the Board to act and use their own individual judgment in these matters.

A very significant feature in this fight is the support rendered the Amalgamated and the Board of Building Trades by the boss carpenters and manufacturers, their policy being to nurse the existing differences in order to keep the men of our trade divided against each other, to play one organization against the other to their own advantage and to prevent the formation of one single organization of the carpenter trade in this country, which is the aim and endeavor of the United Brotherhood.

As on previous occasions, the Amalgamated Carpenters, as well as the Amalgamated Woodworkers, are daily advertising for non-union men to join their organization and take our men's places. They have established employment bureaus in New York and other cities, and although they have imported men from Boston, Washington and other cities, they still have failed to supply sufficient men to keep the most important jobs going. This strike has unmistakably demonstrated the fact that the bosses have to rely on the Brotherhood members to do the carpenter work required in New York City, and whatever the outcome of it may be, this alone is an achievement which sooner or later will bear fruit.

First Vice-President (A. F. of L.) Duncan's Report on Joint Conference

In accordance with an invitation from the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. delegates representing the U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, both of New York City, met President Gompers and Vice-President Duncan, representing the A. F. of L., in the Ashland House, April 10, to discuss the causes leading up to the pending strike.

Incidental to the situation the statement was made that as a result of correspondence between President Gompers and the national executive officers of both organizations, arrangements had been made for a conference to consist of five delegates from each organization, those ten to select an eleventh man as umpire, which board was to arrange for amalgamation as per the resolution on that subject passed at the new Orleans convention of the A. F. of L. last November.

This information, after considerable discussion, was favorably received by both delegations, as it would not only be a solution of the pending dispute in New York City, but also similar troubles in the carpenter trade throughout North America. After consideration of the question, and in order to re-establish full operation of all carpenter work in New York City, the following was offered by Vice-President Duncan as a basis for settlement:

First. That all contention between the two organizations should cease, pending adjustment of the dispute by the above-mentioned conference.

Second. That working conditions as they existed immediately before the present strike shall be restored; and there and then all employment for union carpenters in New York City shall be open to carpenters carrying the card of the U. B. or of the A. S.

Third. That the United Board of Building Trades be notified by the A. S. of this adjustment, so that action taken in support of the A. S. might be altered to conform with the foregoing conditions.

Fourth. That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. urge upon the executive officers of the U. B. and of the A. S. to hold the joint conference at the earliest possible date, preferably within the next ten days, so that friction shall cease and harmony be restored for the welfare of the second largest trade union in North America.

As a basis of settlement the foregoing was satisfactory to the delegates of the U. B. but was rejected by those representing the A. S., who also desired an opportunity to consult the United Board of Building Trades before taking final action.

Ultimatum Presented by Amalgamated Society Delegates

We do not deem it advisable at the present time to enter into any arrangement with this conference without first consulting the United Board of Building Trades, inasmuch as the conditions prevailing in our craft in this city are the result of the acts of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners discriminating against our members, and; therefore, we respectfully state that it devolves upon the U. B. of C. and J. to take the necessary action to restore normal conditions whereby the members of both organizations (the U. B. of C. and J. and the Amal. Soc. of C. and J.) can work together in harmony.

This is the ultimatum presented by the Amalgamated Society delegation, through Sam'l Roberts, on pending dispute (April 10, 1903) among New York carpenters.

Resolutions Adopted at Exec. Council Meeting A. F. of L.

The following resolutions were adopted by representatives of the U. B. and the Am. Society of Carpenters and Joiners at the meeting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., held at Toronto, Canada, April 22, 1903:

We, the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, agree to recommend the following as a basis for the settlement of the New York controversy in our trade, and for a meeting of the committee of five of our respective organizations to select an eleventh member of the committee to act as umpire, as provided by the decision of the New Orleans Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

First. That all contention between the two organizations should cease, pending adjustment of the dispute by the above mentioned conference.

Second. That working conditions, as they existed immediately before the present strikes, shall be restored, and, there and then, all employment for union carpenters in New York City shall be open to carpenters carrying the card of the U. B. or of the A. S.

Third. That the United Board of Building Trades be notified by the A. S. of this adjustment, so that action taken in support of the A. S. might be altered to conform to the foregoing conditions.

Fourth. That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. urge upon the executive officers of the U. B. and of the A. S. to hold the joint conference at the earliest possible date, preferably within the next ten days, so that friction shall cease and harmony be restored for the welfare of the second largest trade union in North America.

Fifth. That if the representatives of both organizations make this recommendation, the Executive Council here in

session will also urge the United Board of Building Trades of New York City to agree to the same.

Sixth. That the committee of five representing each organization meet within twenty (20) days for the selection of the eleventh member of the joint committee to act as umpire and proceed to carry out the decision of the New Orleans Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which reads as follows:

"The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters and Joiners request that the committee consist of five from each organization, they to select an umpire or arbitrator, to meet on or before the first day of March, 1903, for the purpose of amalgamating the two organizations."

WM. D. HUBER,
President of U. B.
WM. B. MACFARLAND,
THOS. ATKINSON,
Amalgamated Society.
THOS. BARROW,
JOHN COLEMAN.

By Order of the Executive Council,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President of A. F. of L.

Attest:
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary of A. F. of L.

Report of Committee on Amalgamated Woodworkers

The committee appointed by you to meet a like committee from the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union for the purpose of defining the jurisdiction of the respective organizations, would respectfully submit the following report:

The committee of the United Brotherhood, as per request, met at the General Offices in Indianapolis, Monday, February 23, one day prior to the time of the convening of the joint committee, and agreed to adhere strictly to the jurisdiction as laid down in Sec. 64 (a) and (b) of our General Constitution.

On Tuesday, February 24th, at 10:00 A. M., the joint committee met in the parlor of the Occidental Hotel. Present on behalf of the United Brotherhood:

George J. Bohnen, Union No. 476, New York City; J. E. Potts, Union No. 33, Boston, Mass.; J. H. Clark, Union No. 964, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. H. Brower, Union No. 363, Elgin, Ill., and R. Fuelle, Union No. 47, St. Louis, Mo.

On the side of the Amalgamated Woodworkers International Union were:

Thos. I. Kidd, Chicago, Ill.; R. Braunschweig, Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Gebelein, St. Louis, Mo.; E. D. Mulcahey, Detroit, Mich., and Geo. Guntner, Boston, Mass.

It soon became evident that both sides occupied entirely opposite grounds, and on motion it was agreed that both sides present names of an umpire, the same also to act as chairman of the meeting.

Before proceeding to this, your committee decided that it would be advisable, before entering into any negotiations, that an expert stenographer be employed to report verbatim the entire proceedings of the committee. The offer had been made by your committee to the committee representing the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union, that if they desired to avail themselves of the services of such stenographer, and would pay one-half of the expense attached thereto, that the stenographer should be hired jointly and act as official stenographer for both sides. This they declined and stated their intention of engaging a stenographer of their own.

Your committee then requested the G. S., Bro. Duffy, to engage a stenographer

for the services of your committee, and Secretary Duffy, in accordance therewith, did engage the firm of Garber & Carpenter, official stenographers of the Marion County Courts of the State of Indiana, who was present from the time of the convening of the committee until its close, and reported verbatim the entire proceedings of your committee.

The following names were presented for our consideration as umpire, or eleventh member of the committee, by the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union:

C. S. Darrow, E. A. Agard, W. D. Mahon, D. Black, C. O. Sherman, M. Donnelly, D. Kreyling, W. Klapetzky, P. J. Downey, H. G. Call, E. J. Lynch, W. Penje and M. Higgins.

We presented the names of:

W. B. Wilson, Jas. Hatch, T. D. Nichols, C. Dold, M. Barnes, J. L. Feltman, M. Taylor, J. P. Dempsey, C. M. Beatty, F. Shoppen, M. S. Hayes and O. M. Eidletz.

Max S. Hayes and C. Dold were positively objected to by the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, and your delegates substituted the names of J. J. Keegan and Samuel Parks for the above two.

After all of the above names had been voted for and rejected, and only the names of P. J. Downey of Albany, N. Y., and Samuel Parks of New York remained to be balloted for, by an error of one of the delegates of the United Brotherhood in casting a ballot for P. J. Downey, the latter received six votes and was thereupon declared elected as umpire. The committee then decided to notify P. J. Downey of his selection and adjourned to await his arrival.

Mr. Downey arrived on the forenoon of Friday, February 27th, and the joint committee went into session at 1:30 P. M. of the same day in the parlor of the Occidental Hotel. At the first session of the committee several preliminary questions arose for settlement, one of them being the presence of two stenographers—one for each side—and as the Chair desired a copy of the proceedings, the fact became apparent that possible differences in the report might occur between both stenographers, and it was decided that the chairman should each day be furnished with a verified copy of the proceedings of the preceding day, verification to consist of comparison of the reports of the two stenographers, and if any differences appeared, the same were to be corrected previous to adoption.

It was further agreed that the committee was to remain in session until all the evidence was in; that the umpire should then render his report and decision; that nothing should be admitted as facts unless substantiated by evidence, and that the committee should not adjourn *sine die* until the decision rendered by the umpire had been entered and made part of the record of the proceedings. This was insisted upon by your committee, practically for the purpose of avoiding any outside influence or interference in this controversy.

The committee then proceeded to the taking of evidence in the case proper.

Your committee being called upon to open the case, proved by the Constitution of the U. B. from 1886 to the present day that we did have jurisdiction over all shop men, machine woodworkers, bench hands, cabinetmakers, etc., engaged in the manufacture of trim or in shop-made carpenter work. As the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Int. Union claimed to possess that jurisdiction, we there rested to require them to show where they obtained such jurisdiction.

(Continued on third column of page 6)

**GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

General Office

STEVENSON BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

General President

WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary

FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer

THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President

T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President

E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

General Executive Board

HENRY MEYER, Chairman, San Mateo, Cal.

D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

JOSEPH AINEY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue, Montreal, Can.

J. P. OGLETREE, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 14 Elliott Street, New Haven, Conn.

CHARLES WELLMAN, 825 Central Street, Kansas City, Mo.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



Circular Letter

Brother D. A. Post, Secretary of the General Executive Board, reports to me that many communications, appeals, grievances, demands, etc., are sent to him at his home address in Wilkesbarre, Pa., with a request that the same be submitted to the forthcoming meeting of the General Executive Board, thus giving him more work than was intended should fall to his lot.

In order not to show any discourtesy, Bro. Post has tried to answer all such communications up to the present time; but as this is not part of his duties, and as there are no provisions made for a recompense for time lost, he will refrain from doing so in the future.

This organization decided at the Convention in Atlanta, last year, and the same has been ratified by the vote of our membership at large, that the General Office of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be located at Indianapolis, Ind. As we have only one General Office at the present time, it becomes necessary on my part to call the attention of our Local Unions, District Councils and entire membership to the fact that the business of this organization must be done through the General Office alone.

Besides that, Section 31 of our General Constitution very plainly and distinctly specifies that "All correspondence and appeals for the General Executive Board shall be sent to the General Secretary."

Let me hope that I will not have to call your attention to this matter again. We are now a great, big business institution, and business must be done in a business-like manner. Fraternally,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Local Secretaries, Please Take Notice!

The attention of all Local Secretaries is hereby referred to our list of Recording and Financial Secretaries as it appears for the first time in this issue of our Journal. The General Office has taken particular pains in having this list as complete and correct as possible. It comprises all names and addresses of both Recording and Financial Secretaries recorded at the General Office on the 25th of April, the day on which the issue went to press. Secretaries will please look over the list carefully, and, failing to see their name or address inserted, or discovering an error, communicate with the General Office without delay.

The blank postal card furnished every Local Union, containing a list of offices, should be filled out correctly and plainly, and in the event of any secretary not having any such card at his disposal when any change is required, he should send in name and address of the respective officer or officers, on a separate sheet of paper, and by letter.

Local Unions Chartered From March 27 to April 28 Inclusive.

Shelburn, Ind.	Berkley, Gal.
Memphis, Tenn.	Ravenna, Ohio.
Barnesville, Ohio.	Albany, Ga.
Schuyler, Neb.	Two Harbors, Minn.
Vacaville, Cal.	Lebanon, Ind.
San Marcos, Tex.	Charlotte, Mich.
Gallipolis, Ohio.	Catlettsburg, Ky.
New Decatur, Ala.	Coal City, Ill.
Detroit, Mich. (2).	Versailles, Ind.
Spartanburg, S. C.	Shenandoah, Iowa.
Vergennes, Vt.	Braintree, Mass.
These Rivers, Mich.	North Yacima, Wash.
Chambersburg, Pa.	Concord, N. C.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Laurens, S. C.
Ottawa, Kan.	Lewis, Ind.
Gaffney, S. C.	New Athens, Ill.
Kingston, N. Y.	Macomb, Ill.
North Wales, Pa.	Marion, S. C.
Savanna, Ill.	Lansing, Mich.
Ashland, Ohio.	Lawrence, Mass.
Martin's Ferry, Ohio.	Minneapolis, Mich.
Bryan, Tex.	Chippewa Falls, Wis.
Alina, Kan.	Boston, Mass.
Shawneetown, Ill.	Wagoner, I. T.
Mechanicsville, N. Y.	Ballard, Wash.
Trenton, N. J.	Port Allegheny, Pa.
Willoughby, Ohio.	Chautauqua, N. Y.
Eldora, Iowa.	Augusta, Ga.
Wabash, Ind.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Collingwood, Ont., Can.	St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Can.
Lebanon, Ill.	Middleport, Ohio.
Hutchinson, Kan.	Willman, Minn.
Dolton, Ill.	Coalgate, I. T.
South St. Joseph, Mo.	Sycamore, Ill.
Natchez, Miss. (2).	Philadelphia, Pa.
Concord, Mass.	Tahlequah, I. T.
Conshohocken, Pa.	Grand Town, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.	Chicago, Ill.
Baltimore, Md.	Orangeburg, S. C.
Newton Mass.	Elkins, W. Va.
Loogootee, Ind.	Anadarko, Okl.
McMechen, W. Va.	Moscow, Idaho.
Mt. Vernon, Wash.	

Total: 87 Local Unions.

Spot Him.

All brothers are warned against a man who last summer was initiated by Local Union 587, Coatesville, Pa., giving his name as Robert Spahr. He, after paying no further dues, and his membership card showing him to be four months in arrears, went to Harrisburg, Pa. He secured employment on the Y. M. C. A. building of that city, where the job steward on examining his card found his dues credited two months ahead. Through correspondence and investigation it was found that Robert Spahr, by forging the signature of S. A. Bell, F. S. of Local Union 587, Coatesville, on his membership card, had fraudulently credited himself with six months' dues. Upon the disclosure Spahr disappeared for parts unknown. He is short and stout, of sandy complexion, smooth face and very near-sighted. Spot him.

Report of Committee on Amalgamated Woodworkers

(Continued from page 5)

Their claim, as submitted to the umpire, was based on an alleged agreement made by the United Brotherhood with the Machine Woodworkers' International Union at the convention of the U. B. in 1894. Being challenged to produce the agreement referred to, they had to admit that no formal agreement was ever entered into or signed by their organization. They then fell back to show that the Machine Woodworkers' International Union had jurisdiction over machine men since its formation in 1890, and that the International Furniture Workers' Union had similar jurisdiction, as well as jurisdiction over cabinetmakers and bench men since its formation in 1873; that the amalgamation of the two above named organizations in 1895 under the name of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union carried with it the jurisdiction claims, rights and agreements of both organizations previous to amalgamation; and then they advanced the further claim that in 1897 a new agreement had been entered into between the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union.

In entering on the evidence in rebuttal to these claims your committee showed that the Machine Woodworkers' International Union at its formation in 1890 was not chartered by the American Federation of Labor, owing to a protest entered by P. J. McGuire, and that charter was not issued until said protest was withdrawn, after a meeting of our G. E. B., at which meeting assurance was given by Thomas I. Kidd, of the Amalgamated Woodworkers, that they would not claim jurisdiction or infringe on the jurisdiction of the U. B. over machine hands engaged at that trade.

Further, that the report of the Organization Committee of the Indianapolis Convention of the United Brotherhood, before which Mr. Kidd appeared, as shown by the records of that convention, was not an agreement, nor was it intended as such, but was simply a presentation of the views of that committee, which was adopted by the convention, and subsequently, in a later proceeding of the same convention, abrogated and nullified, in that the same convention decided to take in and admit to membership, with the consent of the Local Unions and District Councils in the localities affected, all unions of cabinetmakers, framers or machine woodworkers engaged on carpenter work.

Also that the fact of Mr. Kidd appearing before the said convention and pleading for an opportunity to be given him to have the machine woodworkers in his organization was prima facie evidence that he did not have jurisdiction over machine woodworkers, or others engaged in carpenter shops, or at carpenter work. Your committee showed that had it been the intention of the Indianapolis convention to surrender jurisdiction over those branches of the trade, or men engaged therein, to the Amalgamated Woodworkers I. U., it would have been necessary for the convention to alter the section of the constitution relating to the qualifications for membership, debarring specialists engaged in that branch of the trade thereafter from membership in the organization, and would have been compelled to submit this question to the referendum vote of the organization, which was not done, and is further proof that no agreement of that kind had been entered into by the said convention. The admission

of Delegate Kidd, of the Amalgamated Woodworkers I. U., that no formal agreement was entered into or signed at that convention, and that the only knowledge he has of any such agreement was a verbal communication given him by P. J. McGuire in the lobby of the Hotel English in Indianapolis, is further proof of that fact.

Further, your committee showed by the evidence submitted by the Amalgamated Woodworkers I. U., as regarding jurisdiction of the International Furnitureworkers since 1873, as per their constitutions submitted, that their jurisdiction, claimed and exercised, was solely over cabinetmakers, bench hands, machine woodworkers, and others engaged at furniture work. Further, that the consolidation of the International Furnitureworkers' Union and the Machine Woodworkers' International Union could not give them any jurisdiction which either did not previously possess, and had the effect of abrogating all agreements entered into between either of these organizations, as no agreement can outlive the life of the parties thereto, unless specifically stated in the agreement to that effect. We further showed that the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, since its formation, has for years endeavored to obtain from the United Brotherhood an agreement, and that is prima facie evidence that none existed, and it was shown further that the alleged agreement made between that organization and the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood was never consummated. It was further admitted by the other side that the said proposed agreement was never ratified by the United Brotherhood.

Further, it was shown that the agreements given nationally, or understandings arrived at, were abrogated at the convention of the United Brotherhood held in New York in 1898, and therefore, even if it were held that the concession granted by the Indianapolis convention to the machine woodworkers was valid, that said concession was only operative to the consolidation of the machine woodworkers and furniture workers in the fall of 1895, or one year about; that the attention of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' I. U. was repeatedly called to that fact, subsequent to the amalgamation; that no agreement admittedly was entered into, and that we have held undisputed jurisdiction over all branches of the carpenter industry since the formation of our National organization in 1881.

We desire further to call your attention to the fact that despite the understanding entered into at the opening of these proceedings, Mr. P. J. Downey left the city and at the time of his soleaving had not any of the transcripts furnished by the stenographer of the closing arguments, and that upon returning he had a carbon copy of the typewritten decision in his possession, which was arrived at without any consideration of the closing arguments presented by either side and that said arguments were not taken into consideration in the decision arrived at.

On March 11th, 1903, at noon, all evidence having been submitted and the case closed for both sides, the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chair, to give the chairman time to digest and consider the evidence and arrive at a decision.

On March 16th, at 2:30 P. M., the committee reconvened to receive the decision of the chairman, which was read from typewritten copy, one copy being furnished to the Amalgamated Woodworkers' representative and one to the repre-

sentatives of the United Brotherhood. The decision in full is as follows:

By the passage of a resolution at the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor, the question of the differences existing between the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was referred to a committee to be composed of five representatives of each of the above named organizations for the purpose of effecting a settlement, and on their failing to agree an umpire was to be chosen to decide the points in controversy. Being convinced that it would be impossible for the two committees to arrive at a satisfactory settlement, and before commencing to produce evidence on the matter in dispute, they selected the undersigned as umpire, with instructions to hear all evidence and arguments on both sides, to give a decision and his reasons therefor.

Being entirely disinterested, and having no previous knowledge of the facts in controversy, with only a desire to promote harmony and good feeling, and after a careful consideration of the arguments and evidence produced, I submit the following decision and my reasons therefor, as in my best judgment I think proper, just and equitable.

First. Uncontradicted evidence was produced showing that the Machine Woodworkers' International Union was organized in 1890. P. J. McGuire, at that time General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, objected to the American Federation of Labor granting a charter to the machine woodworkers, but in 1891 Mr. McGuire withdrew his objection and the Machine Woodworkers' International Union was granted a charter by the A. F. of L. From 1891 to 1894 the Machine Woodworkers' International Union created an agitation amongst the mill men of the country for organization and no objection was offered by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. As a further incentive to the right of the machine woodworkers to the control of men who worked in mills, the convention of the B. of C. held at Indianapolis, Ind., September, 1894, passed the following resolution:

THE RESOLUTION.

"We, your Committee on Organization, having consulted the most active spirits in the following cities, viz.: Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, New York, Brooklyn, and Cincinnati, regarding the request of the Machine Woodworkers' International Union, beg leave to report as follows:

"We find that the universal opinion of the representatives from the above-named cities leads us to believe that it would be to the best interests of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and organized labor in general, that the Machine Woodworkers' International Union be granted entire jurisdiction over all mill hands, except carpenters, who may at times be engaged in mill work, or millwrights, or stair builders. In the event of a mill hand desiring to be transferred to the M. W. W. I. U. he shall be obliged to pay all indebtedness to the local union, and the M. W. W. I. U. shall place him immediately in benefit in that organization; and should a Mill Hands' Union be desirous of transferring to the M. W. W. I. U. it shall first pay all indebtedness to the U. B. and be granted a charter and outfit complete, free of cost, and each member be placed immediately in good standing in the organization.

"We recommend that the U. B. give their support to the M. W. W. I. U. in

assisting them to organize their trade throughout the country."

At the Carpenter's Convention in 1894 a resolution was also offered by a Union of Mill Hands in Cincinnati, requesting the convention to endorse their label. The Carpenters' Convention, by resolution, referred the request of the Mill Hands' Union to the International Union of Machine Woodworkers. In view of the fact that they had granted the machine woodworkers exclusive control of all mill hands, this resolution was accepted by the representative of the machine woodworkers, who was present at the convention on behalf of his organization.

During a session of the International Furniture Workers, held at Cincinnati, O., in 1894, representatives of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, Machine Woodworkers and Furniture Workers held a meeting for the purpose of endeavoring to effect a consolidation of the three organizations. The attempt to unite the three bodies was ineffectual, the evidence showing that the representatives of the carpenters plainly stated that it was not practical for the carpenters' organization to be a part of the amalgamation. Notwithstanding this fact one union of cabinet makers in New York seceded from the parent body and was granted a charter by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

THE AMALGAMATION OF THE MACHINE WOODWORKERS AND THE FURNITURE WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

In 1895 the International Furniture Workers' Union (which was organized in 1873) amalgamated with the Machine Woodworkers' Int. Union. Both of these trades had jurisdiction over cabinetmakers, furniture workers and woodworkers in mills and factories.

In 1895 the representatives of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Int. Union entered a protest with the Secretary of the U. B. of C. against the action of that organization granting a charter to the machine woodworkers of New York City. Mr. McGuire acknowledged that a charter was granted, but claimed the union which had received the charter was composed largely of men who were employed both in mills and on buildings, and assured the representatives of the Woodworkers' International Union that the Indianapolis agreement would be lived up to.

Some friction did exist between local unions of both organizations in the years 1895 and 1897, the officers of the Brotherhood of Carpenters claiming they were not responsible for local differences. The general officers of both organizations finally decided that something should be done to create harmony, and in the fall of 1897 the following agreement was drawn up and ratified by the Executive Boards of both organizations.

THE AGREEMENT OF 1897.

It is hereby jointly agreed by the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, hereafter to be known as the A. W. W. I. U., and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, hereafter to be known as the U. B., that, First, The A. W. W. I. U. be granted entire jurisdiction over all mill hands, except carpenters that may at times be engaged at mill work, or millwrights, or stairbuilders. Second, The terms of this agreement shall not apply to those that are now members of the U. B. and who are employed in planing mills. Third, The U. B. shall have sole jurisdiction over outside carpenter work and in the putting up of office and store fixtures.

THE CARPENTERS' CONVENTION.

The representatives of the U. B. of C. contend that their Constitution gives them jurisdiction over all planing mill bench hands and cabinetmakers engaged in carpenter work. They allege that the action of the Indianapolis Convention in 1894 was illegal and contrary to the Constitution of their organization; that they have never surrendered the right of their control of machine hands and cabinetmakers; that in order to be a successful and progressive organization they are entitled to jurisdiction and control of all men who work on woodwork used in the construction of and repairing of buildings. Whilst they admit that the agreements entered into in 1894 and 1897 can not be denied, they contend that the 1897 agreement made by their Executive Board was unconstitutional, as it was not ratified by the District Councils and Local Unions of the Brotherhood.

They (the carpenters) further state that in consequence of the evolution in the carpenter industry, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, in convention assembled at New York City in 1898, assumed jurisdiction over all millwrights, planing mill bench hands and cabinetmakers engaged at carpenter work, or running woodworking machinery, and that all contracts and all agreements entered into with any other organization of woodworkers were abrogated and declared off.

In 1900 the convention assembled at Scranton, Pa., reaffirmed and ratified the action of the convention held in 1898, by which the carpenters claimed control of machine and cabinetwork. At this convention (1900) they (the carpenters) absolutely refused to recognize any other woodworking organization, and claimed entire control of all men, in accordance with Sec. 64 of their Constitution.

GROUND'S FOR THE DECISION.

It is plainly evident from the testimony presented that the U. B. of C. and J. of A. deliberately violated all terms of the agreement made and entered into with the Machine Woodworkers at the Indianapolis Convention in 1894, and by and between the Executive Boards of the Amalgamated Woodworkers and the U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners in 1897, without consulting the officials of the Amalgamated Woodworkers, after the consolidation of the Furniture Workers with the Machine Woodworkers, and their adoption of the name A. W. W. I. U. gave the A. W. W. I. U. control and jurisdiction over all woodworkers in planing mills, furniture factories and cabinetmakers in interior finish factories.

No attempt was made by the Carpenters' Brotherhood to organize the above named trades in their organization, and no objection was offered by the representatives of the Carpenters' Brotherhood to impede the progress of legal right of the Machine Woodworkers to the control of men working in mills, furniture or cabinet shops. Under this agreement the Machine Woodworkers devoted their time and money to the organization of the unorganized men in mills, factories and cabinet shops with the firm belief that the agreement entered into with the carpenters would be kept inviolate.

Not until 1898, four years after the agreement was made, did the carpenters officially claim control of the trades under the jurisdiction of the woodworkers. All agreements with the woodworkers were abrogated, and without any official notification to the parties interested. Then the carpenters set to work to destroy the unions of the Amalgamated Woodworkers by offering inducements to

the woodworkers' local unions to desert their organization and affiliate with the Brotherhood of Carpenters. Not a particle of evidence was produced to show that the Amalgamated Woodworkers did at any time violate any section or part of the contract entered into with the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

THE DECISION.

After a careful survey of the situation and in accordance with the evidence and testimony produced, and in view of the fact that the Brotherhood of Carpenters did give the Amalgamated Woodworkers control over the woodworking trades enumerated in the Constitution of the Woodworkers' International Union, I hereby decide that all woodworkers in planing mills, furniture and interior finish factories come rightfully under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, but the members of the said organization (the A. W. W. I. U.) shall not be conceded the right of jurisdiction over millwrights and stairbuilders, or to work on buildings, or in the putting up of store and office fixtures.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners shall have absolute jurisdiction over all work on new and old buildings, and in the putting up of store and office fixtures. It will be understood that this decision does not interfere with any local agreement that may now obtain, or be entered into hereafter; nor does it affect, interfere with or abrogate any agreement or agreements made and entered into with the Amalgamated Woodworkers and other unions, concerning the jurisdiction of other trades who may be employed on finishing, varnishing, wood carving or painting of wood and cabinet work in mills, factories or buildings.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,
(Signed) P. J. DOWNNEY, Umpire.

Your delegates refused to accept this decision on the following grounds:

First. That it is neither in accordance with the facts or the evidence.

Second. That it was distinctly understood when this committee met, and it is on the record, that a decision was to be given and arrived at here before the committee adjourned.

Third. That it was distinctly understood, when this committee convened, that nobody who had been in any way connected with the dispute previously, or had been a party to giving any of the the previous decisions, should be eligible as umpire. Mr. Downey has admitted during the course of these proceedings that he was the Secretary of the Grievance Committee of the Scranton convention of the A. F. of L., and according to our understanding he became ineligible to act as umpire, though we do not blame him for trying to be consistent in giving a similar decision.

THE COMMITTEE THEN ADJOURNED.

Objections were then entered by your representatives, who requested to be placed on record as refusing to accept the decision rendered, on the grounds stated above.

The committee then adjourned.

In substantiation of the above contentions we respectfully draw your attention to the following facts: On page 932 of the proceedings the umpire, in rendering his decision, says: "Being entirely disinterested and having no previous knowledge of the facts in controversy * * *." This is shown to be false, as it appears on the records of the Scranton convention of the American Federation of Labor where P. J. Downey, as Secretary of the Grievance Committee, reported on the resolution introduced by the Amalgamated Woodworkers against the

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1903

United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and decided that we had violated the alleged Indianapolis agreement.

Further, on the same page, 932, he states that uncontradicted evidence was produced showing that the Machine Woodworkers' International Union was organized in 1890, and P. J. McGuire at that time protested against the American Federation of Labor granting a charter to the said organization, but that in 1891 said objection was withdrawn.

We call your attention to page 295 of the proceedings, wherein statements are made that the objections were withdrawn after the Machine Woodworkers' International Union had satisfied our General Officers and the General Executive Board that it did not intend to infringe upon the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood over machine men engaged in their trade.

On page 933 the umpire says: "At the convention of the United Brotherhood, held in the city of Indianapolis, a resolution was passed, giving jurisdiction to the Machine Woodworkers' International Union." The proceedings show that no resolution was passed to that effect, but that the substance matter quoted by the umpire as a resolution was merely the report of the Committee on Organization of that convention.

On page 934 the umpire states that: "At the Indianapolis convention of the United Brotherhood, in 1894, a resolution was also offered by a union of mill hands in Cincinnati, requesting the convention to endorse the label; that the convention, by resolution, referred the request to the International Machine Woodworkers' Union, in view of the fact that they had granted the Machine Woodworkers' Union exclusive control of all mill hands."

The umpire fails to consider the fact that, as shown in the evidence, page 147, the Indianapolis convention, subsequent to concurring in the report of the Committee on Organization practically reconsidered and abrogated the said report by deciding to admit unions of cabinet makers, machine and bench hands, with the consent of the respective local unions and district councils in the localities interested. Further, that the concession granted by the report of the Committee on Organization was not intended to embrace machine woodworkers, mill hands, cabinet makers, or bench hands, employed in shops or factories engaged in the manufacture of trim and other shop-made carpenter work, as shown by the fact in evidence, pages 379-383, and the

proceedings of the Indianapolis convention of the United Brotherhood in not altering the Constitution, so as to make those men ineligible to membership in this organization.

The report of the Committee on Constitution was given to and adopted by the Indianapolis convention to the report of the Committee on Organization, which shows that no such agreement as claimed by the Amalgamated Woodworkers, was entered into with the Machine Woodworkers' International Union, and Secretary Kidd admits, on page 120 of the proceedings, that no agreement to that effect was ever signed, and the only knowledge of the action of the convention was given him verbally by P. J. McGuire in the lobby of the Hotel English in Indianapolis.

The International Furniture Workers' Union and the Machine Woodworkers' Union, in a new organization called the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, had the effect of abrogating all existing agreements between either of those organizations and the United Brotherhood, and that this fact was brought to the attention of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union by Secretary P. J. McGuire (see letter, page 387), and, further, that the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union recognized this fact by endeavoring from that time forward, as the evidence shows, to obtain from the U. B. a new agreement.

On page 938, the umpire states that "The U. B. admits that the agreements entered into in 1894 and 1897 can not be denied." This statement is unqualifiedly false, as the entire evidence submitted to you verbatim shows that the U. B. has never admitted anything of the kind, and that the entire contention and evidence produced by the U. B. from start to finish shows that we deny and have proven that no agreement was entered into at the convention in Indianapolis in 1894. On page 938, the umpire further on states: "The carpenters further state that in consequence of the evolution of the carpenter industry the U. B., in convention assembled in New York City in 1898, assumed control and jurisdiction over all millwrights, planing mill bench hands and cabinetmakers engaged at carpenter work or running woodworking machinery." This statement of the umpire is also totally false and without the slightest foundation. Nowhere in the evidence, as submitted to you, will you find any such contention made on the part of the carpenters, while on the contrary, the facts, as shown by the evidence submitted to the umpire, show our undisputed jurisdiction in all those branches of carpenter work since 1886 (see pages 101 and 104) to the present date, and also show that in 1890 the Machine Woodworkers' Union applied to the Brotherhood of Carpenters for concession to take in all machine woodworkers into their organization, and their claim of having jurisdiction dating from the alleged agreement made at Indianapolis goes to prove that they derived jurisdiction, if any they had, from the carpenters, and consequently the carpenters could not assume control over any branches of the trade which we have proven that we had control of since the formation of the organization.

On page 939 the umpire states that "No attempt was made by the United Brotherhood to organize the machine woodworkers, mill hands and bench hands into their organization, and that no objections were offered by the representatives of the Brotherhood of Carpenters to impede the progress or legal right of the machine woodworkers to the control of men working in mills, furniture

factories or cabinet shops." This is again entirely disregarding the evidence submitted by the U. B., which showed that of the total number of local unions of the U. B. represented at the Indianapolis Convention twelve were composed exclusively of cabinetmakers and millmen, and that the U. B. had organized these special branches of the carpenter trade before the organization of the A. W. W. I. U. Also that we have continuously and successfully to the present time organized the above branches, and have at the present date about 45,000 members in good standing engaged in those branches of the trade.

On page 940, the umpire says: "Not until 1898, four years after the agreement was made, did the carpenters officially claim control of the trades under the jurisdiction of the woodworkers." The evidence submitted to the umpire, as shown by the certified records, proves by the Constitution and other evidence of the U. B. submitted, that at all times previous to 1894, and from 1894 to 1898, and from 1898 to the present time, the United Brotherhood did officially claim control of the above mentioned branches of the trade.

Again, on page 940, the umpire states: "Not a particle of evidence was produced to show that the Amalgamated Woodworkers did at any time violate any section or part of the contract entered into with the B. of C." It has already been shown above that no contract existed between the A. W. W. I. U. and the U. B. of C.; but if, by a wide stretch of imagination, the umpire construed the report of the Committee on Organization of the Indianapolis Convention, relating to the M. W. W. I. U., as an agreement, it was shown by your delegation, page 477, that this agreement was violated by the A. W. W. I. U. in that they entered into a local agreement in Chicago, demanding of the employers, parties thereto, the employment of men carrying the card of the A. W. W. I. U. exclusively, despite the fact that Mr. Kidd had agreed with the Organization Committee, as shown by their report, page 42, proceedings of the Indianapolis Convention of the U. B., to recognize the U. B. card in all factories, shops and planing mills.

An Appeal From the Horseshoers

NEW YORK, March 16, 1903.

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor Throughout America and Canada, Greeting:

The International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the United States and Canada, affiliating with the American Federation of Labor, and the tenth oldest national organization in the United States, has been battling for its life in the city of New York. The strike dates from December 16, 1902, involving 600 men, and has cost our organization the sum of \$25,000.

We have demanded an increase of pay and the use of the Union Label, but both demands have been ignored by the Master Horseshoers' Association, one of the strongest and most powerful organizations financially in America. The object of this association is to annihilate the last vestige of that unionism that asks for a reasonable remuneration for labor performed. During the strike forty of our members have been arrested and thrown into jail.

Our treasury has been taxed to its capacity in supporting 600 men in their battle for justice against injustice. The power of the Master Horseshoers has been concentrated to wreck our organiza-

tion, and this association of despots, whose wealth has been wrung from ill-paid toil, has made judicial tribunals instruments of oppression to subjugate the brave men who have fought so valiantly for the deathless principles of organized labor. The battle of the Journeymen Horseshoers is a battle of humanity against greed. It is a war against that exploitation, which, if successful, would reduce the American laborer and mechanic to the menial and degrading position of a serf. No man, whose life is cramped within the narrow and contracted sphere of poverty, can be a good, law-abiding and self-respecting citizen. Our organization is demanding a remuneration and a recognition that will enable the members of our craft to live above the squalor of want and wretchedness. We appeal to the members of organized labor in every State of the Union and Canada to come to our rescue with financial support, and with the necessary sinews of war we can wrest victory from the iron hand of arrogant tyranny and soulless cupidity. ROADY KENEHAN, Secretary-Treasurer, International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers.

The Fight Getting Hot

Never in the history of the American Federation of Labor has such a systematic fight been made on a scab newspaper as that now being waged against the Los Angeles Times. While the fight against the New York Sun attracted national attention, it was not a national fight, as the battle was financed by the union printers of New York City.

In the movement against the Los Angeles Times, every member of the International Typographical Union—no matter where located—is contributing monthly. This is the first instance in the history of the International Typographical Union—the oldest labor organization in North America—where all of its members have contributed to be used in unionizing one paper.

President Gompers and all the national labor leaders are much interested in this fight, as the Los Angeles Times, in addition to being printed by scab labor, has done everything in its power to destroy organized labor on the Pacific Coast.

But it is now fighting for its life.

Seventy-six out-of-town ads. have been withdrawn since this movement commenced, the St. James Medical Co., Emil Frees' Hamburg Tea, Black Abbott, Carter's Little Liver Pills, Diamond Dyes and Paine's Celery Compound having withdrawn within the past two weeks.

Following is a list of advertisers who have spurned the requests of organized labor: "Cuticura," Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.; "Force," The Force Food Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; "H. O." Hornby Oatmeal Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; "Postum" Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.; Lydia E. Pinkham Medical Co., Lynn, Mass.; "Tutts Pills," Tutt Mfg. Co., N. Y. C.; "Peruna," Peruna Medical Co., Columbus, O., and Wilson Whisky, Wilson Distilling Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

Will every reader of the Carpenter write letters to all of the above as well as withhold patronage until such time as their advertisements are withdrawn from the Times? This line of work has resulted in more than three-fourths of the "foreign" advertisers in the Times withdrawing from that paper, as they soon tire of the constant bombardment of letters.

This will cost you eight two-cent stamps. Will you spend this amount to defeat the worst enemy organized labor has ever had?

INSTRUCTIONS

Sur La Procédure A Suivre En Cas De Grève Ou Suspension De Travail Provisoire (Lock-Out)

1. Communiquez vos demandes à tous les patrons-charpentier, constructeurs et entrepreneurs de votre localité, par circulaires ou lettres, sous la signature et adresse de votre Secrétaire Archiviste et demandez une réponse écrite.

2. Nommez un membre ou un comité parmi les ouvriers de chaque atelier ou chantier, qui se rendra auprès du patron et ensuite fera son rapport à l'Union sur la réponse, favorable ou non, reçue du patron.

3. Exigez de votre Union Locale ou C. de D., s'il en existe, de nommer un comité de conférence composé de trois membres capables et prudents qui se rendra auprès des entrepreneurs et des patrons qui n'ont pas répondu aux circulaires ou lettres, ou qui refusent de consentir aux demandes. Ce comité devra être composé de bons ouvriers respectés dans le métier, il devra faire les plus grands efforts afin de régler la difficulté sans recourir à la grève. Le comité devra agir prudemment, être affable et se conduire en gentil-homme. Il ne devra pas chercher à en imposer par de fausses représentations et par un déploiement de manières arrogantes et brutales. Soyez courtois et raisonnable et employez tous les moyens honorable qui pourront concilier les patrons. Allez voir chaque patron individuellement et s'il existe un Echange, ou Association de patrons, entrez en négociations avec les entrepreneurs faisant parti de ce corps, mais n'oubliez pas les patrons en dehors de l'Association, ils doivent eux aussi être visités et consultés. Si vos demandes contiennent plusieurs points et que vous ne pouvez obtenir le consentement des patrons à tous sans recourir à la grève, alors concédez en quelques-uns et par ce moyen évitez la grève.

4. Si vous ne réussissez pas par ce stratagème en temps convenable communiquez le fait au Bureau Général qui enverra un député avec mission d'effectuer un règlement à l'amiable si possible. Il arrive très souvent qu'un patron, pour des raisons personnelles et autres, préfère traiter avec un représentant de la direction générale de l'organisation pendant qu'il paie peu d'attention à une personne de la localité. De plus, il arrive que les personnes de la localité affectée, ont opposés les entrepreneurs et la présence d'un médiateur est nécessaire pour effectuer le rapprochement des deux partis.

5. Comprenez bien que les quatre formalités précitées doivent être remplies avant la déclaration de grève; et de plus, pour déclarer la grève il faut un vote au scrutin secret des deux tiers des membres en règle.

6. En cas de grève ou suspension de travail les membres impliqués doivent élire un comité de cinq membres prudents et capables qui devront se réunir chaque jour et qui devront élire un président, un secrétaire et un trésorier. Il est du devoir du secrétaire de transmettre régulièrement un rapport sur la situation et l'état des affaires au Secrétaire Général.

7. Les membres impliqués dans une grève ou suspension de travail doivent se rendre deux fois par jour, l'avant-midi et l'après-midi, répondront à l'appel. Des réunions des grévistes doivent avoir lieu le matin de chaque jour. Procurez vous, s'il est possible, de bons orateurs résidant dans la localité et faites leur adresser des paroles d'encouragement aux grévistes.

8. Des piquets doivent être placés à chaque gare de chemin de fer et à tout autre endroit donnant accès à la ville, et

aussi des piquets doivent surveiller chaque atelier et chantier où les membres sont en grève. Ces piquets doivent se tenir dans les limites des lois civiles, éviter tout acte de violence et toute perturbation de la paix. Les piquets devraient faire un rapport au quartier général le soir de chaque jour ou plus souvent s'il est nécessaire.

9. Entretenez des relations amicales avec les représentants de la presse, les agents de police, les autorités municipales et le public pour que vous ayez leur bienveillante sympathie pendant le conflit.

Tout autre renseignement sera volontairement fourni en s'adressant aux sous-signés. Salut fraternel,

WM. D. HUBER, Pres. Gén.

FRANK DUFFY, Sec. Gén.

Endossé par le Comité Général Exécutif, le 29 Mars 1892.

La Situation Économique des Ouvriers Travaillant le Bois

II.

Dans notre premier article nous avons parlé des dangers de notre métier, principalement de la branche des charpentiers. Nous allons donc voir, quel sont les désavantages du menuisier, c'est-à-dire, l'ouvrier qui pose et ajuste le travail fait dans l'atelier et la fabrique. Deux fois par an, en plein été et en plein hiver, le menuisier traverse une morte saison. Au printemps les bâtiments se construisent, et ne sont guère assez avancés pour permettre au menuisier de commencer son travail, tandis qu'en hiver, tantôt c'est le manque de travail, le plus grand nombre des constructions étant terminées, tantôt c'est le mauvais temps, le grand froid qui les empêche de gagner leur maigre salaire. Dans les villes du Nord Ouest, principalement au Canada, la moyenne des journées de travail dans une année se monte à peine à 200, ce qui met le salaire gagné à peine à 1, ou 1.25 doll. par jour. Ceci compte pour les ouvriers, qui jouissent d'une bonne santé; mais combien grand est le nombre de ceux, qui sont atteints d'une maladie, dû au métier. Les courants d'air qui traversent le bâtiment incomplet attaquent les bronches, les poumons, et propagent des maladies de poitrine. L'humidité qui règne, émanant des plâtres mal séchés, des eaux infiltrant les caves, des toitures mal jointes, mettent les germes du rhumatisme dans le corps de l'ouvrier. Sans compter les dangers d'une chute d'un échafaudage, d'une échelle, et de tout autres hasards qui constamment mettent la vie du menuisier en péril.

Il est encore un autre, non moindre désavantage, qui pour le menuisier crée une dépense extraordinaire, qui lui est nullement tenu compte, c'est l'entretien et l'achat de son outillage. Bien des travaux exigent un outillage qui ne coûte pas moins de 50 à 100. Non seulement qu'il faut souvent renouveler cet outillage, mais encore disparaissent-ils très souvent du bâtiment, ou des maraudeurs se mettent en possession de ces outils, qui coûteront les épargnes du menuisier pour plusieurs semaines.

D'autres sujets de plaintes s'offrent aux menuisiers. Le bâtiment est à peine terminé que le patron ou le contremaître le met à pied. Il n'y a pas assez de travail pour tous, donc on renvoie la moitié ou plus des hommes occupés jusqu'à présent. Le maçon n'est pas assez avancé ou la fabrique n'a pas livrée les fenêtres, les portes, les boiseries ou le bois pour les planchers, alors il faut attendre. C'est des fois le plombier qui n'avance pas son travail, cela fait perdre du temps au menuisier. Il résulte de cela une perte de temps, qui rogne le maigre salaire de l'ouvrier, qui,

malgré le chômage, doit nourrir sa famille, qu'il travaille ou non. Les enfants ont faim, la femme a besoin de vêtements, on ne peut vivre sans manger et se couvrir, mais le père ne travaille pas, donc, il faut se priver, et faire comme on peut.

Pour obvier à tout ces maux, il n'y a que la chambre syndicale qui puisse le faire. Organisez vous, ouvriers menuisiers, joignez vos frères du bâtiment, et vous souffrirez moins de tous ces maux. L'union ouvrière vous aidera à avoir de meilleurs salaires, et vous permettra de diminuer les heures de travail. Elle vous donnera l'occasion de placer quelques cents par mois dans une caisse de secours mutuels pour les cas de maladies, et sera prête à supporter votre famille en cas de mort, quelle soit prématurée ou non. La somme minime que ceci vous coûtera par mois, vous rapportera le double et plus, sans compter l'avantage que vous aurez auprès de vos patrons et contre maîtres, eux sachant que vous appartenez à une organisation puissante qui saura vous protéger.

Ne voyez vous pas tous les grands entrepreneurs, constructeurs et patrons divers, s'organiser en trusts, empilant de gros capitaux, dans le but d'élever leurs profits et de diminuer vos salaires? Croyez-nous, ouvriers du bois, cette concurrence que se font les entrepreneurs, se fait sur votre dos, sur vos petits salaires, sur le pain quotidien de vos petits enfants. Suivez donc l'exemple d'organisation des patrons, et unissez vous, et comme eux vous serez fort, comme eux vous dicterez les conditions dans les quelles vous voulez bien accepter d'enrichir la classe de gens qui ne produit rien et consomme toujours, toujours à vos dépens.

Dans un prochain article nous parlerons des ouvriers ébénistes.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Lorsqu'on posait la question à un vieux curé: Quand est ce que le Christianisme conquerra le monde? il répliqua: Lorsque tout Chrétien sera missionnaire. Allez y donc confrères, que chaque un de vous soit un missionnaire pour notre fraternité unie. L'unionisme sera vainqueur lorsque tout unionist sera organisateur.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 13, 1903.

To the Committee of the U. B. in conference with the Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters:

Deeming your action to be most equitable, just and fair, relative to your conference with the Amalgamated Society committee for the purpose as set forth in the convention of the A. F. of L., held at New Orleans, December 13, 1902, and as we desire to express our approval and indorsement of the good judgment, tact and earnest endeavors in the interest of the U. B., therefore be it

Resolved, That we voice the overwhelming sentiment which appears in favor of your action, and stamp with our approval every step and measure taken by your committee, meanwhile deploring the sad results which may temporarily embarrass our organization, but in time will only be disastrous to those in opposition. Fraternal yours,

JAMES BLACK, Pres.

THOS. G. MALKINS, Rec. Sec.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Local Union 639.

E. C. ATKINS & COMPANY, saw and saw tool manufacturers, Indianapolis, Ind., have received cable advice from New Zealand that the championship in the sawing contest, held on Easter Monday, was won by the party using the Atkins saw.

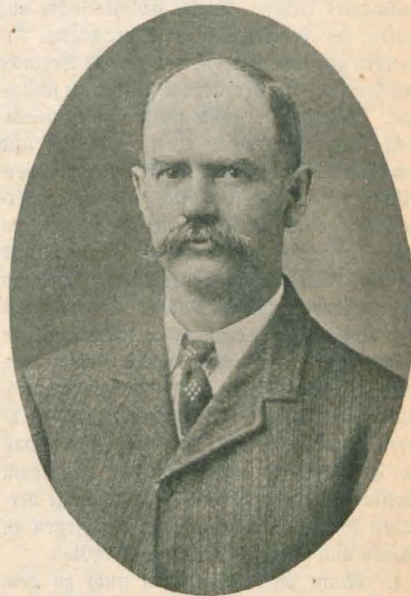
Our General President.

William D. Huber, General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, is one of the charter members of Local Union 726, Yonkers, N. Y. He has held every office in the gift of the Union and the office of President six terms. He was a member of the District Council of Westchester County and President of that body for one year.

At the Brotherhood Convention held in New York City in 1898 he was the only officer elected by a unanimous vote, except the General Secretary-Treasurer, having been elected First Vice-President by acclamation.

President Huber was one of the committee to direct the eight-hour movement in the Westchester district in 1897, and it was largely through his zealous efforts and untiring energy that the concession was granted without any trouble.

Upon the resignation of Bro. John Williams, William D. Huber assumed the office of General President, filling the for-



WILLIAM D. HUBER,
General President of the U. B. of C. and J.

mer's unexpired term, and was re-elected to office by the ensuing convention held in Scranton, Pa., in 1900.

In January, 1902, while the general headquarters were still located in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., desirous of joining with the rank and file in the promotion of the interests of the Brotherhood, and in order to have an opportunity to take an active part in the advancement of the movement in general, President Huber transferred his membership to Local Union 277 of that city, of which he is still a member.

As a well-deserved acknowledgment of his devotion and the faithful services rendered the Brotherhood under the most trying circumstances during his previous terms, William D. Huber was again elected General President for the current term by the Twelfth General Convention held in the city of Atlanta, Ga., in September, 1902.

EXPULSIONS

A. F. Roth, of Local Union 212, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., has been expelled for misappropriation of funds while Treasurer of this Local Union.

John L. Mayers, of Local Union 411, Cambridge, Mass., has been expelled by that Local Union for embezzlement of funds.

SHORT hours and high wages mean prosperity not only to the wage worker, but to the entire community and the country at large.

Instruktionen

zur Beachtung bei Gewerksforderungen und über Führung von Ausständen und Lockouts.

1. Schickt Eure Forderungen in Form eines Zirkulars oder Schreibens, unter Angabe der Adresse Eures Protokoll-Sekretärs, an alle Arbeitgeber Eurer Lokalität und verlangt darin, daß Obigem eine briefliche Antwort zugesandt werde.

2. Von den in einem Gebäude oder in einem Shop beschäftigten Kollegen ist ein Mann oder ein Comité zu ernennen, welches mit den Arbeitgebern über die Forderung Rücksprache zu nehmen und der Union zu berichten hat, ob die Arbeitgeber geneigt sind, die Forderung zu bewilligen oder nicht.

3. Veranlaßt Eure Lokal-Union oder den District-Council, wo ein solcher besteht, ein aus drei guten, bedachtsamen Mitgliedern bestehendes Konferenz-Comité zu erwählen, um diejenigen Arbeitgeber zu besuchen, welche sich weigern, die Forderung zu bewilligen, oder das Zirkular oder Schreiben nicht beantwortet haben. Dieses Comité sollte aus guten, im Gewerke allgemein geachteten Arbeitern gebildet werden, welches alle Versuche machen soll, die Streitfrage gütlich zu schlichten. Das Comité sollte weise und in männlicher und würdevoller Weise vorgehen und sich nicht durch prahlerische Redensarten verblüffen lassen. Seid höflich und nicht überhebend; gebraucht jedes ehrliche Mittel, um den Arbeitgeber nachgiebig zu stimmen, und besucht jeden derselben persönlich. Wo ein Arbeitgeber-Verband besteht, unterhandelt mit demselben; vergißt aber nicht, auch die Arbeitgeber zu besuchen, welche diesem Verbande nicht angehören, und unterhandelt auch mit ihnen. Wenn eine Forderung aus mehreren Punkten besteht, und Ihr findet, daß die Durchsetzung aller derselben zu einem Ausstände führen würde, so laßt einige derselben fallen, um die anderen durchsetzen zu können und einen Ausstand zu verhüten.

4. Wenn dieses Vorgehen nicht zu dem gewünschten Resultate führt, so wendet Euch zu geeigneter Zeit, und ehe Ihr in einen Ausstand tretet, an die General-Office, damit dieselbe einen Abgesandten nach dem betreffenden Orte beordern kann, um die Streitfrage womöglich zu schlichten. Es hat sich nämlich oft gezeigt, daß Arbeitgeber eine Unterhandlung mit einem Vertreter der Organisations-Behörde der Unterhandlung mit einem Vertreter der lokalen Organisation, aus persönlichen und anderen Gründen, vorziehen und letzterem wenig Aufmerksamkeit schenken. Oder es kommt vor, daß sich die unterhandelnden Personen einer Lokalität bei den Arbeitgebern mißliebig gemacht haben, und es bedarf eines Vermittlers, um beide Parteien näher zu bringen.

5. Habt Acht darauf, daß die in den vorhergehenden vier Punkten enthaltenen Instruktionen ausgeführt werden, ehe Ihr einen Ausstand anordnet, welcher übrigens nur durch Zweidrittel Majorität, bei geheimer Abstimmung, geschieden kann.

6. Im Falle eines Ausstandes, sollte ein aus fünf bedachtsamen Mitgliedern zusammengefügtes Comité seitens der hieran oder an einem Lockout beteiligten Mitglieder ernannt werden. Dieses Comité sollte regelmäßig tägliche Sitzungen abhalten und einen Vorsitzenden, einen Sekretär und einen Schatzmeister einsetzen. Der Sekretär dieses Comités muß dem General-Sekretär regelmäßige Situations-Berichte zusenden.

7. Die am Ausstande oder Lockout beteiligten Mitglieder müssen sich zweimal täglich, Morgens und Nachmittags, zum Namensaufruf stellen. Allgemeine Versammlungen sollten am Vormittage jeden Tages abgehalten werden, zu welchen gute ansässige Redner zugezogen werden sollten, um durch Ansprachen die Ausstehenden zu ermutigen.

8. Wachtposten sollten auf jedem Bahnhofe oder an anderen Eingängen der Stadt

oder des Ortes aufgestellt und solche nach jeder Arbeitsstelle beordert werden, wo unsere Leute die Arbeit niedergelegt haben. Diese Wachtposten sollten sich in den Schranken des Civil-Gesetzes halten, jede Ruhestörung vermeiden und jeden Abend oder, wenn nöthig, öfter, auf dem Hauptquartier Bericht erstatten.

9. Unterhaltet freundschaftliche Beziehungen mit den Berichterstattern der Presse, den Stadt-Behörden und der Polizei-Mannschaft, um Euch deren Wohlwollen während des Konfliktes zu sichern.

Alle weitere Auskunft werden die Unterzeichneten bereitwilligst erteilen.

Mit brüderlichem Gruß,

William D. Huber, G. P.

Frank Duff, G. S.

Indossirt seitens des General-Executiv-Board am 26. März 1892.

Besteht auf der Festsetzung eines Minimal-Lohnes!

Hätte man es in den Gewerks-Organisationen nur mit größeren Städten oder länger bestehenden und erfahrenen Lokal-Vereinen zu thun, so wäre es höchst überflüssig, die Wichtigkeit und Nothwendigkeit der Festsetzung eines Minimal-Lohnes zu erörtern oder in Frage zu stellen. Ältere Gewerksvereine sind sich längst über die Nothwendigkeit der Festsetzung eines Minimal-Lohnbetrages, welcher nicht nur einem Theile, sondern allen Gewerksangehörigen zugänglich und erlangbar ist, einig. Sie bestehen auf der Anerkennung eines Minimal-Lohnes, unter dem zu arbeiten jedem Mitgliede unterlag, den jedoch zu übersteigen jedem Mitgliede gestattet ist.

In kleineren Städten und Orten hingegen wird dieser Frage noch nicht die Wichtigkeit beigelegt, die ihr gebührt; und wenn wir in Betracht ziehen, daß mit dem großen Anwachsen unserer Bruderschaft uns tausende neuer Mitglieder zugeschrömt, hunderte von Orten erst neuerdings für die Organisation gewonnen wurden, in denen man kaum begonnen hat, das Wesen und die Bestrebungen der gewerkschaftlichen Organisation zu begreifen, so dürften wir einen Fingerzeig zur Anwendung bei bevorstehenden Lohnkämpfen als wohl angebracht und nothwendig erachten.

Der Redakteur eines Fachorgans ist mit den Vorgängen innerhalb der betreffenden Organisation, insoweit sich diese auf Forderungen für günstigere Arbeits-Bedingungen beziehen, wohl vertraut, und so machen auch wir die Wahrnehmung, daß erstens seitens vieler Arbeitgeber noch immer der Versuch gemacht wird, die Vereinbarung eines Minimal-Lohnes zu hintertreiben, und zweitens, daß diese Versuche seitens unserer Mitglieder zuweilen ein gewisses Entgegenkommen finden, anstatt denselben den energischsten Widerstand entgegenzusetzen. Besonders in den neu eroberten Gebieten finden wir, daß sich die Arbeitgeber anfangs beharrlich weigern, einen Minimal-Lohn anzuerkennen, aber dafür ein Lohnklassen-System, d. h. die Eintheilung ihrer Arbeiter in verschiedene Lohnklassen, in Vorschlag bringen. Sie erklären, daß sie den tüchtigeren, leistungsfähigeren Arbeitern die Lohnerhöhung gewähren könnten; die weniger leistungsfähigen jedoch, behaupten sie, seien den erhöhten Lohn nicht werth und sollten sich daher mit den alten Löhnen begnügen. Es wird auch seitens der Arbeitgeber sehr häufig eine solche Eintheilung in drei oder mehr Klassen verlangt, und dies in der offenkundigen Absicht, sich für den, den höher gestellten Klassen zugemessenen Lohnzuschlag an der niedrigst gestellten Klasse schadlos zu halten.

Wir haben an dieser Stelle schon öfters betont, daß wir es dem Arbeitgeber nicht verübeln dürfen, wenn er seine Interessen zu wahren sucht und dabei seine Zuflucht zu allen möglichen Schachzügen nimmt. Um so

mehr aber müssen wir es den Arbeitern verübeln, wenn sie nicht das Gleiche thun, bei Lohnabmachungen nicht auf der Hut, und nicht ebenso sehr wie der Arbeitgeber auf die Wahrung ihrer eigenen Interessen bedacht sind. Die einfache Thatsache, daß ein Arbeitgeber die Einführung eines Lohnklassen-Systems befürwortet, sollte allein schon genügen, den Arbeitern die Verwerflichkeit dieses Systems vorzudemonstrieren. Oder wäre wirklich Jemand so naiv, anzunehmen, daß eine Vereinbarung, in welcher der Arbeitgeber seinen Vortheil erblickt, auch zugleich den Arbeitern zum Vortheil gereichen könne? Zur Zeit, als die Gewerksorganisationen noch nicht genügend erstarkt waren, um sich dem Lohnklassen-System mit Erfolg zu widersetzen und gezwungen waren, sich demselben zu unterwerfen, hat sich dasselbe als eine höchst verdammenswerthe Institution erwiesen. In jedem Falle, wo dieses System Anwendung fand, oder wo und wann immer sich Arbeiter zu dessen Einführung verleiten ließen, hatten sie es bitter zu bereuen, weil dadurch Zwietracht unter ihnen gesät und Neid und Eifersucht wachgerufen wurden. Es gab Veranlassung zu unaufhörlichen Klagen und Scheereereien in den Gewerksorganisationen und verhinderte deren Aufbau zu einer starken, schutz- und kampffähigen Organisation. Auch erwies es sich, daß bei der Eintheilung der Klassen die bedeutend größere Anzahl der Arbeiter in die niedrigste Klasse rekrutirt und nur einige Wenige, meist zweifelhaft Bevorzugte, der oder den höheren Klassen zugetheilt, und somit die vermeintlich errungene Lohnerhöhung belanglos wurde.

Heute, wo der Industrie-Betrieb fast allgemein in den Händen von Personen liegt, die in dem betreffenden Industriezweige keine technische Ausbildung genossen haben, die, wie man zu sagen pflegt, von dem Geschäft nichts verstehen, heute, wo die Abschätzung der Leistungsfähigkeit und Geschicklichkeit der Arbeiter entweder ebenso inkompetenten Superintendenden oder Vornännern überlassen ist, die oft bei dieser Abschätzung von unlauteren Motiven geleitet werden, wäre die demoralisierende Wirkung des Lohnklassen-Systems um so größer und unausbleiblicher.

Daß diese Leistungsfähigkeit und Geschicklichkeit unter den Arbeitern eine verschiedentliche ist, steht ja fest; wir behaupten aber, und der Nachweis ist leicht zu erbringen, daß bei heutiger entwickelter Industrie und ausgedehnter Arbeitstheilung auch dem weniger fähigen oder geschickten Arbeiter eine Beschäftigung zugewiesen werden kann, bei welcher er seine geringeren Fähigkeiten zum Vortheile des Arbeitgebers verwerten kann, und die ihn zum festgesetzten Minimal-Lohn berechtigt. Dem fähigeren Arbeiter wird durch die Festsetzung eines Minimal-Lohnes die Aussicht, höhere Bezahlung zu erlangen, nicht getrübt; gerade die allgemeine Lohnerhöhung, die dadurch stattfindet, giebt ihm größere Berechtigung zu höheren Anforderungen, und wird ihm dabei seitens der Organisation der bestmögliche Vorschub geleistet.

Die gewerkschaftlichen Bestrebungen sind ja gerade deshalb so edle und segensreiche, weil sie, von dem Geiste der Brüderlichkeit durchdrungen, dem Schutze und dem Wohle der Gesamtheit geweiht sind und dem Schwachen im Kampfe um eine menschenwürdige Existenz in erster Linie unter die Arme greift.

Von diesem Geiste, dem wahren Union-Geiste, beseelt, sagte schon am 17. September 1886 der derzeitige Executiv-Board unserer Bruderschaft folgenden Beschluß:

„Die Eintheilung des Lohnes in verschiedene Klassen wirkt demoralisierend auf das Union-Prinzip und die Wohlfahrt des Gewerkes, und keine Lokal-Union soll das Lohnklassen-System einführen oder gutheißen.“

Auf diesen Beschluß, dessen Nichtbefolgung unter Umständen einer Gesetzes-Verletzung gleichkommen kann, machen wir zum Schlusse alle unsere Mitglieder und besonders die jüngst gegründeten Lokal-Unions aufmerk-

sam. Wir möchten ihnen dessen strikte Befolgung zu ihrem eigenen Wohl und Besten dringend ans Herz legen. Besteht auf der Festsetzung eines Minimal-Lohnes!

Maschinen-Spezialisten.

Der Geheime Commerzienrath Goßberger, der vom deutschen Kaiser nach Amerika geschickt worden war, die ökonomischen Verhältnisse des Landes zu studiren, hat seine Eindrücke in einer Reihe von Aufsätzen unter dem Titel „Das Land der unbegrenzten Möglichkeiten“ niedergelegt.

Besondere Bewunderung hat ihm, dem deutschen Großindustriellen, die raffinierte Arbeit-Vertheilung entlockt, wie sie hier zu Lande betrieben wird. Wo es möglich ist, die Arbeit in einzelne Handgriffe zu zerlegen, schreibt er, da wird der einzelne Handgriff zum Beruf gemacht, weil damit eine Uebung gewonnen wird, die eine größere Sicherheit in diesem Handgriff giebt und seine häufigere Wiederholung in einem bestimmten Zeitmaß zuläßt.

Er hat sich über den Nutzen amerikanischer Arbeitsweise durch einen für ihn maßgebenden Industrie-Häuptling, den Leiter der Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Compagnie zu Pittsburg unterrichten lassen, der dem wißbegierigen Fremdling Aufklärung und Belehrung zugleich mit folgenden Worten erteilte:

„Der große Erfolg des amerikanischen Wettbewerbes beruht zum wesentlichen Theil in der Spezialisierung der Arbeitsgebiete und vor Allem in der nothwendigen Spezialisierung der Arbeiter, denen wir doch ganz andere Löhne zahlen als Sie da drüben! Unsere Arbeiter bleiben in der gleichen Werkstätte, an derselben Drehbank, an demselben Krahnen, an derselben Maschine; sie werden nie von einer Abtheilung in die andere geschickt, sie werden immer zu der gleichen Arbeit verwendet. So gewinnen sie an der Stelle, an der sie stehen, eine ungewöhnliche Fertigkeit — sie werden Spezialisten in ihrem Fach, in dem Bereich ihrer Arbeit, und leisten durch die jahrelang bethätigte Uebung quantitativ und qualitativ in acht Stunden vielleicht mehr als ein Arbeiter drüben in der doppelten Zeit! So fallen die höheren Löhne für uns gar nicht in die Waagschale!“

Der Mann ist vollständig im Rechte mit seinen Bemerkungen, soweit er vom Nutzen der amerikanischen Arbeitsmethode für den Unternehmer und vom Werthe des Maschinen-Spezialisten redet.

Der Gewinn ist hier ein ganz anderer als in dem schlaftrigen Europa, wo der Arbeiter noch nicht völlig auf einen einzigen Handgriff dressirt ist. Daß bei der einförmigen, Tag für Tag, Jahr für Jahr wiederholten Anwendung eines Griffes, einer Drehung, eines Stoßes der Geist frühzeitig abstumpft und auch der Körper in kurzer Zeit stumpf und trank wird, braucht den Fabrikanten nicht weiter zu kümmern. Arbeiter-Material ist in Hülle und Fülle vorhanden. Abgenutztes Menschenfleisch kann viel sorgloser auf die Straße geworfen werden, als abgenutzte Maschinen zum alten Eisen. „Wer nicht mehr im vollen Umfang zu arbeiten vermag — selbst wenn er im gleichen Betriebe alt geworden ist — muß gehen; rücksichtslos erhält er seinen Laufpaß; er hat jüngeren Kräften zu weichen, die arbeitsfähiger sind. So erfordert es das Interesse des Geschäftes, und etwas anderes darf nicht in Frage kommen. Hilf Dir selbst, so heißt es auch hier. Wir haben gute Löhne und Honorare gezahlt — davon hätte genügend zurückgelegt und für Alters- und Lebensversicherungs-Prämien verwendet werden können.“

Rückhaltlos, ohne Phrase und Beschönigung, sprechen die amerikanischen Großkapitalisten es in Worten und Thaten aus,

daß der Geschäftsgewinn Alles, der ihnen dazu verhelfende Lohnarbeiter Nichts bedeutet. Mag er an der Maschine selbst zur Maschine, mag er in wenigen Jahren stumpf und dumm werden! Um so besser! Dann gewöhnt er sich ganz das widerspenstige Denken ab, dann gehorcht er mechanisch wie die Maschine.

Der Geheime Commerzienrath Goldberger aber, der die Industrie-Stätten Amerikas aufgesucht hat, um zu beobachten und zu lernen, ist sicher voll hoher Befriedigung in die Heimath zurückgekehrt. Werthvolle Rathschläge bringt er mit. Wenn Ihr Deutschland wirklich zum Musterindustriestaat erheben wollt, wird er dem lauschenden Chor der Unternehmer zuzufügen, dann ahmt wieder einmal den Amerikanern nach, dann macht wie sie aus euren Arbeitern Maschinen- und Handgriff-Spezialisten! — Chicagoer Vorbote.

Die soziale Seite des Streiks.

Der Streit ist kein so moderner wirtschaftlicher Begriff, wenn wir die Uebersetzung des englischen Wortes „Strike“ mit Arbeitseinstellung gelten lassen.

Arbeitseinstellungen zur Erreichung besserer Arbeitsbedingungen sind schon im 14. Jahrhundert nachzuweisen. 1475 errangen die Bleichschmiedegesellen von Nürnberg einen Sieg über ihre Meister durch Einstellen der Arbeit.

Aus Gesell und Meister entwickelte sich der Proletarier oder Lohnarbeiter und der Kapitalist.

Der Meister wurde zum Fabrikanten und Kapitalisten durch Lohnverfälschungen und Arbeitszeitverlängerung.

Der Geselle stemmte sich dagegen und kämpfte um Lohnerhöhung und Arbeitszeitverlängerung.

Diese Charakterzüge zeigen auch die modernen Streikbewegungen; es sind zumeist Arbeitseinstellungen, um günstigere Arbeitsbedingungen zu erzwingen.

Auf diesem Gebiet vollzieht sich nun ein Umwandlungsprozeß. Im Kampfe zwischen Kapital und Arbeit erscheint ein durchaus neuer, moderner Zug: der Kampf um soziale Gleichheit! — Denker, die sich mit dem Studium der Erscheinung des Kampfes zwischen Arbeiter und Arbeitgeber befaßten, erkannten, daß die Lohn- und Arbeitszeitveränderung an den Beziehungen zwischen Arbeit und Kapital nichts ändern, daß dieser Kampf nur dann dauernden Erfolg für die Arbeit aufweist, wenn die auf wirtschaftlichem Gebiete errungenen Vortheile sozial verwerthet werden; dieser Kampf muß so lange dauern, als die soziale Ungleichheit dauert.

Alle Erscheinungen auf dem Gebiete des Streiks, die in die soziale Sphäre hinüberspielen, sind modern.

Die Streitenden begnügen sich nicht mehr damit, zu verlangen so viel Arbeitsstunden weniger, so viel Mark Lohn mehr; sie verlangen Weiter- oder Wiederbeschäftigung ihrer Führer, Anerkennung ihrer Organisation; sie streben überhaupt danach, im Kampfe als gleichberechtigt anerkannt zu werden.

Dieses Auftreten von sozialen Zügen geht Hand in Hand mit dem Erwachen des sozialen Bewußtseins, d. h. der Erkenntnis, daß die Interessen der Arbeiter aller Länder gemeinsam sind.

So wie sich diese Erkenntnis ausbreitet, so weitet sich der Streik der räumlichen Ausdehnung nach und vertieft sich der sozialen Seite nach.

Die zuerst örtlich und wirtschaftlich beschränkten Streiks eines Faches oder einer Gewerkschaft dehnen sich aus, um zuerst wirtschaftlich die gesamte Arbeiterschaft eines Gewerkes desselben Landes mit hineinanziehen, treten später mit sozialen Forderungen auf und umschließen die gesamte organisierte Arbeiterschaft eines Landes.

So entwickelt sich diese Bewegung der Arbeiterschaft immer mehr und immer weitere Kreise ziehend, bis sie sich in neuester Zeit zur Idee, zuerst des nationalen und dann des internationalen Generalstreiks entwickelt hat.

Wohl erst nur in der Idee, aber in richtiger Erkenntnis der Sachlage, denn, man mag sagen was man will, die letzte Schlacht, die Entscheidung, d. h. die soziale Gleichheit, wird und muß durch den internationalen Generalstreik gewonnen werden.

Alles was auf diesem Gebiete geschieht, bewußt oder unbewußt, geschieht zur Vorbereitung dieser einen, dieser letzten Schlacht. So mancher, sogar viele werden lächeln über diesen Traum, diese Utopie. Ich meinerseits lache über dieses Lächeln, denn ein gründliches Studium der Geschichte des Streikes, die Betrachtung seiner schnellen und riesigen Ausbreitung in unserer Zeit, die Beobachtung, wie rasch die Arbeiter die Wohlthat der gemeinsamen Handlungsweise erfahren, dies und noch vieles mehr beweist, daß der internationale Generalstreik durchaus kein Traum, keine Utopie ist und in sehr greifbarer Form dem Denker sich darstellt. Um noch ein weiteres anzuführen, weise ich auf den Feind selbst hin, d. h. auf den Kapitalismus. Der erkennt gar wohl die für ihn gefährliche Macht der sich ausbreitenden Idee des internationalen Generalstreiks; er trifft auch demgemäß seine Vorkehrungen, denn auch Kartell und Trust haben nicht nur wirtschaftliche Bedeutung, sondern auch soziale.

Sie sind Kampfmittel zur Erhaltung der sozialen Ungleichheit, leisten denselben Dienst wie die mittelalterlichen Raubnester — Burgen genannt — der Herren Raubritter; sie dienen auch als Zufluchtsstätte und gelten als uneinnehmbar für die ansturmenden Massen. — Und wahrlich, die Kapitalisten im Besitze von Geld, d. h. Waffen, Munition, Mundvorrath und Menschen, können eine lange, sehr lange Belagerung aushalten, können Sturm auf Sturm abschlagen. Das im Kartell und Trust international organisierte Kapital wird eher Lohn erhöhen, Arbeitszeit verlängern, als soziale Vortheile gewähren, oder wie sie es nennen, sich etwas abzwacken lassen von dem Recht der freien Bestimmung, laut welcher sie es für gut befindet, organisierte Arbeiter so lange auszusperrten, bis deren Organisation gesprengt ist.

Sie wissen, der international organisierte Arbeiter stürzt ihre Festung, entwaflnet sie, entzieht ihnen Munition, Mundvorrath und Menschen — durch den internationalen Generalstreik.

Noch umtoben uns die wilden Wogen des Nationalhaders, noch stehen Millionen Uniformirte in Waffen, um auf einen Wink den Bruder jenseits der Grenze zu morden, noch gehen Grenzpfähle quer über die Schädel des Volkes und quer über die Landstraße; doch trotzdem nur ein kleines Häuflein Muthiger die Fahne der Internationale hochhält, gehört ihr die Zukunft.

„Neues Leben“, Berlin.

Zunft oder Industrie-Verband.

Die heutigen Formen des wirtschaftlichen Kampfes weisen gegen früher große Veränderungen auf. Die einzelnen Kämpfe waren mehr isolirt, zogen nicht so große Unternehmer- und Arbeiterkreise in Mitleidenschaft, wie heute. Beginnend jetzt ein Ringen zwischen Kapital und Arbeit, so werden davon in den meisten Fällen eine ganze Reihe von Branchen und Arbeitszweigen betroffen. Zum Beispiel ein Ausstand der Arbeiter im Verkehrs- und Fracht-Betrieb kann die industriellen Betriebe der verschiedensten Art im weiten Umkreise stillstehen lassen.

Diese Veränderungen haben natürlich auch auf die Taktik des wirtschaftlichen Kampfes bedeutenden Einfluß ausgeübt. Durch jeden größeren Ausstand fühlt sich nicht nur mehr

der einzelne Unternehmer bedroht; der Kapitalismus als Ganzes fühlt sich angegriffen. Ob auf kapitalistischer Seite nachgegeben oder hartnäckig weiter gekämpft werden soll, wird nicht im Bureau des Einzelkapitalisten entschieden. Viele kombinierte Kapitals-Interessen wirken dabei mit. Auf der Börse, wo sich diese Interessen wie in einem Brennpunkt vereinigen, werden wahrscheinlich, soweit die kapitalistische Seite in Betracht kommt, mehr Streiks entschieden, wie in den Comptoirs der Unternehmer, in deren Betrieben der Strike ausgebrochen ist. Kurz, die Schlachtlinie ist auf der feindlichen Seite breiter und länger geworden.

Die Schlachtlinie der Arbeiter sollte es auch werden. Die proletarische Kampf-Gesellschaft muß ihre Grenzen ausdehnen, wenn sie dem Gegner gewachsen sein will. Darum ist der Gewerkschafts-Bewegung nichts schädlicher, als jene inneren Berufs-Abgrenzungen, zünftlerischen Streitigkeiten, die theilen und zerschneiden, anstatt zu vereinen und zu verbrüdern.

Chicagoer Arbeiterzeitung.

Ein Streik der Berliner Zimmerleute im Jahre 1735.

Aus dem Jahre 1735 berichtet eine Urkunde über einen Streik der Zimmerer in Berlin, die unter gekürztem Lohn eine Stunde länger arbeiten sollten. „Und, ohnerachtet sie vom Präsidenten Neuendorff zur Ruhe angewiesen und ihnen Nomine Regis (in des Königs Namen) angedeutet worden, daß die Widerspenstigen an Leib und Leben gestraft werden sollten, haben sie sich dennoch danach nicht richten wollen, sondern wie man zwei von denen Redels-Führern durch die Wache in Arrest bringen wollen, haben sie selbige nicht lassen, sondern alle mit in die Wache gehen wollen und die Wache dergestalt insultirt, daß sie genöthigt gewesen, die Bayonette aufzusteden, um die Leute abzuhalten, wobei aber einige bei weiterem Eindringen hart verwundet worden sind. Wobei Magistratus sich obligirt gesehen, heimlich vom Rathhause zu gehen, weil sie befürchtet, sie möchten ihres Lebens nicht sicher sein. Hierauf sind alle Bursche in Arrest genommen und sollen Zwang davon, welche am meisten an solchem Unfug schuld, nächstens auf des Königs darüber eingekommene Ordre gehangen werden. Den 13. dito Sindt obgedachte Maurer- und Zimmergesellen anderweit zu Rathhause vernommen und welche arbeiten wollen, losgelassen, die anderen aber trumm doppelt zusammen in denen Gefängnissen geschlossen worden.“

Diese Maßregeln halfen nichts, die Zimmerleute verließen einfach Berlin. Um das zu verhindern, schuf der König eine echte und rechte Vorläuferin der Zuchthausvorlage. In einer Ordonnanz vom 23. Februar 1736 heißt es:

„Die entwichenen Maurer- und Zimmerleute sind weyter ebenmäßig anzuhalten und in Haft zu nehmen. Ferner damit dem weglaufen der Maurer- und Zimmerleute aus unseren Residenzen desto mehr gesteuert und gewahrt werde, so sollen alle diejenigen, so zu Austragung Vorsteh thun, und sie verleiten, nach Ermessung der Obrigkeit, unter welcher sie unmittelbar gefessen, mit Gefängnis oder Geld bestraft werden.“

Schließlich wurden die bei den Soldaten dienenden Zimmerleute bei den Arbeiten verwendet.

Mitgliederzahlen aus deutschen Gewerkschaften.

Aus den Gewerkschaftsabrechnungen vom vierten Quartal 1902 theilen wir folgende Mitgliederzahlen mit: Der Zimmererverband schloß mit 22,811 Mitgliedern ab (gegen 24,151 im Mittel des Jahres 1901); der Schuhmacherverband mit 23,419 Mitgliedern, darunter 2,637 weiblichen (gegen 19,585 resp.

1,773 im Jahre 1901); der Fleischerverband mit 1,395 Mitgliedern (1,464); der Bureauangestelltenverband mit 386 Mitgliedern (322).

Von diesen vier Gewerkschaften hat der Schuhmacherverband eine allerdings bedeutende Zunahme zu verzeichnen — um 3,834 Mitglieder; der Bureauangestelltenverband hat um 64 Mitglieder zugenommen. Die übrigen Verbände haben abgenommen; die Zimmerer um 1,340, die Fleischer um 69 Mitglieder. Insgesamt berechnet, ist auch hier ein ganz ansehnliches Mehr an Mitgliedern zu verzeichnen.

Der Verband der Zimmerleute hatte am Schluß des Jahres einen Vermögensbestand von 289,806.90 Mk. Außer diesem Betrage befinden sich in Händen der verschiedenen Zweigvereine noch größere Reserfondsbestände.

Frühere wirtschaftliche Krisen waren auch in Sachsen regelmäßig von einem starken Mitgliederverlust der Arbeiter-Organisationen begleitet. Es zeugt von der Erstarkung des Organisationsgedankens, daß während der gegenwärtigen Krise entgegengesetzte Erfahrungen gemacht sind. So haben von 38 Dresdener Gewerkschaften im vorigen Jahre neun etwa 300 Mitglieder verloren, 29 aber einen Mitgliederzuwachs von 3,178 zu verzeichnen. Einzelne Gewerkschaften, wie die Zimmerer, Maurer und Maler, haben ihre Mitgliederzahl verdoppelt, andere haben Hunderte gewonnen. Insgesamt hatten 38 Gewerkschaften am Schluß des Jahres 16,525 Mitglieder.

Einen großartigen Aufschwung nahm die Berliner Metallarbeiter-Organisation (Filiale des deutschen Metallarbeiterbundes). Die Mitgliederzahl ist im Laufe des Jahres 1902 von 22,374 auf 30,664 angewachsen, hat also um 8,290 zugenommen. Da der Andrang zur Organisation auch in den Monaten Januar und Februar dieses Jahres ein bedeutender war, so ist begründete Aussicht vorhanden, in absehbarer Zeit alle organisationsfähigen Metallarbeiter dem Verbande zuzuführen. An Streikunterstützung wurden rund eine Viertel Million Mark ausbezahlt, an Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung 89,551.72 Mark. Die Jahres-Einnahmen und Ausgaben der Hauptkasse bilanzirten in der Summe von 385,141.88 Mark, die Lokalkasse weist einen Bestand von 136,495.39 Mk. auf. Die letzte General-Versammlung mußte vertagt werden, weil das größte Lokal Berlins die herbeigeströmten Mitglieder massen nicht fassen konnte. Es ist wichtig, zu wissen, daß die Leitung des Metallarbeiterverbandes seinen großartigen Fortschritt der eingeführten Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung zuschreibt! Als der Verband 1899 diese Unterstützung beriet, prophezeiten ihm viele Mitglieder den Ruin, da die Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung die Mitglieder abschrecken würde. Aber statt dessen sind Zehntausende gewonnen; der Verband hat heute ungefähr 120,000 Mitglieder.

Im Verband der Bäcker ist laut Jahresbericht 1902 die Mitgliederzahl von 4,651 (1901) auf 4,760 gestiegen. Dies sind die Durchschnittszahlen für das ganze Jahr; im vierten Quartal 1902 betrug die Mitgliederzahl 4,897. Seit dem Jahre 1895 wurden insgesamt 25,310 Mitglieder aufgenommen, im Berichtsjahre 3,714. Der Wechsel war also ungeheuer groß. Die Gesamteinnahme, incl. 9,918.16 Mk. Kassenbestand, belief sich auf 79,571.24 Mk., die Gesamtausgabe auf 47,123.17 Mk. Der Ueberschuß hat sich also gegen das Vorjahr um 22,529.91 Mk. erhöht.

Alle Rechte und Vortheile, die der Lohnarbeiter von der heutigen Gesellschaft verlangt, müssen durch Kampf und Opfer errungen werden.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS

During Month Ending April 30, '03, for
Tax, Assessments, Pins and Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
2	\$117.80	129	\$43.40	268	\$97.80
3	64.50	130	2.80	269	27.30
4	132.10	131	303.80	270	12.60
5	75.00	132	44.90	271	8.40
6	32.70	133	27.20	272	27.80
7	246.20	134	247.30	273	46.30
8	218.80	135	31.10	274	45.20
9	88.60	136	14.00	275	14.40
10	201.00	137	36.50	276	39.40
11	115.40	138	14.80	277	209.40
12	99.85	139	36.20	278	30.40
13	56.60	140	43.20	279	10.30
14	26.80	141	163.80	280	4.20
15	13.80	142	39.50	281	1.00
16	80.50	143	22.70	282	24.30
17	8.10	144	16.20	283	25.20
18	19.25	145	33.40	284	19.05
19	133.80	146	2.50	285	24.40
20	26.60	147	13.60	286	29.50
21	59.00	148	9.40	287	53.00
22	264.60	149	9.80	288	39.90
23	40.80	150	13.00	289	12.20
24	32.80	151	34.50	290	50.00
25	54.70	152	34.60	291	26.10
26	62.20	153	4.05	292	17.80
27	94.60	154	15.20	293	2.40
28	34.80	155	19.20	294	8.50
29	210.60	156	3.80	295	39.55
30	4.00	157	26.75	296	44.80
31	65.55	158	19.40	297	26.90
32	84.55	159	28.70	298	31.80
33	130.80	160	1.00	299	57.50
34	11.60	161	22.40	300	39.00
35	177.85	162	70.90	301	39.75
36	41.15	163	9.80	302	5.00
37	24.00	164	112.00	303	120.40
38	24.80	165	13.80	304	12.90
39	6.60	166	5.60	305	87.40
40	13.30	167	4.00	306	322.80
41	45.70	168	16.80	307	7.80
42	102.20	169	47.80	308	17.00
43	12.40	170	32.80	309	5.10
44	10.80	171	38.20	310	42.80
45	83.60	172	9.25	311	19.60
46	6.60	173	149.80	312	24.40
47	11.68	174	9.40	313	11.50
48	164.00	175	55.60	314	7.80
49	56.00	176	51.60	315	30.40
50	61.00	177	4.00	316	58.60
51	30.20	178	42.00	317	4.00
52	49.40	179	14.00	318	11.95
53	208.00	180	22.50	319	73.85
54	9.60	181	46.20	320	23.55
55	164.80	182	29.50	321	29.40
56	25.45	183	5.20	322	15.90
57	16.60	184	50.65	323	21.80
58	112.20	185	18.20	324	3.65
59	139.80	186	8.00	325	88.65
60	55.10	187	48.70	326	20.85
61	28.00	188	13.80	327	16.00
62	27.60	189	119.60	328	78.60
63	24.90	190	51.20	329	10.80
64	29.70	191	32.80	330	5.40
65	6.00	192	70.20	331	3.80
66	25.55	193	41.20	332	51.60
67	12.50	194	3.20	333	34.30
68	180.00	195	45.60	334	6.00
69	202.80	196	48.40	335	8.50
70	14.70	197	21.80	336	12.60
71	57.10	198	12.20	337	34.70
72	67.00	199	36.80	338	10.00
73	50.80	200	49.00	339	69.80
74	24.60	201	154.20	340	10.00
75	106.80	202	19.70	341	20.40
76	73.40	203	1.50	342	5.80
77	21.75	204	13.20	343	67.80
78	35.50	205	42.20	344	11.30
79	45.60	206	26.40	345	5.80
80	36.80	207	46.70	346	15.20
81	8.40	208	25.60	347	43.10
82	139.00	209	15.60	348	13.00
83	20.40	210	2.20	349	93.40
84	6.60	211	7.00	350	104.10
85	46.40	212	35.80	351	18.50
86	30.30	213	28.40	352	20.40
87	13.75	214	11.00	353	33.80
88	39.80	215	30.90	354	10.00
89	5.00	216	27.20	355	18.80
90	68.45	217	36.60	356	9.80
91	46.20	218	20.90	357	30.30
92	41.50	219	58.00	358	27.40
93	71.60	220	23.60	359	11.90
94	14.60	221	23.40	360	7.30
95	16.65	222	16.60	361	113.50
96	2.00	223	19.70	362	160.20
97	20.00	224	35.00	363	11.70
98	36.60	225	30.80	364	24.60
99	49.20	226	25.80	365	1.50
100	111.00	227	41.80	366	37.80
101	14.05	228	2.40	367	13.30
102	4.40	229	6.20	368	21.40
103	54.00	230	25.25	369	21.80
104	56.10	231	35.00	370	11.50
105	25.50	232	46.95	371	22.10
106	200.30	233	8.20	372	10.00
107	13.40	234	26.00	373	41.00
108	53.60	235	15.10	374	39.50
109	75.80	236	20.00	375	26.80
110	42.10	237	3.60	376	26.75
111	5.80	238	49.10	377	34.30
112	31.40	239	33.60	378	30.00
113	54.00	240	13.00	379	82.40
114	8.60	241	137.40	380	30.40
115	11.30	242	33.60	381	25.00
116	43.20	243	6.60	382	11.00
117	1.00	244	43.00	383	33.80
118	22.80	245	32.25	384	15.20
119	92.60	246	15.80	385	23.70
120	23.80	247	25.30	386	2.40
121	25.60	248	34.20	387	23.90
122	3.40	249	7.00	388	28.85

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
403	\$17.40	564	\$36.85	720	\$16.45
404	12.40	565	8.45	722	29.60
405	6.80	566	6.20	723	26.00
406	18.40	567	65.00	724	34.90
407	19.75	568	7.20	725	12.20
409	38.90	569	9.60	726	40.00
412	5.30	570	8.80	727	13.90
413	20.00	571	27.00	728	8.40
414	9.60	572	3.00	729	4.45
415	2.00	573	10.40	730	21.50
416	66.20	574	14.80	731	8.60
417	14.80	575	54.40	733	3.60
418	2.80	576	18.60	734	16.80
419	53.20	577	4.00	735	9.60
420	3.20	578	88.45	736	34.70
421	7.60	580	13.20	738	4.40
422	2.80	581	6.90	739	4.00
423	249.20	583	9.00	740	22.80
424	9.80	584	24.60	741	4.00
426	211.00	585	32.30	742	11.40
427	71.40	586	41.40	743	7.40
428	21.20	587	25.60	744	3.20
429	63.90	588	5.20	745	8.20
430	47.90	589	12.80	746	25.20
431	15.25	590	17.00	747	35.50
433	31.90	591	26.55	749	13.40
434	34.20	592	30.65	750	58.40
435	9.30	593	24.10	751	16.80
436	16.40	594	9.80	752	2.00
437	15.45	595	17.30	754	7.90
438	37.90	596	5.00	755	29.90
439	8.50	597	8.20	756	12.65
440	71.40	598	12.60	757	13.20
441	47.40	599	23.00	758	5.00
442	12.10	600	18.20	759	10.40
443	27.00	601	45.50	760	15.10
444	43.00	602	10.00	762	20.60
446	9.20	603	24.10	763	24.78
447	17.40	604	11.10	764	12.40
448	22.30	605	15.00	765	3.40
449	30.80	606	20.80	766	25.70
450	6.40	607	10.55	767	16.00
451	18.40	609	5.00	768	10.20
452	2.00	610	12.00	769	41.90
453	41.90	611	2.00	770	10.60
454	18.25	612	23.40	771	13.70
455	9.90	613	19.90	772	19.00
456	6.40	614	4.80	773	100.40
457	84.20	615	14.00	774	64.60
458	9.85	616	12.10	776	4.40
459	46.80	617	27.50	777	8.20
460	10.30	618	4.60	778	1.00
461	9.00	619	11.00	779	6.00
462	3.60	620	13.05	780	22.40
463	18.30	621	39.60	782	4.40
464	46.20	622	33.90	783	5.70
465	34.20	623	4.80	784	6.05
466	23.40	624	71.40	785	5.80
467	25.80	625	37.30	787	12.40
468	34.40	626	56.20	788	6.40
469	6.60	627	27.20	789	6.40
470	73.60	628	20.50	790	11.95
471	46.40	629	28.70	791	13.20
472	22.50	630	5.00	792	23.70
473	34.60	631	7.00	794	10.40
474	16.80	632	232.80	795	4.40
475	4.80	633	37.60	798	6.55
476	133.15	634	8.00	799	5.40
477	11.70	635	22.20	800	22.70
478	69.40	636	11.00	801	25.20
479	6.40	637	28.00	802	11.50
480	3.00	638	47.80	803	2.80
481	20.60	639	42.80	804	12.80
482	20.80	640	8.30	805	2.90
483	161.15	641	8.10	806	2.20
484	7.45	642	29.00	807	10.00
486	28.20	643	12.70	808	13.60
487	18.20	644	15.60	809	9.65
488	2.80	645	7.20	810	31.30
489	18.60	647	6.00	811	7.20
490	44.70	648	13.00	812	10.90
491	7.40	649	12.90	813	6.00
492	79.00	650	7.40	814	15.40
493	52.40	651	30.00	815	4.00
494	26.20	652	9.20	817	7.95
495	19.40	653	9.00	818	16.40
496	20.70	655	2.25	819	40.80
497	35.80	656	22.60	820	3.80
498	11.95	657	17.80	821	10.40
499	20.00	658	16.00	822	24.70
500	34.70	659	18.40	823	11.40
501	12.60	660	25.00	824	7.20
502	14.00	661	18.20	825	12.20
503	10.90	662	7.92	826	10.00
504	14.60	664	15.00	827	36.40
505	4.20	665	5.40	829	11.40
506	3.20	666	7.40	830	18.70
507	14.40	667	31.90	831	17.20
508	26.80	668	17.80	833	19.60
509	57.80	669	7.70	834	5.25
510	11.20	670	3.00	835	7.60
511	18.00	671	5.50	836	12.40
512	11.40	672	10.80	837	3.90
513	42.00	673	7.80	838	10.90
514	4.20	674	21.60	840	7.80
515	73.80	675	3.60	841	6.80
516	6.00	676	12.40	842	3.00
517	4.80	677	13.80	843	43.40
518	10.80	678	24.80	845	7.00
519	10.10	679	11.60	847	18.00
520	21.40	680	25.45	849	15.50
521	20.80	681	8.80	850	7.40
522	66.60	682	17.70	851	6.40
523	5.75	683	118.40	852	8.80
524	5.20	685	11.60	854	5.80
525	7.20	686	4.40	855	5.00
526	13.00	687	11.20	856	10.80
528	6.40	688	28.80	857	6.30
529	5.20	689	21.40	858	19.00
530	8.00	690	13.10	859	2.00
531	12.00	691	37.30	860	11.60
532	52.00	692	11.85	861	23.00
533	19.75	693	5.00	862	8.40
534	19.60	694	12.70	863	11.20
536	9.60	695	10.80	864	14.05
537	12.70	696	79.80	865	7.85
538	12.20	697	6.60	866	4.40
539	9.25	698	18.60	867	30.60
540	9.15	699	23.20	868	5.40
541	83.80	700	22.30	869	2.00
542	5.75	701	72.10	870	4.00
544	26.95	702	8.60	871	13.80
545	10.80	703	9.00	872	10.00
546	10.45	704	4.20	873	14.90
548	31.20	705	11.80	874	7.00
549	6.85	706	12.00	875	3.60
550	56.60	707	7.50	877	31.15
551	8.60	708	24.25	878	28.40
552	11.40	709	5.65	880	17.00
553	9.20	710	7.40	881	15.05
554	36.90	711	4.40	882	10.00
555	4.00	712	21.20	883	12.40
556	5.50	713	12.00	884	31.00
557	25.50	714	13.00	885	14.00
558	3.40	715	76.60	886	6.00
559	16.90	716	38.00	887	49.40
560	5.00	717	38.00	888	39.40
561	32.10	718	20.00	889	15.20
562	33.20	719	22.10	890	10.60

THE CARPENTER

13

Murray, Geo., Middle States.....	75 00
Beagle, A. L., New Jersey.....	48 15
McFarlane, W. B., So. States.....	247 05
Lemay, Sam, St. Lawr., Mass.....	13 24
Cain, G. L., Lynn, Mass.....	94 72
Johnson, E. G., Ohio.....	142 80
Guerin, T. M., Burlington, Vt.....	50 00
Schardt, W. G., Illinois.....	51 90
Murphy, J. G., Holland, Mich.....	6 00
Workman, Wesley, Akron, O.....	10 00
Williams, G. W., Locals 1361 and 1379.....	15 60
Gaston, J. T., So. States.....	130 06
Burgess, W. H., So. States.....	183 75
Rich, H. T., Local Union 1463.....	11 00
Connolly, R. E. L., Alabama.....	25 00

General Office—	
Salary and clerk hire.....	1,206 12
Stamped envelopes and post'g.....	174 10
Rent.....	100 00
Telegrams.....	82 68
Sundries.....	10 79
THE CARPENTER—	
Printing and mailing.....	2,777 43
Special writings.....	2 50
Supplies for Locals—	
Constitutions, ledgers, day- books and stationery.....	1,675 45
Pins and emblems.....	415 00
Seals and Daters.....	43 75
Expressage.....	94 68
Miscellaneous—	
Huber, W. D. (G. P.) trav. exp.....	105 36
Neale, Thos., G. T., trav. ex.....	32 50
Tax to A. F. of L. for Feb.....	400 00
Carpenter work.....	87 00
Painting.....	11 60
Tables.....	15 50
Moving on account.....	94 00
Pro. ch'k returned to L. U. 375.....	124 05

\$33,696 38

EXPENDITURES

For Month Ending April 30, 1903.

Death Claims, Nos. 162 to 235, \$14,444 60	
Donations—	
Troy, N. Y.....	200 00
New York, N. Y.....	31,000 00
New Rochelle, N. Y.....	800 00
Port Chester, N. Y.....	500 00
Utica, N. Y.....	925 00
Yonkers, N. Y.....	1,000 00
White Plains, N. Y.....	600 00
Mamaroneck, N. Y.....	150 00
Rye, N. Y.....	144 00
Tarrytown, N. Y.....	220 00
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.....	188 00
Binghamton, N. Y.....	60 00
Kankakee, Ill.....	250 00
Staubenville, Ohio.....	400 00
Stanford, Conn.....	200 00
Bridgeport, Conn.....	750 00
Greenwich, Conn.....	260 00
Westerley, R. I.....	352 00
Wheeling, W. Va.....	500 00
G. E. B. Meeting—	
Meyer, Henry.....	40 00
Post, D. A.....	100 00
Sullivan, T. J.....	133 00
Ogletree, J. P.....	100 00
Wellman, Chas.....	130 00
Ainey, Jos.....	100 00
Workman, W.....	100 00
Organizing, Deputies, Investigating, etc.—	
Sullivan, T. J., New York.....	117 00
Ogletree, J. P., So. States.....	255 65
Brown, J. N. Kankakee, Ill.....	163 43
Post, D. A., Mich. and Pa.....	167 85
Meyer, Henry, Pacific Coast.....	76 25
Cogill, J. G., Beaumont, Mass.....	18 75
Parker, F. L., Joliet, Ill.....	5 89
Miller, W. F., Sycamore, Ill.....	18 00
O'Hara, M., Michigan.....	20 00
Brower, G. S., California.....	19 00
Schwartz, C. C., Three Rivers, Mich.....	10 24
Carpenter, J. E., Chamburg, Pa.....	10 75
Willoughby, S. S., Ind'p's, Ind.....	5 00
Quinn, A. A., N. Y. and N. J.....	206 47
Murray, Geo. R., New York.....	178 30
Buckley, E., So. States.....	226 00
Kent, S. J., Neb. and Wyo.....	177 42
Cunningham, S. G., Illinois.....	195 72
Hanson, W., Massachusetts.....	11 85
Marrin, W. O., Detroit.....	12 50
Rowland, D. P., Ky. and Tenn.....	156 10
Guerin, T. M., Vermont.....	56 00
Plunket, J. F., N. Eng. States.....	246 90
Gaston, J. T., South Carolina.....	145 43
Glass, Donald, N. Y. and Can.....	170 39
Wilson, W. J., Jacksonville, Fla.....	12 95
Biggins, Wm., So. States.....	277 36
Beagle, A. L., New Jersey.....	95 74
Livingston, S. H., Georgia.....	126 00
Richardson, J. W., Two Har- bors, Mich.....	11 00
Judge, C. A., New York.....	88 00
Humphreys, Wm., Geneva, N.Y.....	26 50
Lynch, M. J., St. Clair, Mich.....	7 20
Southwell, R., Toronto Junc'n.....	7 00

Burgess, W. H., So. States.....	234 95
Inman, W., Oelwein, Ia.....	5 00
Johnson, E. G., Ohio and N. Y.....	202 50
Swartz, A. M., Jeanette, Pa.....	15 90
Wellman, Chas., E. St. Louis, Ill.....	50 00
Wood, F. G., Barnesville, O.....	4 27
Marshall, C. E., L. U. 1446.....	26 85
Ehret, W. E., New York.....	90 75
Hilt, J. R., Sloan Point, Mo.....	10 00
Clark, J. H., Philadelphia, Pa.....	46 71
Hall, W. C., Philadelphia, Pa.....	27 00
White, W. L., Indiana.....	178 45
Gurley, Thad S., Marion, Ind.....	18 05
Lacroix, E. A., Abbeville, La.....	9 15
Bert, G. T., Ohio.....	17 55
Henry, W. L., Wisconsin.....	195 12
Brennan, Jere, Minersville, Pa.....	7 80
Hendrick, R. M., Niagara Falls.....	7 75
Loos, Wm., Ills. and Wis.....	77 50
MacFarlane, W. B., Can.-Mich.....	241 78
Rhoads, R. A., Colorado.....	44 80
Connolly, R. E. L., Alabama.....	144 12
Grimes, J. F., Texas.....	125 00
Stein, O., Memphis Tenn.....	10 50
Jones, C. E., Vermont.....	23 39
Kearney, T. F., Providence, R. I.....	8 64
Thomas, W. J., Charitan, Ia.....	9 49
Murphy, J. T., Michigan.....	11 95

General Office—	
Salary and clerk hire.....	1,255 33
Postage and stamped envelopes.....	183 00
Telegrams.....	114 03
Typewriter.....	60 00
Rent.....	100 00
Rent P. O. box, Philadelphia.....	3 00
Rent P. O. box, Indianapolis.....	4 00
Adding machine.....	300 00
Lumber.....	35 07
Painting.....	12 25
Sundries.....	62 82
Official Journal—	
Printing and mailing.....	2,998 59
Special writings.....	20 00
Supplies to Locals—	
Constitutions, day books, ledg- ers, etc.....	2,394 47
Seals and daters.....	66 50
Pins and emblems.....	215 60
Expressage.....	253 90
Miscellaneous—	
Huber, W. D., G. P., trav. ex.....	80 37
Duffy, F., G. S., trav. ex.....	233 62
Expert accountant's services.....	395 23

\$67,604 48

Claims Paid in April, 1903.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
162	Louis Steinart.....	1	\$200.00
163	Elizabeth Reiners.....	2	50.00
164	Sarah A. Lake.....	4	50.00
165	Annie M. Browning.....	4	50.00
166	Oscar Worthington.....	7	131.60
167	J. S. Lightbawn.....	8	200.00
168	Leonard Dewese.....	8	50.00
169	Katie Bartels.....	12	50.00
170	Chas. Bradbury.....	12 Dis.	300.00
171	N. H. Crane.....	22	200.00
172	Edw. C. McCusker.....	22	200.00
173	Frank Barker.....	22	168.00
174	W. H. Barrett.....	22	50.00
175	J. C. Henry.....	31	200.00
176	George W. Shippler.....	35	200.00
177	Sarah A. Doyle.....	42	50.00
178	Carl Elling.....	50	200.00
179	Alma Carlson.....	55	50.00
180	W. P. Glasgow.....	55	200.00
181	David Hamilton.....	73	50.00
182	Agnes A. Rittenhouse.....	87	25.00
183	Peter Groover.....	102	50.00
184	Geo. Smith.....	104	50.00
185	Mary O. Dwyer.....	115	50.00
186	Melvin S. Faulkner.....	115	200.00
187	Bridget McCabe.....	118	50.00
188	Frank J. Kelly.....	125	50.00
189	John B. Niles.....	125	200.00
190	Richard Brockman.....	125	200.00
191	D. J. Murphy.....	127	200.00
192	J. T. Smith.....	144	50.00
193	Hallie E. Cobb.....	151	50.00
194	J. T. Parks.....	169	50.00
195	A. P. Holmesburg.....	169	50.00
196	Margaret Barry.....	176	50.00
197	Seddie E. Evans.....	184	25.00
198	C. M. Collins.....	186	200.00
199	Leslie Myers.....	186	200.00
200	Thomas P. Chase.....	190	50.00
201	James Mantooth.....	198	50.00
202	J. C. House.....	205	200.00
203	Fred J. Reiner.....	211	200.00
204	John J. Keegan.....	217	200.00
205	Joseph Barnes.....	228	200.00
206	Jane Willock.....	230	50.00
207	Lena Herman.....	231	50.00
208	Edwin J. DeLong.....	239	200.00
209	Ellen E. Weaver.....	240	50.00
210	Ellen Hammill.....	240	50.00
211	Elizabeth Howe.....	265	50.00
212	Mary McAllum.....	275	50.00
213	Mary Ella Bibus.....	277	50.00
214	Alexis Pierce.....	277	200.00

215	Charles Holwager.....	281	200.00
216	J. E. Moultrie.....	283	200.00
217	C. O. Johnson.....	285	200.00
218	Thomas H. Wilson	288	200.00
219	D. Staplefeld.....	291	200.00
220	Harry Suhrstadt.....	304	200.00
221	Jos. P. Hilbert.....	306	50.00
222	Margaret Miller.....	306	50.00
223	Rosa Pirker.....	309	25.00
224	V. Pierzhalski.....	309	200.00
225	G. Gerber.....	309	200.00
226	J. M. Etchison.....	311	100.00
227	Flora M. Stewart.....	316	50.00
228	Ernest V. Nelson.....	321	96.00
229	Jacob Kilberger.....	322	200.00
230	G. M. Vonker.....	328	100.00
231	U. A. Pierce.....	331	25.00
232	Wm. Beisel.....	359	200.00
233	T. S. Hargesheimer.....	359	200.00
234	Anna E. Huber.....	361	25.00
235	A. L. Tully.....	362	200.00
236	J. W. Holt.....	362	200.00
237	Catherine Hubertus.....	375	50.00
238	B. Hirth.....	375	200.00
239	Katherine A. Jones.....	388	50.00
240	John Martelle.....	408	100.00
241	Albert Gottwald.....	416	200.00
242	W. H. Meyers.....	430	200.00
243	James Glancy.....	438	200.00
244	Aloy J. Paddock.....	453	200.00
245	Henry Will.....	464	174.00
246	Catherine Heinz.....	476	50.00
247	H. Tucker.....	489	200.00
248	J. B. Reitmeyer.....	492	50.00
249	H. E. Neafie.....	502	50.00
250	Gottlieb Reedt.....	513	200.00
251	W. H. Westbrook.....	520	200.00
252	J. E. Buettner.....	522	200.00
253	E. D. Mulles.....	558	50.00
254	Caroline Lewis.....	561	50.00
255	Margaret Sheets.....	571	50.00
256	Issabelle Slaughter.....	592	50.00
257	Geo. Fessler.....	612	50.00
258	Michael Worth.....	612	200.00
259	R. W. Godfrey.....	621	200.00
260	Harry Soderquist.....	627	200.00
261	Martha Goodburn.....	635	50.00
262	Josephine Jacquemann.....	637	25.00
263	Irrving Wilday.....	638	200.00
264	Ellen Finnerin.....	683	25.00
265	John Petermann.....	687	200.00
266	Frank A. Boyd.....	718	200.00
267	W. D. Bridges.....	759	200.00
268	P. P. Cleveland.....	763	25.00
269	Mike Manks.....	768	200.00
270	Jacob Sohn.....	773	200.00
271	Thos. Gettings.....	843	200.00
272	Clara Pelletier.....	888	50.00
273	Ella A. Stewart.....	906	25.00
274	Nels Anderson.....	911	200.00
275	Geo. W. Harris.....	928	100.00
276	F. Ruf.....	964	200.00
Total.....			\$14,444.60

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS
OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Albany, N. Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Delaware avenue.	
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.	
Asheville, N. C.—J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main.	
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.	
Atlantic City, N. J.—Jas. Neill, 7 Warren ter.	
Austin, Tex.—J. Geggie, Box 182.	
Baltimore, Md.—George Griffen.	
Beaumont, Tex.—J. J. Slaymaker.	
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st ave.	
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; C. A. McDonald, 724 Washington st.	
Bramard, Minn.—J. Williams.	
Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, Carpenters' Hall, 176 Fairfield ave.	
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Wash- ington st.	
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine 169 Congress.	
Cambridge, Mass.—Ronald McGillivray, 622 Massachusetts ave.	
Charleston, S. C.—R. A. Williams, 82 Nassau.	
Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View Road.	
Chicago, Ill.—A. W. Simpson, President, 502 Garden City Block; Assistants, Geo. Rat- cliff and Fred Lemke, 502 Garden City Block; No. 1, W. G. Schardt, 503 Garden City Block, and Wm. Loos, 40 Morgan Place; No. 10, J. McHenry, 3856 State st. (Room 1a); No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 503 Gard'n City Block; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 593 Garden City Block; No. 181, T. F. Church, 336 W. Erie st.; No. 199, James Kirby, 10327 ave. G.	
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. House, 1318 Walnut st.	
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.	
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1073 Atchison st.	
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.	
Dallas, Tex.—S. Lotzenheiser.	
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.	
Dayton, O.—F. H. Davis, 876 N. Main st.	
Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storkel, 16 Roby st.	
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida st.	
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave. West.	
East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glen- don Place.	

East St. Louis, Ill.—C. R. Palmer, 318 Missouri avenue.

Elizabeth, N. J.—John T. Cosgrove, 709 Elizabeth st.

Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeson, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839 Davis st.

Fort Worth, Tex.—M. H. Rhodes.

Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.

Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.

Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.

Jeffersonville, Ind.—Ed. Schuler, 720 Fulton.

Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Claremont ave.

Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st.; Carl A. Nelson, 4216 Euclid ave.

Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightoure, 513 Arthur st.

Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegon, Ill.

Leavenworth, Kan.—C. F. M. Deweese, 425 Shawnee st.

Louisville, Ky.—J. Meyer, 1101 Ash st.

Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.

Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Block.

Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.

Memphis, Tenn.—J. T. Hall, 355 2d st.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th st.

Minneapolis, Minn.—L. U. 7, M. D. Rogers.

Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.

Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 180 a Sanguinet.

Nashville, Tenn.—J. R. Turbeville, 17th and Shelby ave.

Newark, N. J.—C. C. Maull, 147 N. 11th st.; F. F. Kunz, 1247 Springfield ave.

Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.

New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.

New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.

New York City (Brooklyn)—R. Beatty, 33 Dean st.; H. Erickson, 288 Degraw st.

New York City (Bronx)—C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.; Wm. F. Wood, 37 Stevens ave., Mt. Vernon.

New York City (Manhattan)—Thomas McCracken, 233 E. 114th st.; Robert Thompson, 77 W. 95th st.; Geo. Umbach, 1836 2d ave.; (Shops)—Wm. Laste, 240 East 80th st.; (Stairbuilders)—Emil Haar, 811 E. 147th st.

New York City (Queen's Borough)—Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.; E. F. Class, Boulevard, cor. Hummels ave., Rockaway Beach.

Niagara Falls—Wm. H. English, 238 3d st.

Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.

Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.

Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st.

Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.

Paterson, N. J.—Fred. Swift, Helvetia Hall.

Peoria, Ill.—F. M. Ralsch, 206 Main st.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A. Lemerhirt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Wm. McClain, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; E. Walsh, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred. W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; J. J. Keely (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—N. F. Storm, 349 5th ave., Room 313.

Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Blenis.

Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.

Providence, R. I.—T. F. Kearney, 96 Mathewson st.

Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.

Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.

Roanoke, Va.—T. H. Pettus, 424 5th st., S. B.

Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.

Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.

Salt Lake City—R. E. Curry, 233 S. 7th West.

San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.

Savannah, Ga.—B. F. Smith.

Sharon, Pa.—O' Miner, 50 A st.

Schenectady, N. Y.—A. F. Wiley, P. O. Box 1030.

Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.

Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope st.

Summit, N. J.—Albert Snook, Glenwood Place.

St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cale, 2735 Clark ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. K. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Wm. Hayes, 1618 Hogan st.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.

St. Paul, Minn.—J. B. Morrison, 151 Martin.

Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Vn Eschew.

Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.

Springfield, Mass.—G. W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.

Superior, Minn.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th st., West Superior.

Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinch Block.

Tampa, Fla.—H. C. Benton, 118 West Palm avenue.

Toledo, O.—H. S. Shewell, 1024 Madeleine st.

Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.

Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Richard Southwell, 18 Victoria st., Room 45.

Trenton, N. J.—T. Ford, 505 Hamilton ave.

Troy, N. J.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.

Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6, Warder Building.

Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—D. F. Grover, 219 N. River.

Wilmington, Del.—Millard F. Ritchie, 916 Orange st.

Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main st.

Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott st.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatt, 376 Ashburton avenue.



OBITUARY

LOCAL UNION 42, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Andrew Kirchoff; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and his family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

HENRY W. DASSLER,
FRANK BRADY,
JOHN HENGEL, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 42, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to take from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Michael Doyle; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and his family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

HENRY W. DASSLER,
FRANK BRADY,
JOHN HENGEL, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 28, Missoula, Mont.
Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and brother, N. J. Warthen, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst we mourn one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard; and be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best and whose chastisements are meant in mercy; and be it further

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the family of our deceased brother by the Secretary of this union; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and to our city papers, for publication.

C. T. MANKER,
A. M. DOWNING,
R. A. FULLER, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 23, Worcester, Mass.
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and seen fit to take unto Himself our beloved brother, Joseph Melville and

Whereas, We feel the loss of a faithful member, one who enjoyed the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that the members of this local union, in meeting assembled, do extend to the bereaved family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, and that a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

PETER B. KEEFE,
JOHN CHEATHAM,
WILLIAM J. FORD, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 827, McKeesport, Pa.
Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler to remove from our midst our friend and companion, Irwin T. McCarty, who departed this life on March 16, 1903, and

Whereas, The memory of him who has been prominent among men is continued after his death, this brotherhood desires to give expression to the sense of loss we feel in the death of our esteemed brother who has passed on and entered into his rest; therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow in submission to this decree of Divine Providence, and be it further

Resolved, That we feel in his death, that the brotherhood has lost one whose every thought and action was for the welfare and advancement of Local Union No. 827, of McKeesport, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and be it further

Resolved, That we desire to extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy be engrossed and presented to the bereaved family.

R. B. LEATHERMAN,
A. C. BAIN,
WILLIAM J. OWEN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 578, St. Louis, Mo.
Whereas, Death has again entered our circle and taken from us our esteemed brother, A. A. McFarland, be it

Resolved, That we offer and extend to all of his friends—he having no relatives, his beloved wife having preceded him in death only a few weeks—our heartfelt sympathy and most sincere regret. Words can not express the noble work he has done as Business Agent of our organization these last four years. Brother McFarland was not only an accomplished business agent, he was ever ready and willing in the performance of any duty that came before him. We especially offer our thanks to Mrs. and Mr. Oliver who cared for Bro. McFarland, and to the brothers who watched him during his sickness. And be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a page of our records be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect; that a copy, properly engrossed, be presented to Mrs. and Mr. Oliver and to the friends of our deceased brother, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. H. HAGERTY,
A. R. CONNERS,
J. N. WALLACE, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 983, Freeport, N. Y.
Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take unto Himself our beloved brother, Thomas Godward, and

Whereas, In his death we suffer the loss of a faithful member, one who merited the respect and esteem of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother, and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother; that a copy be presented to his family, a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

J. ALLEN HUPT,
ROBERT M. PRYON,
HENRY L. HILL, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 717, San Antonio, Tex.
Whereas, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe to call to that undiscovered land from whose bourne no traveler ever returneth, our esteemed brother, John W. Wright, a man of exemplary character and a self-sacrificing member in the cause of unionism; and

Whereas, Local Union 717 feels the loss of a co-worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That while submitting to the divine will, we sincerely regret the death of our friend and brother, and we extend to the bereaved wife our sincere sympathy in this great affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That one page of our minutes be devoted to these resolutions as a tribute of respect; that a copy be presented to the bereaved wife, and also copies to our official organ, THE CARPENTER, and to the Weekly Dispatch, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

C. L. PATRICK,
O. O. OLSEN,
J. L. WALES, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 726, Yonkers, N. Y.
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Charles S. Roberts, and

Whereas, we deeply regret his death, as we lose in him a good member, one who was respected and esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parents in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the parents of the deceased brother, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN F. DAHILL,
JAMES F. MARSHALL, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 149, Irvington, N. Y.
Whereas, It has been the will of the Master Builder of the Universe to call from us our beloved brother, Charles E. Lewis; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of God we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother and tender to his bereaved widow and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved widow of our deceased brother, and also entered upon the minutes of this local union, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. N. DOBBIE,
H. C. FRENCH,
A. H. SMITH, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 360, Galesburg, Ill.
Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, George A. Peterson, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother our union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be presented to the family of the deceased brother; that a copy be sent to the United Labor News, of Canon City, and one to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

FRANK F. NICHLOS,
C. A. UESTRING,
G. A. TILTON,
S. P. SWANSON,
J. B. FIFER, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1130, Titusville, Pa.
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, the Master Builder of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Edward J. Kough, and

Whereas, we feel the loss of a faithful member of our union, one respected by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of the Almighty, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother, and tender to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minute book as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN SCHOOL,
G. F. GOODWILL,
DANIEL HOLTE, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 948, Sioux City, Ia.
Whereas, It has pleased the All-wise Creator to enter our midst and remove from us our beloved brother, Olaf Burken, and

Whereas, We mourn the loss of a worthy member and a faithful brother, who was an earnest worker in the cause of unionism, one who merited the respect and love of all who knew or met him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased brother in the loss of a beloved husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family; that a page of our minute book be set aside for the inscription of these resolutions; that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

JOHN RUTHOP,
JOHN OLIN,
D. W. EVANS, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 283, Augusta, Ga.
Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, James E. Moultrie, the first President of this local union, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved

brother and ex-President our union suffers the loss of a faithful member and officer, an honest, upright man, a good citizen, who merited the love and esteem of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be presented to the family of our deceased brother; that a page of our minute book be left blank to his memory, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the city papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JNO. A. PENWELL,
A. T. LANG,
T. D. CHANDLER, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 489, Canon City, Col.
Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved brother, Hezekiah Tucker; and

Whereas, The deceased brother was a member in good standing in our brotherhood, a good citizen, upright and industrious, and having the respect and good will of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of Him who doeth all things well we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother, and tender to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minute book as a tribute of respect, and a copy presented to the family of our deceased brother, and that a copy be furnished the Union Labor News, also a copy to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

B. E. EVANS, R. S.

LOCAL UNION 1148, Grant's Pass, Ore.
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Thomas Hood; and

Whereas, We deeply regret his death, as we lose in him a good member, one who was respected and esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and their relations; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that the charter of our union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a page of our minutes be set aside for these resolutions and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

D. R. CLAPERDT,
M. F. SHAW,
W. H. KENNEY, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 613, Jamaica, N. Y.
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from earth the esteemed wife of our beloved brother, Rudolph Kester; and

Whereas, The members of this local union deeply feel the sad affliction thus brought on our brother and family; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our profound sympathy to the bereaved husband and his family in this their hour of sad affliction, and may a kind Providence look in mercy upon them; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family and that they be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to THE CARPENTER for publication.

RICHARD GIBSON,
ARNOLD KASTNER,
EDWARD FLANIGAN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 440, Buffalo, N. Y.
Whereas, It has been the will of the Great Builder of the Universe to call from us our beloved brother, John La Fleur; his work is done, he toils with us no more, nor does he meet with us in the interest of unionism, with which he was a hearty sympathizer; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God we sincerely regret the death of our brother, and tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minute book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother; that a copy be presented to his family, a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped for thirty days.

CHRISTIAN MOSER,
JAS. E. NEIL,
JNO. DITZEL, } Committee.

THE CARPENTER

15

LOCAL UNION 116, Bay City, Mich.
Whereas, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to take from us our beloved brother, Harrison Whery; and

Whereas, We deeply deplore his death, as we lose in him a good member, one who was respected and esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family; that these resolutions be entered on our minutes; and a copy of same be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. R. ROTH,
J. P. INGLIS,
S. HAMBURSHAW, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 176, Newport, R. I.

Whereas, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to take unto Himself our beloved brother, Harry Hart; and

Whereas, Local Union 176 feels the loss of an earnest worker and an upright man; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow to the will of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe we deeply regret the loss of our brother, and extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased brother; that they be spread on our minutes and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

P. J. KEELY,
R. B. SCOTT,
W. W. YOUNG, } Committee.

UNION LOCAL 511, Roswell, N. Mexico.

Whereas, Our brother, L. B. Goddard, has passed over the dark river of death and, although he had been with us only about two months, we all felt that he was a true union man, worthy of our respect. We hope that the Almighty will deal lightly with his transgressions and consider only his good deeds.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, a token of respect, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE CARPENTER, for publication.

M. M. WOODRUFF,
W. T. JONES,
H. B. SLAKBY, } Committee.

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W. R. McKinney F. S., Box 213.
870 Adamsville—L. Smith; R. S. and F. S.
454 Bessemer—A. C. Babcock, R. S.
R. B. Howard, F. S., Box 435.

Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st ave.

75 "—H. D. Reese, R. S., 4432 3d ave.
H. S. True, F. S., Box 55.
722 "—G. L. Cox, R. S., Box 55.
C. J. Knowlton, F. S., Box 597.
1010 "—(Mill) J. M. Guthrie, R. S., East Lake.

W. J. Button, F. S., 530 S. 20th.
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Wallace Wall, F. S.

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(Col.) James Allen, P. S.

296 Ensley—A. D. Slye, R. S., Box 176.
J. L. Grosjean, F. S., Box 212.
615 Pratt City—W. A. Bradley, R. S.
L. A. Wilson, F. S.

666 Wylam—E. Turman; R. S. and F. S.
670 Blocton—C. T. Williams, R. S., 388.
James H. Deason, F. S., Box 239.
271 Gadsden—W. T. Spegal, R. S.
J. P. Garrett, F. S.

1375 "—D. N. Jelks, R. S.
J. B. Wampler, F. S.
839 Jasper—J. L. Fortner, R. S.
J. M. Murphy, F. S.

312 Montgomery—J. T. Musslewhite, R. S. and F. S., 11 Rulien st., Highland Park.
353 "—(Col.) P. C. Olden, R. S., 11 Maggie st.
C. H. Thorn, F. S.

Mobile—Secretary of District Council, W. E. Morton.

89 "—C. A. Blalock, R. S., 460 Warren.
C. G. Hutchinson, F. S., 107 S. Hamilton st.

1053 "—E. L. Welch, R. S., 311 S. Dearborn st.
S. R. McKee, F. S., 208 Canal st.
92 "—(Col.) George Williams, R. S., Davidson and Pecan sts.

1118 "—Mack Senar, F. S., 260 Kennedy.
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1543 New Decatur—W. F. Loring, F. S.

410 Selma—(Col.) J. B. Seay, R. S., 1315 North st.
H. L. Womock, F. S., 303 Duke.
1007 Sheffield—R. H. Haines, R. S.
Ward Parker, F. S.

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857 Tucson—Chas. J. Feldman, R. S.
R. J. Hassell, F. S., 115 Pennington.
1416 Prescott—R. S. Marshall, R. S.
Frank Deary, F. S., 201 N. Alarcon.

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A. E. Bloomberg, F. S., 722 N. 11th.
1195 Hope—C. Smith, R. S.
T. C. Croshaw, F. S.

891 Hot Springs—W. M. Clay, R. S., 630 Benton.
F. Lang, F. S., 2d and Ward ave.
595 Jonesboro—R. G. Scarbrough, R. S.
M. D. Williams, F. S.

690 Little Rock—H. H. Young, R. S., 203 E. 10th st.
Franz Zundel, F. S., 610 Spring st.
1356 "—W. L. Terry, R. S. and F. S., 15070 W. 3d.

1117 Osceola—Ed. N. Gurrard, R. S.
J. W. Brown, F. S.
576 Pine Bluff—A. C. Baker, R. S.
H. E. Monk, F. S., 703 W. 12th ave.

675 "—(Col.) G. W. Broom, R. S. and F. S., 911 W. 8th st.
1217 White Cliff—L. D. Kealy, R. S.
John Hill, F. S.

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G. Knepper, F. S., 1515 Sixth st.

1487 Chico—R. S. Cartwright, R. S. and F. S., Box 104.
1398 Clovis—George Toyne, R. S.
W. T. Allen, F. S.

815 Haywards—Reed, R. S., 1225 Chestnut.
Chas. Jacobs, F. S., 1836 Grove st.
550 "—(Mill) E. W. Nield, R. S., 789 58th.
Charles Wallburg, F. S., 1625 Le Roy ave., Berkeley.

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Geo. Hudson, F. S.
1158 Berkeley—Adolph Anderson, F. S.
642 East Yard Richmond—Alfred E. Clark, R. S.
Geo. Weckwerth, F. S.

1040 Eureka—B. C. Wing, R. S., 1223 B st.
G. F. Hill, F. S., 1735 6th st.
701 Fresno—T. F. Stout, R. S., 375 Theast.
T. G. Templeton, F. S., 327 Howard st.

354 Gilroy—F. B. Galloway, R. S., Box 415.
George W. Slay, F. S.
1043 Hanford—Chas. J. Hall, R. S. and F. S., 320 W. 9th st.

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A. P. Nichols, F. S., Box 443.

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Wm. F. Mason, F. S., Box 2.
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Charles M. Weeden, F. S.

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W. T. Hughes, F. S.

1376 Oroville—J. V. Braden, R. S. and F. S., Oroville, Butte Co.
769 Pasadena—C. H. Ryne, R. S., 133 N. Pas. ave.

J. N. Lancoste, F. S., 582 Buckeye st.
1414 Pomona—B. H. Kelsey, R. S., 135 Williams st.
E. B. Bromley, F. S.

981 Petaluma—E. B. Lamb, R. S., 582 Fair st.
James Butler, F. S., 1251 6th st.
1343 Redlands—L. Parker, R. S., 63 Bureka.
Frank Heap, F. S., 310 W. State st.

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C. W. Brown, F. S., N. Orange st.
586 Sacramento—J. Sabin, R. S., 1021 10th st.
C. C. Hall, F. S., 1317 Q st.

925 Salinas—A. J. Uncapper, R. S.
R. G. Mauldin, F. S.
944 San Bernardino—A. M. Sampson, R. S., 570 Court st.
Jos. Knadler, F. S., 671 9th st.

810 San Diego—Jas. McCormick, R. S., 833 13th st.
E. E. Hiatt, F. S., 708 Franklin ave.

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N. L. Wandall, F. S., 927 Mission.

95 "—John V. Enes, R. S. and F. S., 121 Turk st.

304 "—(Ger.) L. Hippely, R. S., 1464 Grove st.

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423 "—W. T. Burmiss, R. S., 927 Mission st.

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Guy Lathrop, F. S., 915½ Market st.

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Frank Stradling, F. S., 915½ Market st.

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L. Huyck, F. S.
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J. R. Howerton, F. S.

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Wm. Barber, F. S., Box 194.
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1062 Santa Barbara—Wm. I. Murphy, R. S., R. F. D. No. 3.

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829 Santa Cruz—A. F. Convey, R. S., and F. S., 375 Ocean st.

1400 Santa Monica—R. H. Prentiss, R. S.
V. H. Rowland, F. S., Ocean Park.
751 Santa Rosa—J. Stevens, R. S. and F. S., Box 83.

266 Stockton—A. V. Hoffman, R. S., 1036 E. Church st.
J. D. Finney, F. S., 322 W. Oak st.

1295 Toulumae—Henry C. Smith, R. S., Carters P. O.
W. Cole, F. S.

1484 Usalia—Geo. Pratt, 711 S. Church st.
1537 Vacaville—J. B. Vren, F. S.
180 Vallejo—Ed. Wilson, R. S., Box 191.

Harry Chance, F. S., 1302 Colusa st.
771 Watsonville—Harry Walker, R. S.
R. E. Woodworth, F. S.

CANADA

1204 Brandon, Man.—Henry Everard, R. S.
John Morgan, F. S., Box 22.

498 Brantford, Ont.—Chas. Wilmont, R. S. and F. S., Box 596.

799 Brockville, Ont.—W. A. Fitzsimmons, R. S., Box 404.
E. Parcelow, F. S., Box 200.

1055 Calgary Alberta—J. C. Boyd, R. S. and F. S.
933 Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Alex Currie, R. S., Box 89.
H. Corcoran, F. S., Bx. 89.

1006 Chatham, Ont.—E. Courtney, R. S.
James Leak, F. S.

1583 Collingwood, Ont.—Neil Bell, F. S.
1325 Edmonton Alberta—R. L. Haskell; R. S. and F. S.

796 Fernie, B. C.—Geo. Williams, R. S.
Walter Martin, F. S., Box 6.

1012 Frank—R. W. Johnson, R. S.
J. McDonald, F. S., Box 18, Frank, Alberta.
1498 Fort William, Ont.—

1216 Galt, Ont.—Jos. Schofield, R. S., Concession st.
H. Taylor, F. S., McNaughton st.

727 Glace Bay, N. S.—E. L. Dillon, R. S.
D. McIsaac, F. S.

529 Greenwood, B. C.—C. M. Stasck, R. S., Box 121; W. J. Kirkwood, F. S., Box 121.

663 Geelph, Ont.—Jonathan Hugill, R. S., 77 London Road.
Geo. A. Stroggle, F. S., 105 London road.

83 Halifax, N. S.—James P. Flanagan, R. S., 164 Argyle st.
Robert Hemming, F. S., Chebucto road, Leahyville.

18 Hamilton, Ont.—Wm. Brass, R. S., 176 Market st.
W. J. Frid, F. S., 25 Nelson st.

249 Kingston, Ont.—W. H. Hubble, R. S., 36 Quebec.
W. J. Veale, F. S., Frontinac st.

1240 Lindsay, Ont.—Jos. Little, R. S.
R. Patterson, F. S., 46 Bertie st.

817 Midland, Ont.—J. L. Beaudoin, R. S. and F. S.
71 Moncton, N. B.—Geo. Lidstone, R. S.
Fred Brown, F. S., High st.

134 Montreal, Quebec—(Fr.) Thos. Ortiguay, R. S., 586 Droie st.
J. Bayard, F. S., 523 Sanguinet st.

1084 "—Ludger Clement, R. S. and F. S., 364 Logan st.
1127 "—(Mill) J. P. Milot; R. S. and F. S., a702 Sanguinet st.

1244 "—Allan Muir, R. S., 1294 Berre st.
Jesse Lodge, F. S., 186 Ryde st.

524 Nelson, B. C.—J. Collings, R. S.
Edward Kilby, F. S., Box 202.

713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—Hewlett Green, R. S.
C. J. Webber, F. S., Box 392.

674 Ottawa, Ont.—W. McDonald, R. S. and F. S., 214 Nicholas.
672 Peterboro, Ont.—W. J. Johnson, R. S.
R. Ritchie, F. S., Box 750.

618 Phoenix, B. C.—W. H. Branberry, R. S., Phoenix, B. C.
Dan. Biner, F. S., Box 121.

1168 Port Colbourne, Ont.—W. Morningstar, R. S., Humberstone.

O. F. Minor, F. S., Humberstone.

730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) Louis Mathieu, R. S., 447 DuRoi.

J. O. Dugal, F. S., 187 Dorchester.

1301 Sarnia, Ont.—Thos. C. Sloan, R. S.

Henry J. Simmerman, F. S., Box 665.

1169 Sault Ste. Marie—Archie Rendall, R. S.

Andrew Brown, F. S., Box 507.

1152 Smith's Falls, Ont.—C. McDonald, R. S. and F. S., Box 367.

761 Sorel, Quebec—Frank Lansault, R. S., Box 529.

Adelard Levigny, F. S., Box 527.

1584 St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Jos. De Repentigny, F. S.

38 St. Catharines, Ont.—Jas. Carty, R. S., Box 193.

C. O'Malley, F. S., Victoria st.

108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, R. S. and F. S., Box 413.

919 St. John, N. B.—Milton Manning, R. S.

John A. Miller, F. S., 176 Douglass ave.

1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—James P. McQuellen, R. S., Champlain st.

A. Menard, Jacques, F. S., Cartier st.

560 Stratford, Ont.—H. J. Jacobs, R. S., Box 254.

C. J. Cummings, Box 254.

943 Sydney, N. S.—A. E. Young, R. S., Box 377.

G. C. McGlashan, F. S.

27 Toronto, Ont.—D. D. McNeill, R. S. and F. S., 288 Hamburg ave.

1408 Toronto Jct., Ont.—W. M. Irwin, R. S., 21 Pacific ave. N.

J. Mole, F. S., 125 Clendaman ave.

1320 Truro, N. S.—R. R. Stevenson, R. S., Pleasant st.

J. D. McKay, F. S., Brunswick st.

617 Vancouver, B. C.—Geo. Dobbin, R. S., 400 Georgia st.

E. J. Moore, F. S.
1490 Wallaceburg, Ont.—John Gonyon, R. S. and F. S., Box 37.

553 Berlin, Ont.—Jacob Fenner, R. S., Box 222.
Peter Jacobs, F. S., Wellington st., Berlin, Ont.

969 Welland, Ont.—Weldon Roads, R. S.
Wm. Spencer, F. S.

689 Windsor, Ont.—John Smith, R. S., 109 Aylmer ave.
C. Hall, F. S., 71 1st st., Walkerville.

343 Winnipeg, Man.—Charles Scott, R. S., 54 Adelaide st.
W. Dakins, F. S., 122 June st.

1201 Woodstock, Ont.—James Lamb, R. S., 76 Bay st.
C. Garbett, F. S.

COLORADO

264 Boulder—G. H. Drake, R. S., 1013 Hill st.
F. J. Anderson, F. S., 735 Walnut st.

489 Canon City—B. E. Evans, R. S.
C. J. Stawkey, F. S., 701 Rudd ave.

417 Colorado City—R. Glotfelter, R. S., Box 2.
E. Martin, F. S., Box 761.

515 Colorado Springs—W. C. Daily, R. S., 1128 Brant st.
D. R. Blood, F. S., 17 W. Fountain st.

547 Cripple Creek—J. W. Searle, R. S.
W. M. Teeter, F. S., Box 623.

55 Denver—Wm. Stocker, R. S., 140 S. Lafayette.
D. M. Woods, F. S., 1451 Curtis st.

475 Florence—T. B. Borrowdale, R. S.
J. H. Chorman, F. S., Box 442.

1340 Fort Collins—R. B. Leonard, R. S., 229 Whedbee st.
W. Golden, F. S., 301 S. Sherwood

1396 Golden—James T. Smith, R. S.
P. O. Unger, F. S.

244 Grand Junction—D. Friedman, R. S., Box 365.
F. M. Deihl, F. S., 317 S. 6th st.

850 Leadville—R. W. Peabody, R. S., 227 E. 10th.
E. E. Kirchoff, F. S., 213 E. 3d st.

1394 Longmont—James Grace, R. S., Box 22

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Washington—Secretary Dist. Council, W. W. Winfren, 1421 Md. av., N.E.
 190 " —C. H. Sherer, R. S., 936 4th st., N.E.
 884 " —F. J. Niedomanski, F. S., 358 N. St., S.W.
 " —R. M. Clift, R. S. and F. S., 612 1st st., N.W.
 1103 " —(Mill) P. Wilkerson, R. S., 816 G st., S.E.
 " —L. C. Golladay, F. S., 1254 Concord, Brookland, D. C.

FLORIDA

- Jacksonville—Secretary District Council, C. W. Crabb, 440 Oak st.
 224 " —(Col.) H. T. Baker, R. S., 1134 W. Ashley st.
 " —C. P. Davis, F. S., Box 90.
 605 " —J. M. Cromer, R. S., 9th and Hubbard.
 " —A. C. MacNeill, F. S., 509 W. Adams st.
 627 " —J. H. Balster, R. S. and F. S., 1516 Florida ave.
 1521 " —L. W. Tucker, F. S., 630 Myrtle av.
 655 Key West—Ralph Russell, R. S., Eaton st.
 " —N. P. Nelson, F. S., 1018 Olivia st.
 1137 " —Timothy Tynes, R. S., 207 Julia.
 " —A. E. Kelly, F. S., 825 Virginia st.
 1482 Lake City—
 993 Miami—L. A. Osborn, R. S., Box 333.
 " —William G. Coates, F. S., Box 141.
 74 Pensacola—W. E. Taylor, R. S., 612 Hayne.
 " —John D. Kendall, F. S., 4 W. Chase.
 " —(Col.) G. W. Scott, R. S.
 107 " —W. H. Walls, F. S., 102 S. Tarraona.
 864 St. Augustine—C. E. Hood, R. S., 115 Bravo.
 " —Jens. Jensen, F. S., 63 Hypolita.
 531 St. Petersburg—Tracy Lewis, R. S.
 " —M. Morse, F. S.
 420 Tampa—(Colored) J. J. Hendry, R. S., 211 La Salle st.
 " —A. E. Vearance, F. S., 23 Coustads st.
 696 " —G. G. Cooper, R. S., 408 Zack st.
 " —F. Pimbley, F. S., Box 111.
 1458 Tarpon Springs—Jas. Nelson, F. S., Box 143.
 819 West Palm Beach—J. A. Whitney, R. S.
 " —W. E. Glenn, F. S., Box 227.

GEORGIA

- 1370 Albany—U. S. Pepper, R. S., care C. & P.
 " —W. A. Bell, F. S., 72 Washington st.
 1534 " —H. L. Solomon, F. S.
 1360 Americus—B. R. Smith, R. S.
 " —H. C. Bell, F. S., 317 Hampton st.
 Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, Vincent N. Ridgely, 12 Orme st.
 317 " —F. M. Bridges, R. S., 350 Cooper.
 " —(Cars) H. Morgan, F. S., 117 McAfee.
 329 " —E. Watkins, R. S., 57 E. Ellis st.
 " —John Chambers, F. S., 47 Plum st.
 439 " —S. H. Livingstone, R. S., 109 Powers st.
 " —T. H. J. Miller, F. S., 16 Venable st.
 542 " —A. Stallings, R. S., 406 Decatur.
 " —J. O. Alexander, F. S., 124 Oakland ave.
 1293 " —(Col.) M. B. Campbell, R. S., 178 Baker st.
 " —L. P. Latimer, F. S., 169 Howell.
 1391 " —(Cabinet Makers) J. W. Yates, R. S., 108 1/2 S. Forsyth st.
 " —J. T. Newborn, F. S., 138 Rockwell.
 283 Augusta—Jno. A. Penwell, R. S., 1745 Walker st.
 " —A. T. Lang, F. S., Sav. rd. and 12th.
 1228 " —(Col.) L. A. Thomson, R. S., 733 Taylor.
 " —J. A. Demps, F. S., 30 Sherman st.
 1580 " —(Mill) W. S. Culpepper, F. S.
 1068 Bainbridge—J. R. Smith, R. S.
 " —R. W. Smith, F. S.
 527 Brunswick—(Col.) J. B. Harrington, R. S.
 " —J. M. Pitts, F. S., 714 S. Lee.
 865 " —J. I. Waite, R. S., 115 Amherst.
 " —Walter Gilvin, F. S., 1120 S. Amherst st.
 313 Columbus—A. S. T. Jamison, R. S. and F. S., 919th.
 793 Gainesville—E. O. Peterson, R. S., Box 63.
 " —W. J. Wane, F. S.
 Macon—Sec. of Dist. Council, W. Lewis.
 144 " —E. S. Horton, R. S., 437 Ross st.
 " —G. S. Bolton, F. S., 520 Elm st.
 326 " —(Col.) A. D. Jackson, R. S. and F. S., 136 Jackson st.
 654 " —O. C. Morgan, R. S. and F. S., 617 Adams.
 1390 Newman—E. G. Page, R. S.
 " —J. C. Taylor, F. S.
 411 Rome—J. W. Whitmore, R. S., 302 1st ave.
 " —T. Johnson, F. S., 213 W. Fifth st.
 Savannah—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Anderson, 625 Cemetery st.
 256 " —S. F. B. Hendrix, R. S., Box 251.
 " —W. W. Smith, F. S., Box 251.
 318 " —(Col.) I. J. Jones, R. S., 47 Charles Lane.
 " —G. G. Green, F. S., 1311 Montgomery st.
 1421 St. Augustine—M. Nelson, F. S., 48 Charlotte st.
 1445 Tifton—(Mill) J. M. Hamlin, R. S., Gen. Deliv.
 " —W. R. White, F. S.
 261 Valdosta—J. C. Huckabay, R. S., 402 River st.
 " —J. B. Lyons, F. S., 519 Jackson st.
 1389 " —(Col.) G. B. Sanders, R. S., 908 Magnolia.
 " —J. W. Dowdy, F. S., 302 Wiesenbaker Lane.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

- 745 Honolulu—J. T. Greenwood, R. S., Box 611.
 " —S. K. Nawaa, F. S., Box 611.
 IDAHO
 1420 Idaho Falls—B. A. Jenn, F. S.
 398 Lewiston—Jas. L. Smith, R. S., Box 419.
 " —J. L. Barham, F. S., Box 193.
 635 Boise City—John Layson, R. S., 425 S. 11th st.
 " —C. M. Abbott, F. S., 306 S. 4th st.
 1605 Moscow—W. F. Hickman, F. S.
 220 Wallace—Jeff D. Fraser, R. S.
 " —H. K. Helbostad, F. S.
 1042 Weiser—Frank Hopkins, R. S., Box 53.
 " —A. W. McCully, F. S., Box 37.

ILLINOIS

- 377 Alton—Ed. S. Feeney, R. S., 414 W. 4th.
 " —Chas. E. Grace, F. S., 1114 E. 3d.
 788 Anna—G. A. Hill, R. S.
 " —S. F. Eaves, F. S.
 1184 Auburn—F. O. Lorton, R. S. and F. S.
 916 Aurora—W. J. Bristol, R. S., 117 S. River.
 " —Geo. Baxter, F. S., 51 Wilder st.
 1248 Batavia—Ira D. Runyon, R. S., Franklin st.
 " —Milo Miller, F. S., 151 Spring st.
 741 Beardstown—Fred Gersmeyer, R. S.
 " —Geo. Hegener, F. S.
 433 Belleville—(Mill) Jacob L. Tribout, R. S., 706 Centerville ave.
 " —Theo. J. Kaufhold, F. S., 26 Harding Lane.
 1473 " —Henry Schuff, R. S., 113 S. Race.
 " —George Christ, F. S., West A st.
 975 Benton—J. H. Mundell, R. S. and F. S.
 63 Bloomington—H. M. Rollins, R. S., 209 S. Madison st.
 " —J. H. Rader, F. S., 602 N. Center.
 894 Cairo—A. Prince, R. S., 2808 Com'l ave.
 " —T. A. Mansfield, F. S., 3605 Washington ave.
 1530 " —(Col.) C. D. Kinnison, R. S. and F. S., 325 18th st.
 939 Campbell Hill (Jackson Co.)—C. T. Luthy, R. S.
 " —H. Huffmaster, F. S.
 293 Canton—S. E. Snyder, R. S., 53 N. ave. B.
 " —J. H. Ellis, F. S., 564 E. Ash st.
 841 Carbondale—Harry Keown, R. S., 178 N. East st.
 " —S. M. McGuire, R. S., 318 E. Oak st.
 737 Carlinville—Jos. Boente, R. S. and F. S.
 1081 Carlyle—John C. Crabtree, R. S.
 " —W. C. Crause, F. S.
 588 Cartersville—L. C. Holland, R. S.
 " —R. J. Peterson, F. S.
 367 Centralia—H. B. Pitts, R. S.
 " —J. F. Adcock, F. S., 846 Morrison st.
 41 Champaign—Wm. Barber, R. S., 404 S. 1st.
 " —J. J. Shook, F. S., 310 Wheaton av.
 518 Charleston—W. S. Edman, R. S., 1128 S. 4th st.
 " —F. Huffman, F. S., 4 State st.
 Chicago—Secretary of District Council, K. G. Torkelson, 502 Garden City Block, 56 Fifth ave.
 1 " —James McKinnon, R. S., 310 Courtland.
 " —W. G. Schardt, F. S., 56 Fifth ave., room 503.
 10 " —D. J. Ryan, R. S., 420 Duncan Prk.
 " —J. H. Stevens, F. S., 6029 Peoria st.
 13 " —Geo. M. Harper, R. S., 338 S. Wood.
 " —Frank Pieters, F. S., 425 W. Park ave.
 21 " —(French) A. Morency, R. S., 357 W. Van Buren.
 " —P. Hudon, F. S., 207 E. Center ave.
 54 " —(Bob.) Frank Kres, R. S., 967 W. 18th.
 " —V. Zitek, F. S., 1301 S. 41st av.
 58 " —F. J. Chessier, R. S., 419 Berteau.
 " —Otto Anderson, F. S., 1883 N. Clark.
 62 " —(Englewood) G. W. Bailey, R. S., 513 W. 60th st.
 " —J. A. Julien, F. S., 5750 Carpenter st.
 70 " —(Brighton Park) Joe La Chance, R. S., 2222 39th st.
 " —P. Pouliot, F. S., 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
 80 " —(Moreland) S. Gaylord, R. S., 612 N. Central ave., Austin.
 " —Henry Bowman, F. S., S. Franklin st., Oak Park, Ill.
 141 " —(Grand Crossing) Phil Howley, R. S., 7520 Adams ave.
 " —J. Murray, F. S., 1310 70th Place.
 181 " —F. Kirsgard, R. S., 211 N. Humboldt st.
 " —Jens Jensen, F. S., 713 W. North av.
 199 " —(South Chicago) W. W. McGarry, R. S., 8159 Cornell av.
 " —J. C. Grantham, F. S., 8023 Escanaba ave., Chicago.
 242 " —(Ger.) Charles Holik, R. S., 5017 Ashland ave.
 " —C. Streit, F. S., 5620 Emerald ave.
 416 " —Wm. M. Millar, R. S., 773 W. 12th.
 " —C. H. Wagner, F. S., 364 Washburn av.
 419 " —(Ger.) Chas. Butner, R. S., 37 Bissell st.
 " —Ernest Thielke, F. S., 466 Hastings.
 434 " —(Kensington) (Fr.) W. F. Schuller, R. S., 12113 Parnell av.
 " —F. Gagnan, F. S., 1362 75th st.
 504 " —(Jewish) I. Birkham, R. S., 95 Wilson st.
 " —S. Ziskind, F. S., 59 Edgmont ave.
 521 " —(Stairs) Henry Goerk, R. S., 89 Florence ave.
 " —Gust. Hansen, F. S., 745 W. Division st.
 1597 " —
 272 Chicago Heights—L. W. Baker, R. S., 1616 Hanover st.
 " —W. B. Howard, F. S., 1914 Chicago road.
 869 Chillicothe—H. W. Cunningham, R. S.
 " —W. B. Steiner, F. S.
 1418 Clinton—H. O. Bogardus, R. S., E. Adams.
 " —R. M. Arnold, F. S., West White st.
 1544 Coal City—Wm. C. Nicholson, F. S.
 204 Coffeen—W. W. Whitlock, R. S.
 " —W. H. Snyder, F. S.
 295 Collinsville—W. B. Spitzer, R. S.
 " —M. J. Dooner, F. S.
 1191 Coulterville—Robert Douglas, R. S.
 " —Elmer Garvin, F. S.
 269 Danville—H. A. Ingersoll, R. S., 802 Hamilton ave.
 " —C. H. Wilson, F. S., 16 Freemont st.
 742 Decatur—C. E. Wise, R. S., 545 E. Herkimer st.
 " —C. C. Merris, F. S., 764 N. Monroe.
 965 DeKalb—Roy Spicer, R. S., 304 S. 7th st.
 " —John Halsne, F. S., 417 Pine st.
 1121 De Soto—D. M. West, R. S.
 " —L. S. Winter, F. S., Box 114.
 928 Divernon—W. B. Dyson, R. S.
 " —J. C. Wall, F. S., Box 141.
 790 Dixon—S. J. Friedline, R. S., 213 Peoria.
 " —R. M. Mader, F. S., 610 Spruce st.
 1589 Dalton—Wm. Krueger, F. S., Dalton Sta., Cook Co.
 510 Duquoin—H. C. Thoenbury, R. S.
 " —A. L. Gothard, F. S.
 1439 Dwight—Andrew Nielson, R. S.
 " —I. D. Bmpir, F. S.
 East St. Louis—Sec. District Council, C. R. Palmer, 301 Missouri ave.
 169 " —P. A. Marr, R. S., 135 1/2 St. Clair ave.
 " —E. Wendling, F. S., 512 Illinois ave.

- 697 East St. Louis—(Stairs and Mill) J. Dausman, R. S., 1709 Ill. ave.
 " —H. J. Shircliff, F. S., 614 Josephine av.
 903 " —J. T. Montgomery, R. S., N. Belmont ave.
 " —D. Grines, F. S., Ronshow place.
 378 Edwardsville—A. H. Eberle, R. S., Box 451.
 " —F. B. Dietz, F. S., Box 311.
 363 Elgin—J. C. Jensen, R. S.
 " —Wm. A. Underhill, F. S., 358 Bent st.
 1507 Elmhurst—Fritz Nemitz, F. S., Box 181.
 1048 Fairbury—J. George Dexter, R. S.
 " —E. H. Bastian, F. S.
 480 Freeburg—C. L. Ross, R. S.
 " —Otto Rickert, F. S.
 719 Freeport—John P. Hinceline, R. S., 74 Whistler st.
 " —H. H. Hinceline, F. S., Douglas ave.
 1449 Galatia—E. T. Willis, R. S. and F. S.
 1087 Galeana—A. S. Toepel, R. S.
 " —F. G. Eggleston, F. S., Box 654.
 360 Galesburg—Noah H. Davis, R. S., 1609 N. Broad st.
 " —Ed. Chelstrand, F. S., 1474 N. Seminary st.
 1290 Geneseo—Ed. Oleson, R. S.
 " —Oscar Boom, F. S.
 1234 Girard—John Young, R. S.
 " —T. W. Starkay, F. S.
 1467 Georgetown—Wm. Thomlinson, F. S.
 178 Goreville—C. G. Anderson, R. S.
 " —L. I. Albright, F. S.
 1421 Grand Tower—E. F. Anderson, F. S.
 669 Harrisburg—W. S. Prout, R. S.
 " —Isaac M. Allen, F. S., Box 282.
 805 Havana—Luther Anno, R. S.
 " —John Dwyer, F. S.
 581 Herrin—W. H. Burgess, R. S.
 " —A. E. Spence, F. S.
 461 Highwood—Louis Berube, R. S.
 " —Jos. Severson, F. S., Box 83.
 1466 Hoopstone—O. Logan, F. S.
 904 Jacksonville—Geo. James, R. S. and F. S., 736 North st.
 174 Joliet—H. W. Cook, R. S., 627 Ridge-wood ave.
 " —A. Leach, F. S., 1201 Vine st.
 1029 Johnston—Ben Perrine, R. S.
 " —S. A. Hyre, F. S., Lake Creek, Ill.
 496 Kankakee—W. S. Taylor, R. S.
 " —B. C. Hutton, F. S., 215 Poplar.
 154 Kewanee—W. H. Arnold, R. S.
 " —F. Johnson, F. S., 700 E. 4th st.
 1066 Klamund—J. W. Allen, R. S. and F. S.
 250 Lake Forest—Wm. Hansen, R. S.
 " —W. B. Russell, F. S., Box 47.
 336 La Salle—Wm. Hindman, R. S., 605 9th.
 " —W. E. Timmons, F. S., 736 Wright st.
 1585 Lebanon—E. G. Becherer, F. S.
 568 Lincoln—S. G. Morris, R. S., 329 Willard ave.
 " —F. Dalzell, F. S., Chicago and Tremont st.
 505 Litchfield—C. H. Roberts, R. S., 716 Illinois ave.
 " —Geo. C. Fellner, F. S., 820 Chestnut.
 1561 Macomb—Frank Moon, F. S.
 633 Madison—J. L. Coleman, R. S., Venice, Ill.
 " —J. M. Richie, F. S., Granite City, Box 353.
 508 Marion—J. L. D. Hartwell, R. S.
 " —Frank Woods, F. S.
 789 Marissa—J. H. McConnell, R. S.
 " —A. F. Jensen, F. S.
 1037 Marseilles—B. A. Blake, R. S.
 " —E. B. Covell, F. S.
 765 Mascoutah—J. P. Friess, R. S., Box 43.
 " —Edm'd Hoerd, F. S., Box 43.
 347 Mattoon—Wm. La Clair, R. S.
 " —W. W. Walker, F. S., 1819 Grant av.
 1296 Mendota—August P. Schmidt, R. S.
 " —J. B. Phelps, F. S., 210 Meridian st.
 803 Metropolis—W. Q. Tunc, R. S., Box 272.
 " —B. P. D. Schroder, F. S., Box 229.
 241 Moline—H. L. Burg, R. S., 1846 12th ave.
 " —J. C. Fuller, F. S., Box 267.
 1265 Monmouth—Frank Watson, R. S.
 " —A. A. Lawry, F. S.
 1161 Morris—S. H. Fisher, R. S.
 " —Noble Holmes, F. S., Box 424.
 1188 Mt. Carmel—G. W. Phillips, R. S.
 " —A. Schuckers, F. S., Box 612.
 280 Mt. Olive—Ernest Jubelt, R. S.
 " —K. Bayer, F. S.
 999 Mt. Vernon—T. A. Donald, R. S., 423 S. 15th st.
 " —A. E. Frost, R. S., 404 E. Harrison.
 604 Murphorbo—Robert Slaughter, R. S.
 " —J. Weingarth, F. S., 527 N. 9th st.
 1859 New Athens—Chas. Becker, F. S., Box 184.
 671 New Baden—Julius Hummel, R. S. and F. S., Box 53.
 582 Odin—C. Vandercrook, R. S.
 " —C. B. Vandercrook, F. S.
 1192 Oglesby—Fred N. Taylor, R. S.
 " —Robert Pryde, F. S.
 1478 Olney—Rolla Dean, R. S.
 " —Jno. N. Shepherd, F. S., Box 502.
 661 Ottawa—Geo. E. Whitney, R. S., 413 Cornell st.
 " —J. D. Geary, F. S., 216 Delean st.
 1211 Palmyra—Fred O. Crum, R. S.
 " —John Hunt, F. S., Box 49.
 648 Pana—J. Dawers, R. S., S. Elam st.
 " —W. L. Wright, F. S., 702 S. Spruce.
 1334 Paris—Joseph Stephens, R. S.
 " —W. A. Thompson, F. S., 309 Kimble st.
 644 Pekin—Henry G. Herin, R. S., 421 Catherine st.
 " —F. P. Heffestine, F. S., 1014 Henrietta st.
 183 Peoria—L. G. Humphrey, R. S., 129 Bestor st.
 " —W. E. Miller, F. S., 1030 N. Monroe st.
 733 Percy—David Lewis, R. S. (Willesville).
 " —W. C. Fisk, F. S.
 195 Peru—John Henkel, R. S., Box 322.
 " —Dave George, F. S., Box 51.
 1056 Pinckneyville—L. S. Sterling, R. S.
 " —J. Frank, F. S.
 728 Pontiac—Frank Sipe, R. S., 805 E. Madison st.
 " —L. McCombs, F. S., 416 W. Moulton.
 1525 Princeton—A. Medahl, R. S., 503 Church.
 " —L. C. Thurston, F. S., 627 N. 4th st.
 189 Quincy—Nick Hofer, R. S., 407 S. 4th.
 " —F. W. Buscher, F. S., 1025 Madison.
 792 Rockford—C. O. Miller, R. S., Box 628.
 " —I. W. Tutill, F. S., 330 Penfield Pl.
 166 Rock Island—J. Ford, R. S., Room 14 Buford Bldg.
 " —A. Johnson, F. S., 917 11th av.
 798 Salem—W. Y. Huff, R. S.
 " —S. M. Pratz, F. S., Box 302.
 1564 Savanna—H. O. Atkins, F. S.
 1299 Seatonville—V. H. Weisenburger, R. S. and F. S., Ladd, Ill.
 1574 Shawneetown—Wm. M. Lane, F. S.
 1083 St. Charles—R. H. Cutler, R. S.
 " —Peter Ray, F. S.
 479 Sparta—Robt. W. Cathcart, R. S., Box 367.
 " —H. C. Piers, F. S., Box 326.
 16 Springfield—Edgar Offlighter, R. S., 946 S. 9th st.
 " —John Dick, F. S., 615 Eastman ave.

- 631 Spring Valley—T. Moir, Jr., R. S., Box 118.
 " —D. F. Dits, F. S., Box 621.
 156 Staunton—John D. Bule, R. S.
 " —C. F. Kruse, F. S.
 695 Sterling—Charles Uhl, R. S. and F. S.
 495 Streator—W. C. Schroeder, R. S., 119 S. Bloomington st.
 " —Ed. Kraske, F. S., 1004 S. Bloomington st.
 826 Sycamore—John Lundquist, F. S.
 1250 Tamaroa—W. S. Long, R. S.
 " —Geo. B. Toffee, F. S., Box 15.
 748 Taylorville—Terry Rope, R. S. and F. S.
 1515 Thebes—C. C. Miller, F. S.
 807 Toluca—J. J. Seminger, R. S., Box 234.
 " —S. L. Wells, F. S., Box 21.
 1026 Urbana—G. S. Helfey, R. S. and F. S.
 1338 Utica—Harlow Wertz, R. S.
 " —Sam. B. Schmieding, F. S.
 1163 Virden—Chas. Hearin, R. S.
 " —Fred G. Becker, F. S.
 448 Waukegan—M. D. Adams, R. S., 316 Center st.
 " —G. Williams, F. S., 1209 Washington st.
 1527 Wheaton—Jas. A. DeGrasse, F. S., 526 Maple st.
 1193 West Frankfort—A. M. Crim, R. S.
 " —S. W. Parrish, F. S., Frankfort.
 418 Witt—Hugh Whittenack, R. S., Box 45.
 " —Samuel Kessinger, F. S., Box 45.

INDIANA

- 477 Alexandria—K. E. Thomas, R. S., 209 Walnut st.
 " —Clarence Noble, F. S.
 352 Anderson—Jas. Mitchell, R. S., 904 1st.
 " —W. E. Swan, F. S., 1541 Ohio ave.
 1380 Bedford—M. E. Fultz, R. S., 1711 S. 1st.
 " —J. W. Boyce, F. S.
 1308 Bluffton—W. P. McConnell, R. S., 530 E. Cherry st.
 " —W. P. McConnell, F. S., 530 E. Cherry.
 694 Booneville—Clarence Stouten, R. S.
 " —W. T. Kelly, F. S.
 431 Brazil—R. W. Grim, R. S., 9 Methodist st.
 " —H. Hays, F. S., 603 3rd st.
 488 Clinton—D. T. Davis, R. S.
 " —Edward Oxford, F. S.
 1155 Columbus—C. B. Lackey, R. S.
 " —A. B. Morton, F. S., E. Columbus.
 1355 Crawfordsville—P. O. Bowers, R. S., 612 Milligan st.
 " —A. B. West, F. S., 307 W. Main.
 1454 Danville—Wm. Stutsman, R. S.
 " —Jack McLouir, F. S.
 946 Decatur—Ross Malone, R. S. and F. S.
 998 Dugger—O. M. Anderson, R. S., Box 25.
 " —Richard Shepler, F. S., Box 25.
 565 Elkhart—L. H. Welter, R. S., 1107 N. M'n.
 " —Geo. Pimbley, F. S., 410 N. 2d st.
 652 Elwood—J. G. Fields, R. S., Room 29 Fitzwilliams Bk.
 " —Hugh Moore, F. S., 2501 S. A st.
 90 Evansville—J. J. Schoettlin, R. S., 1611 W. Franklin st.
 " —S. A. Stork, F. S., 920 E. Illinois st.
 1465 Frankfort—Frank Goeke, R. S., 208 W. Armstrong st.
 " —Harry Foley, F. S., 609 W. Walnut.
 1402 Franklin—A. A. Jones, R. S., 574 W. Adams st.
 " —Wm. Jenkins, F. S., 186 W. Jefferson st.
 232 Ft. Wayne—E. F. Delagrang, R. S., 444 Buchanan st.
 " —L. Delegrange, F. S., 3531 Piqua av.
 859 French Lick—J. W. Elledge, R. S.
 " —J. B. Hawk, F. S.
 1350 Garrett—L. O. Swank, R. S.
 " —Sam. M. Noel, F. S., Garrett City.
 160 Gas City—D. M. Jackson, R. S.
 " —I. W. Lucas, F. S., Box 26, Jonesboro.
 908 Goshen—J. H. Fletcher, R. S.
 " —M. C. Ulery, F. S., 108 Olive st.
 1430 Greensburg—Richard Thomson, 228 E. Worth st.
 " —James Douglas, F. S.
 Hammond—Secretary of District Council, H. B. Easter, 488 Towle st.
 599 " —H. B. Easter, R. S., 488 Towle.
 " —W. W. Dicks, F. S., 632 Hoffman st.
 1110 East Chicago—J. I. Day, R. S.
 " —P. Kanskiel, F. S.
 1317 Indiana Harbor—C. O. Johnson, R. S.
 " —E. C. Brown, F. S.
 213 Hartford City—Harry Ashbaugh, R. S.
 " —J. W. Couter, F. S., 370 W. Franklin st.
 1429 Huntington—J. E. Chamberlin, R. S., 55 High st.
 " —J. W. Satterwait, F. S., 86 Salmonia ave.
 Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, M. H. Evans, 704 W. 11th.
 60 " —(Ger.) Paul Kahn, R. S., 1057 Virginia ave.
 " —Wm. Hoff, F. S., 908 Sanders st.
 281 " —J. M. Pruitt, R. S., 46 S. Cap. av.
 " —J. T. Goode, F. S., 24 Kentucky ave.
 549 " —(Stairs) L. H. Taylor, R. S., 2824 N. Missouri st.
 " —W. L. Evans, F. S., 516 Bright st.
 1003 " —R. W. Sproston, R. S., 610 Shelby.
 " —P. H. Ringolds, F. S., 1005 Jefferson.
 1460 " —(Mill) W. Thomas, R. S., 1317 Mass. ave.
 " —J. Kirch, F. S., 1805 Union st.
 1529 " —L. A. McCurry, R. S., 2108 Bellefontaine st.
 " —J. W. Cherry, F. S., 1553 W. New York st.
 909 Jasonville—Rural Ryan, R. S.
 " —Chas. H. Edmondson, F. S.
 533 Jeffersonville—E. Schuler, R. S., 720 Fulton.
 " —Louis Miller, F. S.
 1275 Kendallville—Bert Baughman, R. S.
 " —S. E. Carter.
 734 Kokomo—G. Mitchell, R. S., 149 Ky. ave.
 " —M. R. McBeth, F. S., 158 Louisa st.
 215 Lafayette—Herman Kessen, R. S., 1512 N. 12th st.
 " —J. McKinley, F. S., 511 Wall st.
 1485 La Porte—J. C. Smith, R. S., 915 Scott st.
 " —John C. Bauman, F. S., 1110 Scott st.
 1538 Lebanon—E. Tindler, F. S., 1016 Hamilton.
 1557 Lewis—Lewis B. Dreynolds, F. S.
 487 Linton—E. Meral, R. S.
 " —W. S. Potter, F. S.
 808 Logansport—H. A. DeFord, R. S.
 " —W. J. French, F. S., Box 491.
 1602 Loogootee—W. C. Von Hey, F. S.
 365 Marion—J. S. Meyers, R. S., 329 E. Walnut.
 " —I. M. Simons, F. S., 709 E. Sherman.
 1221 Matthews—H. O. Chamberlain, R. S. and F. S.
 1238 Michigan City—Walter Harris, R. S.
 " —R. T. Hill, F. S., 218 Pine st.
 1200 Midland—Chas. Beckwith, F. S.
 1470 Mishawaka—Wm. Schane, F. S., 712 Ann.
 592 Muncie—S. A. Reeves, R. S., 710 West Spring st.
 " —D. M. Winters, F. S., 535 Sharkey st.
 436 New Albany—Geo. W. Lemmon, 203 W. Spring st.

THE CARPENTER

17

- 445 New Castle—L. Pennell, R. S. and F. S., 221 S. 24th st.
 1196 Oakland City—George Christman, R. S. G. R. Thurman, F. S.
 932 Peru—L. Huffman, R. S., 18 E. Wash. st.
 John W. Taylor, F. S., 565 W. 3d st.
 —(Mill) J. W. Snyder, R. S., 202 W. 7th st.
 J. Dreher, F. S., 158 E. 8th st.
 935 Princeton—W. J. Curran, R. S., S. Hart. J. T. Davison, F. S., 328 Seminary st.
 912 Richmond—V. Juering, R. S., 808 S. 8th. O. A. Lauck, F. S., 417 S. 9th st.
 413 Rushville—Nate Seybold, R. S., 633 Sherman ave.
 W. Wollung, F. S., 340 Jackson st.
 1071 Seymour—T. E. Abbott, R. S., 106 Carter M. D. Deputy, F. S., 205 S. Vine st.
 1435 Shelbyville—C. K. Dugan, R. S., 247 S. West Oliver Burell, F. S., Colescott st.
 1106 Shelburn—John Meblure, F. S.
 806 South Bend—S. M. Thompson, R. S., 302 Julian st.
 W. H. Stahly, F. S., 159 Penn'a av.
 1304 Spencer—W. M. Crist, R. S. and F. S., Box 527.
 706 Sullivan—Otto South, R. S.
 R. E. Rice, F. S.
 205 Terre Haute—L. B. Mahan, R. S., 1420 Grand ave.
 A. E. Saltzman, F. S., 1709 Poplar.
 358 Tipton—Linn Cole, R. S.
 Henry Speckbaugh, F. S.
 1357 Valparaiso—Edward James, R. S., 43 Institute.
 D. L. Mathews, F. S., 93 Franklin.
 1546 Versailles—Lee Pendergast, F. S.
 658 Vincennes—Edward, Yenowine, R. S. and F. S., 6th and Brocton sts.
 812 " —G. J. Benedict, R. S., 404 Harrison st.
 M. St. Tromater, F. S., 514 Clarreson.
 598 Wabash—Oren Smith, R. S., Ross Heights.
 Chas. E. Day, F. S., 270 S. Carroll.
 1581 " Chas. Gift, F. S., 112 Chestnut st.
 1337 Warsaw—J. J. Hale, R. S.
 W. L. Stewart, F. S., Box 747.
 1076 Washington—J. W. Mattingly, R. S., Washington st.
 James Ramsey, Jr., F. S.
 1038 Winslow—D. B. Busch, R. S., Box 52.
 E. Gladdish, F. S.

INDIAN TERRITORY

- 1028 Ardmore—Albert Harris, R. S. and F. S.
 1359 Bokchito—J. T. Cherman, R. S.
 T. J. Baker, F. S.
 653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller, R. S. and F. S.
 1590 Colgate—H. A. Hay, F. S.
 1199 Durant—L. F. Hearty, R. S. and F. S., Box 731.
 1092 Halleyville—H. J. Gerard, R. S., Box 94.
 H. S. Harding, F. S., Box 94.
 1483 Hartshorne—T. R. Mitchell, F. S.
 896 Holdenville—J. B. Weist, F. S.
 1417 Hugo—W. M. Helms, R. S. and F. S.
 1524 McCurtain—J. F. Colmes, F. S., Box 28.
 1072 Muscogee—L. P. Stine, R. S., Box 314.
 R. E. Dorsey, F. S., Box 314.
 986 South McAlester—H. J. Rodgers, R. S.
 C. W. Barton, F. S., S. McAlester.
 1594 Tahlequah—M. M. Simonds, F. S.
 1575 Wagoner—H. L. Olmstead, F. S., Box 594.
 1276 Wilberton—W. M. Young, R. S.
 A. McMurty, F. S., Box 212.

IOWA

- 315 Boone—Philip Conklin, R. S., 803 Washington st.
 Theo. Johnson, F. S., 323 16th st.
 534 Burlington—Frank Bloomer, R. S., Gordon st.
 Theo. Lehmann, F. S., 1311 N. Oak.
 Cedar Rapids—C. E. Payne, R. S., 825 19th ave., W.
 M. Carpenter, F. S., 339 4th ave., W.
 Centreville—M. B. Pennington, R. S.
 G. W. Jones, F. S., Box 87.
 1523 Chariton—C. W. Vorhies, F. S.
 772 Clinton—G. M. Olney, R. S., 42 Grand ave.
 M. Hansen, F. S., 250 Peck ave.
 1142 Colfax—B. L. Logsdon, R. S.
 Arthur C. Cox, F. S.
 611 Corydon—W. P. Alfred, Jr., R. S. and E. S.
 864 Council Bluffs—J. W. Taylor, R. S.
 F. H. Stover, F. S., 1124 S. 6th.
 634 Creston—J. A. Thayer, R. S., 502 N. Elm.
 John Harshaw, F. S., 710 W. Spencer.
 Davenport—Sec. District Council, Chas. Adrian, 1418 Liberty st.
 554 " —Louis C. Schmidt, R. S. 428 Oneida st.
 W. Peterson, F. S., 528 W. 2d st.
 1272 " —W. T. Gallagher, R. S., 709 W. 16th st.
 W. H. Hitchcock, F. S., 1034 E. 14th.
 Des Moines—E. J. Jones, R. S. 3306 N. W. 2nd st.
 J. C. Walker, F. S., 510 7th.
 425 " —(Mill) C. Johnson, R. S. 31st and Easton Road.
 E. Johnson, F. S., 606 S. E. 4th st.
 678 Dubuque—W. F. Miller, R. S., 834 Rhomburg ave.
 M. R. Hogan, F. S., 299 7th st.
 1597 Eldora—Geo. Houghton, F. S.
 284 Fort Dodge—G. M. White, R. S.
 Wm. Leahy, F. S., Box 417.
 514 Hiteam—C. J. Anderson, R. S., Box 213.
 Lucius Oaks, F. S., Box 213.
 1260 Iowa City—Frank Novak, R. S., 630 N. Van Buren.
 Jos. A. Poor, F. S., 210N. Gilbert.
 523 Keokuk—J. Rosser, R. S., 129 N. 7th st.
 H. L. Breitenstein, F. S., 1522 Bank.
 1171 Marion—S. M. Wiley, R. S. and F. S., Box 836.
 1112 Marshalltown—J. H. Kinzey, R. S., 501 S. 3rd ave.
 F. Nicholson, F. S., 1006 W. Boone.
 1247 Mason City—Chas. E. Frederick, R. S.
 Tom Hodges, F. S., 210S. Jackson av.
 1069 Muscatine—D. M. Kerkler, R. S. 914 E. 6th.
 R. K. Rowland, F. S., Monroe.
 1213 Mystic—W. M. Hilderbeard, R. S., Box 525.
 B. F. Taylor, F. S.
 1116 Newton—Will Smith, R. S.
 W. Sparks, F. S.
 1508 Oelwein City—N. F. Hodgdon, R. S. and F. S.
 1034 Oskaloosa—P. R. Swayque, R. S., 410S. 1st.
 J. A. Harriman, F. S., 415 B. ave., W.
 Ottumwa—R. L. Launing, R. S. 1106 N. Elm st.
 C. W. Cutler, F. S., 1215 West st.
 879 Red Oak—W. E. Elwood, R. S.
 J. A. Elwood, F. S., 111 S. 3d.
 1548 Shenandoah—W. N. Jordan, F. S.

- 948 Sioux City—R. H. Bridgutte, R. S. 1207 8th st.
 Jas. O'Brien, F. S., 201 Market.
 552 Waterloo—W. D. Miller, R. S., 453 Locust.
 W. C. Bickelberg, F. S., Cor. Water and 5th sts.

KANSAS

- 253 Argentine—M. Murphy, R. S. and F. S., Box 347.
 753 Atchison—C. Grosjean, R. S.
 E. B. Harman, F. S., 711 Kansas av.
 1205 Chanute—J. H. Edmons, R. S.
 W. O. Thomas, F. S., 121 Kansas av.
 1404 Cherryvale—W. F. Cleck, R. S., N. Neosha.
 Robert Woodridge, F. S., E. 6th.
 1212 Coffeyville—Fred Kinney, R. S., 1315 Maple st.
 E. S. Harper, P. S., 509 E. 4th.
 1224 Emporia—G. E. Blakeley, R. S., 26 Commercial st.
 W. E. Daniels, F. S., 1427 Merchant.
 942 Fort Scott—Newton Boatright, R. S., 7228 Wilson st.
 Clarence Bell, F. S., 615 S. Wilson.
 876 Frontenac—Sam Edgecomb, R. S. and F. S.
 1587 Hutchinson—O. M. Phillips, F. S., 208W. 5th.
 1198 Independence—W. W. Addington, R. S., 1129 W. Pine st.
 J. J. Konz, F. S.
 123 Iola—E. S. Abdill, R. S., 217 N. Chestnut.
 C. O. Churchill, 505 S. 2d st.
 1509 " —C. L. Livingston, F. S., 411 N. 3d.
 1342 Junction City—H. H. Haffner, R. S.
 C. E. Turner, F. S.
 138 Kansas City—H. Johnson, R. S., 1012 Scott ave.
 G. Turner, F. S., 909 S. 13th.
 458 Lawrence—A. M. Curry, R. S., 928 N. Y. st.
 W. Dunn, F. S., 465 Locust st.
 499 Leavenworth—N. E. Dawes, R. S., 1113 N. 8th st.
 G. McCauley, F. S., 217½ N. 5th.
 1556 Ottawa—C. C. Stewart, F. S., 758 S. Locust st.
 1022 Parsons—John Bero, R. S., 2221 Belmont avenue.
 W. King, F. S., 1918 Clark av.
 561 Pittsburg—J. A. Bradley, R. S., 303 E. Washington.
 W. Williamson, F. S., 307 W. Forrest.
 1571 Salina—H. Huennkens, F. S., 214 N. 3d.
 1001 Scammon—C. S. Martin, R. S.
 Wm. Thompson, F. S., Box 43.
 158 Topeka—H. A. Lewis, R. S.
 R. M. Vanzant, F. S., Box 30.
 1459 " —J. H. Imbler, R. S., 512 E. 4th st.
 J. A. Jessop, F. S., 822 W. 5th st.
 1220 Wellington—L. W. Robinson, R. S., 413 S. J. st.
 L. Mosby, F. S., 409 N. Blaine st.
 201 Wichita—W. O. Peckham, R. S., 914 N. Santa Fe ave.
 W. E. Youngmeyer, F. S., 911 S. Emporia ave.
 1183 Winfield—Walter Baston, R. S.
 Geo. Vandywater, F. S.

KENTUCKY

- 472 Ashland—W. B. Pelphrey.
 684 Bardwell—W. C. Harclson.
 725 Bowling Green—H. C. Cox.
 1542 Catlettsburg—Nat. Currutt, F. S., Box 15.
 641 Central City—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
 712 Covington—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
 785 " —J. Mautz, 138 Trevor st.
 937 Fulton—J. H. Cullin.
 851 Henderson—J. D. Nordgauer, 7 Julia st.
 442 Hopkinsville—Jas. Western, 1006 E. 7th.
 1463 Kuttawa—J. A. Hanson.
 1218 Ludlow—James Glaser.
 Louisville—Secretary of District Council, Mike Guelda, 1503 Hull st.
 103 " —C. J. Phillips, 2428 Rowan st.
 214 " —(Ger.) Jacob Schmieder, 915 East Chestnut st.
 1369 " —Edward Stone.
 1506 Madisonville—E. F. P. Pool, P. S.
 1039 Marion—Sam. Hurst.
 698 Newport—J. Stetson, 9th and Patterson.
 809 Owensboro—J. Owen, 102 Woodford ave.
 559 Paducah—Wm. Kestler, 1303 Timble st.
 1352 Princeton—J. J. Jennings.
 1017 Sturgis—B. R. Williams.

LOUISIANA

- 1496 Abbeville—R. J. Montague, F. S., Box 30.
 1147 Baton Rouge—J. Lyons, 211 15th st.
 1225 " —W. T. Reeks, 308 Americast.
 1495 Breaux Bridge—Alph Mouchet, F. S.
 874 Jennings—T. J. Woodworth.
 1057 Lake Charles—E. L. Prewett.
 868 Monroe—E. W. Anderson, 710 Washington st.
 758 " —(Col.) Wm. Barnes.
 1494 Natchitoches—E. J. Starkins.
 1251 New Iberia—Clarence French.
 76 New Orleans—F. Duhrkap, 616 Cadiz st.
 397 Ruston—Charles Russ.
 Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
 85 " —James Cannon, Box 261.
 764 " —P. F. Hartel, 442 Maple st.
 1279 " —(Mill) D. D. Swindle, care People's Drug Store.
 914 Augusta—John F. Spaulding, Box 198.
 621 Bangor—W. A. Crocker, 367 Essex st.
 459 Bar Harbor—N. Cheney, 20 Holland ave.
 1259 Gardner—G. A. Jaquith, 76 Spring st.
 407 Lewistown—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
 517 Portland—A. H. Parker, 254 Brackett.
 1474 " —(Mill) H. B. Carr, F. S.
 1031 Madison—C. T. Miller.
 1189 Rumford Falls—Edwin Brown.
 787 Skowhegan—M. S. Adams.
 348 Waterville—John S. Pressey.

MARYLAND

- 1126 Annapolis—H. S. Crawford, West st. ext'd.
 Baltimore—Sec. District Council, Wm. R. Phillips, 917 Ryan st.
 990 " —G. Hewing, 1030 N. Eden st.
 29 " —Wm. Keenan, 728 Alsquith st.
 44 " —(German) H. Bosse, 125 N. Montford ave.
 1315 " —Lewis N. Bowen, 1833 N. Patterson Park av.
 1358 " —H. Ripple, 541 N. Washington.
 1598 " —Jos. K. Schilling, P. S.
 1024 Cumberland—W. S. Walton, 30½ N. Centre.
 1378 Hagerstown—Elias H. Stouffer.
 1351 Havre de Grace—Clinton M. Jones.
 1363 Salisbury—G. J. Meyers, 304 Wicomico.

MASSACHUSETTS

- 395 Adams—Geo. Rupprecht, 34 N. Sumner.
 1298 Andover—Austin Poland.
 1059 Athol—L. Bowen, 2018 Main st.
 1307 Attleboro—Robt. Forbes, 41 Orange st.
 Boston—Secretary District Council, A. M. Watson, 176 High st., Br'klyn.
 33 " —D. H. Deegon, 77 Ramsey st., Dorchester.
 954 " —M. Umaus, 113 Brighton st.
 1096 " —(Floor Layers) A. H. Bowers, 79 Farquhar st., Roslindale.
 1410 " —R. Krivier, 2097 Washington st., Roxbury.
 1573 " —Ira P. Smith, F. S., 125 Lexington avenue, E. Boston.
 67 Roxbury—J. McLaughlin, 35 Valentine st.
 218 East Boston—C. M. Dempsey, 321 Parris.
 386 Dorchester—J. Lent, 23 Harbor View st.
 438 Brookline—James Keefe, 9 High st. Place.
 441 Cambridge—Ira F. Bowlby, 367 Beacon st., Somerville.
 443 Chelsea—P. S. Mulligan, 20 Poplar st.
 625 Malden—P. A. Leslie, Box 70.
 629 Somerville—F. Quessy, 33 Trull st.
 780 Everett—W. A. MacDuff, 31½ Blanchard av.
 821 Winthrop—G. Livestone, 31½ Hermon.
 846 Revere—Lawrence Brown, 53 Payson st.
 889 Allston—G. R. England, 88 N. Beacon st., Brighton.
 938 West Roxbury—M. B. Bryant, 4368 Washington st.
 959 Mattapan—J. J. Orman, E. Mattapan.
 1197 Saugus—Brainard Perkins, 21 Johnson st., E. Saugus.
 1424 Charlestown—S. V. McNeil, 376 Maverick st., E. Boston.
 1513 Beachmont—H. B. Mead, F. S. 741 Winthrop ave.
 1550 Braintree—W. H. Sherman, F. S.
 1046 Bridgewater—John H. Toomey, Wall st.
 624 Brockton—H. T. Blackwell, 16 Central sq.
 858 Clinton—Omar Harvey, 55 Boynton st.
 1123 Cohasset—Herbert R. Gott, Box 478.
 1593 Concord—Chas. M. Cox, F. S., Box 303.
 892 Dedham—R. Carleton, 22 Church st.
 1372 Easthampton—R. Parsons, East st.
 223 Fall River—A. Sampson, 203 Horton st.
 1305 " —(Fr.) Frank Moquin, 331 Ames.
 778 Fitchburg—C. Patterson, 25 East st.
 860 Framingham—E. F. Twitchell, Ashland.
 1335 Franklin—Frank Hurd, Chestnut st.
 570 Gardner—Thos. J. Foley, 65 Chestnut st.
 910 Gloucester—J. C. Tuttle, Box 254.
 1045 Great Barrington—C. H. Bell, 54 Dresser av.
 782 Greenfield—Jos. Desautels, Elm st.
 1292 Hamilton—T. H. Woodward, Wenham Dp.
 82 Haverhill—Otis A. Hunt.
 424 Hingham—H. B. Hardy, Box 113.
 Holyoke—Sec. Dist. Council, T. J. Marony, 109 Bowers st.
 390 " —D. Laplante, 529 Summer st.
 656 " —Harry Hawkins, 646 East st.
 400 Hudson—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
 802 Hyde Park—J. Faulkner, 419 Hyde Pk av.
 111 Lawrence—J. Labelle, 451 Broadway.
 551 " —(Fr.) Frank Provencal, 142 Arlington.
 1566 " —(Ger.) Geo. Roth, F. S., 34 Park.
 1427 Lee—Wm. Walsh, F. S., Box 31.
 370 Lenox—P. E. Cannavan, Box 27.
 794 Leominster—F. I. Brown, 15 Harrison st.
 749 Lowell—Jos. A. Pion, 309 W. 6th st.
 688 Lynn—G. Blood, 20 Emery st., Saugus.
 1041 " —M. L. Delano, 88 Vine st.
 962 Marblehead—R. H. Roach, 273 Washington st.
 988 Marlboro—Wilfred Bonin, Church st.
 Middlesex—Sec'y District Council, H. H. Gove, 87 Summer st., Stoneham.
 760 Melrose—C. Fletcher, 39 Boardman ave.
 777 Medford—C. R. Colluppy, 1196 Broadway, Somerville.
 831 Arlington—S. Clow, Box 290, Lexington.
 885 Woburn—Geo. H. Peppard, 44 Court st.
 991 Winchester—L. Taylor, 47 Cutting st.
 Quincy—Sec. of Dist. Council, Geo. Gauthier, 1355 Hancock st.
 762 " —W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
 1531 Rockland—S. A. Ward, F. S.
 862 Wakefield—W. Melanson, 9 off John st., Reading.
 867 Milford—Wm. C. Waters, 27 Pond st.
 847 Natick—F. Pulsifer, 21 High st.
 693 Needham—Elias W. Adams.
 1021 New Bedford—J. Maher, 181 Belleville av.
 989 Newburyport—G. W. Henderson, 3 Winter.
 Newton—Sec. District Council, A. E. Nielson, 250 California st.
 275 " —Henry Jonah, 173 Linwood ave., Newtonville.
 1600 " —(Mill) Alex. G. Nicholson, F. S., 250 California st.
 680 Newton Centre—James Vachor, 16 Albion.
 708 West Newton—J. Christie, Box 744.
 193 North Adams—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
 351 Northampton—J. E. Chabott, 44 Cherry st.
 784 North Easton—Henry Holmes.
 North Shore—Sec. District Council, D. A. Schantz, 3 Central st.
 878 Beverly—A. W. Dodge, 7 Briscoe st.
 950 Danvers—G. B. McRae.
 924 Manchester—H. A. Hall, Box 460.
 888 Salem—J. H. Reed, Lawrence and Chester sts., Danvers.
 866 Norwood—F. M. Prescott, 93 Hill st.
 444 Pittsfield—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
 1167 Scituate—A. W. Totman.
 861 Southbridge—Hy. Page, Wardwell Court.
 Springfield—Sec'y of Dist. Council, W. W. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.
 96 " —(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 48 Keith st.
 177 " —W. W. R. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.
 1105 " —(Mill) J. F. Moran, 9 Bell ave., Merrick.
 685 Chicopee—Frank Blanchette, 238 School.
 1063 Stoughton—B. S. Capen, Box 1013.
 1035 Taunton—C. B. Cornell, 41 Kilton st.
 1479 Walpole—Nelson Boulter, F. S., East Walpole.
 540 Waltham—O. C. Dodge, 4 Grove st.
 1227 " —P. J. Flynn, 33 Calvery st.
 1102 Watertown—Gus Lindstrom, 31 Spring.
 823 Webster—Geo. M. Wilson, 19 Crosby st.
 222 Westfield—L. H. Andrews, 11 Green ave.
 979 Williamstown—Arthur Brooks, Box 108.
 1018 Whitman—E. A. Vaughan.
 Worcester—Secretary of District Council, J. J. Vino.
 23 " —J. Cheatham, 88 Providence st.
 408 " —(Fr.) F. Gaudette, 103 Washington st.
 720 " —(Swedish) Nels Erickson, 151 Vernon st.
 877 " —(Mill) R. H. Coates, 571 Main st.

MICHIGAN

- 984 Adrian—W. F. Mooney, 8 Tabor st.
 105 Alpena—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
 512 Ann Arbor—Walter Keedle, 540 Detroit st.
 871 Battle Creek—Geo. A. Brittin, 115 S. ave.
 116 Bay City—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
 898 Benton Harbor—H. Graff, 111 Madison av.
 1344 Boyne—P. F. Streeter.
 535 Cadillac—Fred Edgell, F. S.
 797 Charlevoix—Jas. Saunders, Box 307.
 1540 Charlotte—Fred Wygants, F. S., 315 Warren avenue.
 1095 Cheboygan—Eugene Wansord.
 1020 Delray—John A. Belisle.
 Detroit—Sec'y of District Council, M. O. Hare, 288 McKinstry ave.
 19 " —T. Jordan, 427 Beaufort ave.
 303 " —O. Friedland, 591 Watson st.
 1545 " —(Mill) Albert McChane, F. S., 554 Boulevard, W. Detroit.
 1572 " —(Car Builders) A. Wasaskie, F. S.
 1371 Dowagiac—Hy. W. East, 204 Main st.
 577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex.
 1194 Escanaba—Charles Franzene, 1022 4th.
 643 Flint—Edwin Shannon, 1500 Beach st.
 335 Grand Rapids—J. F. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
 1330 " —S. W. Smith, 433 Terrace ave.
 1336 " —Theo. Pearson, 199 Sinclair st.
 1493 " —(Mill) Ebenezer Childs, 739 N. College ave.
 130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett.
 1254 Harbor Springs—George A. Irish.
 1412 Holland—A. Nobel, F. S., 30 W. 14th st.
 1122 Houghton—Joseph Kieler, Hancock, Mich.
 1310 Hudson—B. E. Westfall.
 651 Jackson—C. W. Davis, 320 Bush st.
 297 Kalamazoo—H. Greendyke, 1405 St. West.
 1008 Lansing—J. K. Moore, F. S., 319 Hillsdale.
 1226 Manistee—Aug. Peterson, 349 6th st.
 958 Marquette—John Bloom, 122 Hampton.
 341 Marine City—Louis F. Rivard, Box 285.
 1164 Midland—Geo. A. Bugbee.
 674 Mt. Clemens—Geo. W. Ayer, F. S.
 173 Munising—A. L. Johnson, Box 25.
 100 Muskegon—O. B. Taylor, 15 Bourdon st.
 609 Onaway—H. L. Foye.
 1077 Owosso—L. M. Burch, 633 Woodlawn av.
 791 Petosky—J. R. Hernley, 303 Sheridan av.
 1032 Pontiac—J. Bethune, Cottage & Centrest.
 585 Port Huron—C. E. Seebach, 2340 Walnut.
 59 Saginaw—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
 334 " —A. Kondal, 510 N. 13th st., E. S.
 1468 St. Clair—Sam Mortinger, F. S., Box 433.
 46 Sault Ste. Marie—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.
 1080 South Haven—H. Letson, 1007 Cook av.
 1551 Three Rivers—David Stahl, F. S., 232 5th avenue.
 226 Traverse City—E. J. Hammond, 406 Wadsworth st.
 814 Wyandotte—Alonzo Bohssing.
 1283 Ypsilanti—R. N. Phillips, 11 Oak st.

MINNESOTA

- 1385 Albert Lea—L. H. Hassing.
 Duluth and Superior—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. F. Heller, 1424 W. Superior st., Duluth, Minn.
 361 Duluth—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. Sixth st.
 951 Brainerd—R. Ranson, 1012 Kingwood.
 1328 Hibbing—H. L. Hodquin.
 992 Mankato—C. Keith, 235 Lock st.
 Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 408 S. 7th st.
 7 " —J. Franzen, 36 S. 6th st.
 548 " —(Millwrights) Henry B. Bachman, 415 W. 26th st.
 1568 " —(Cab. Mkrs.) C. Sahmel, F. S., 3237 N. 6th st.
 980 Rochester—J. Koenig.
 930 St. Cloud—Henry P. Steckling, 709 17½ ave., S. St. Cloud.
 957 Stillwater—John Zengerle, 607 S. 4th st.
 87 St. Paul—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
 1536 Two Harbors—R. T. Tubman, F. S.
 1588 Willmar—Frank E. Holmberg, F. S.
 307 Winona—E. Rohweder, 453 Grand st.

MISSISSIPPI

- 1348 Brook Haven—C. B. Stringer.
 1086 Gulfport—S. O. Smith.
 1397 Hattiesburg—A. S. Waller.
 1532 " —H. Wells, F. S.
 824 Jackson—E. C. Mores.
 848 McComb City—A. R. Nettersville, F. S.
 446 Meridian—W. R. Bunyard, Box 28.
 1366 " —(Col.) J. C. Payne, 1322 35th av.
 619 Natchez—T. H. Brothroe, F. S.
 1606 " —(Col.) Louis Alexander, F. S.
 970 Vicksburg—(Col.) T. B. King, Box 198.
 1047 " —Frank Curtis, Box 71.

MISSOURI

- 1280 Bevier—E. L. Hampton.
 1303 California—P. M. Hall.
 566 Charleston—F. G. Withers.
 1278 Columbia—A. B. Wayland.
 1262 Chillicothe—T. J. Patterson, 1501 Calhoun st.
 1522 Doniphan—D. T. Lackey, F. S.
 922 Farmington—L. A. Short, Box 209.
 721 Flat River—J. C. Beard.
 1285 Green City—C. G. Smart.
 607 Hannibal—M. B. Velie, 830 Centre st.
 945 Jefferson City—L. A. Korn, 102 Cenere st.
 311 Joplin—C. S. Albright, 2012 Pearl st.
 4 Kansas City—J. E. Chaffin, 3704, Michigan.
 48 Kirksville—B. E. Sees, 801 E. Jefferson.
 1329 Kirkwood—Peter C. Bopp, Box 153.
 1177 Marceline—W. B. White, Box 75.
 934 Marshall—Clay Lemon, 766 S. Lafayette ave.
 1434 Moberly—L. L. Watkins, 115 S. Williams.
 1187 Nevada—G. Mabry, 530 S. College st.
 1165 New Madrid—Richard Phelon.
 740 Novinger—Albert Bartlett, Box 226.
 1049 Poplar Bluff—I. D. De Lapp.
 1591 South St. Joseph—A. T. Quick, F. S., 525 Colorado ave.
 875 Sloans Point—L. C. Bogarth, F. S., Nefy, Mo.
 978 Springfield—T. P. Mann, care of Guff Car Shops.
 110 St. Joseph—R. C. Light, 2717 Patee st.
 St. Louis—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.
 5 " —(Ger.) Chas. Thoms, 2106 Victor.
 45 " —(Ger.) H. Rosenbaum, 1801 Warren st.

47 St. Louis—(Ger.) Paul Wilms, 3617 South Broadway.
73 " G. J. Swank, 1306 Olive st.
257 " —G. W. Webb, 1820 N. Grand ave
578 " —D. T. Curl, 4031 Finney ave.
1100 " —Adolph Rick, 2218 Gaine st.
1011 " —W. T. Smith, 6215 S. 7th st.
1596 " —(Mill) Henry Lucke, F. S., 4819 Blair avenue.
1206 Trenton—M. C. Pryor, 301 Shauklin av

MONTANA

88 Anaconda—S. J. Wright, R. S., Box 238.
C. W. Starr, F. S., Box 238.
112 Butte City—A. I. Woodbury, R. S., Bx 623.
W. O'Brien, F. S., Box 623.
286 Great Falls—A. J. Edmister, R. S., 1120 7th.
Geo. Hanks, F. S., 112 N. 14th.
923 Havre—Charles Oleson, R. S.
Chas. T. Emery, F. S., Box 1318.
153 Helena—H. A. Lewis, R. S., Box 30.
S. N. Holmquist, F. S., 1009 Bedford.
911 Kalispell—G. H. Hundley, R. S., 344 3d ave. W.
W. F. Ludwig, F. S.
1302 Lewiston—J. W. Rowe, R. S.
John A. Bitler, F. S.
1085 Livingston—Charles J. Butt, R. S. & F. S.
816 Lethrop—Charles Perry, R. S. and F. S.
28 Missoula—J. McElvany, R. S. and F. S.
Box 288.
744 Red Lodge—J. A. Underwood, R. S.
George Devine, F. S.

NEBRASKA

1286 Beatrice—G. W. Gilbert, R. S., 1521 Market.
Thomas Irvine, F. S., 1525 Ella st.
1501 Columbus—C. J. Clark, R. S., Box 542.
Chas. Wurdeman, F. S., Box 542.
1433 Fairbury—K. C. Tackley, R. S., Bx 429.
George Vickers, F. S.
1395 Fremont—Christensen, F. S.
1386 Grand Island—J. D. Harrison, R. S., 113 W. 10th st.
E. F. Bruce, F. S., 315 W. 10th.
113 Lincoln—C. F. Quick, R. S., 1121 Pinest.
Edward Acott, F. S., 1234 A st.
1306 " —E. B. Rickard, R. S., 1222 S. 14th.
S. R. Hall, F. S., 936 N. 24th st.
1332 " —(Mill) T. E. King, R. S., 1540 Nst.
C. W. Axtell, F. S., 345 N. 27th.
960 Nebraska City—A. J. Noblit, R. S., 6th av.
W. Lambert, F. S., 1912 1st Course.
427 Omaha—R. McKimmon, R. S., 1024 S. 40th.
Jos. Perry, F. S., 1923 Leavenworth.
1535 Schuyler—C. K. Lord, F. S.
279 South Omaha—J. F. Whitlock, R. S., 518 N. 25th st.
C. M. Williamson, F. S., 827 N. 17th st.

NEVADA

971 Reno—Pat Shea, 111 Commercial Row.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1271 Clairmont—Alba Town.
538 Concord—A. J. Williams, 18 School st.
1138 Dover—E. A. Chick, 4 Baker st.
1222 Franklin—Napoleon Carberneau,
1270 Keene—C. A. Davis, 567 West st.
931 Manchester—G. W. Turney, 23 Appleton.
579 Nashua—A. W. Tyte, 27 Walnut st.
921 Portsmouth—B. Redden, 5 Wilbird st.
1289 West Derry—B. G. McCoy.
1002 Arlington—R. S. Pierce, 110 Stewart av.
750 Asbury Park—F. W. Hall, Box 1015.
432 Atlantic City—J. Neill, 130 S. Tennessee av.
811 Atlantic Highlands—L. Lewis, Box 208.
1067 Belleville—Edw. J. Mutch, 175 Union av.
1327 Bellmar—R. D. Whitlock, Box 1024, Asbury Park.
880 Bernardsville—Geo. E. Haley, Box 165.
121 Bridgeton—H. M. Wilson, 130 East ave.
1489 Burlington—John M. Shull, 213 W. Union.
20 Camden—C. Wolverton, 901 Bideman av.
1150 Deckertown—J. B. Fuller, Box 477.
594 Dover—H. M. Hiller, 126 Mt. Hope av.
1443 Englewood—Gilbert A. Faurot.
941 East Orange—A. Durrie, 59 S. 15th st.
519 E. Rutherford—Alfred King, Riverside ave.
1253 Gladstone—Geo. Philhower, Peapack.
1277 Glassboro—John C. Kirchner, Box 180.
265 Hackensack—C. A. Kan, 24 Warren st.
57 Irvington—T. Wilson, 1087 Springfield av.
Hudson County—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wm. Struven, 75 Hancock ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.
612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
391 Hoboken—D. Connell, 254 7th st.
467 " —(Ger.) J. Koch, 386 Ocean ave., Jersey City.
299 West Hoboken—Wm. Grierson, 589 23d st., West New York.
139 Jersey City—G. R. Edsall, 311 Communipaw ave.
118 " —(Mill) P. C. Lussenhop, Jr., 549 Gregory av., Sta. I, Hoboken.
282 " —Wm. Hafernan, 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.
482 " —J. Burgess, 168 Mercer st.
564 " —Chas. Neers, 247 Hancock ave., Jersey City Heights.
157 " —(Stairs) W. Mildnerberg, 159 Hancock ave.
1453 " —A. P. Post, 171 Wallington st.
383 Bayonne—Max Dinersten, 87 W. 51st st.
486 " —C. A. Griffin, 82 W. 45th st.
1374 Keyport—Samuel Stryker.
151 Long Branch—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
1058 Madison—J. P. Keating, 16 Myrtle ave.
305 Millville—S. Horner, 821 Archer st.
429 Montclair—H. Baldwin, 11 Friendship pl.
638 Morristown—C. V. Deats, Box 163.
1373 " Geo. Herschman, Jr., 39 Sussex av.

Newark—Secretary of District Council, John A. Keller, 54 Valley st., South Orange, N. J.

119 " —S. Cole, 11 Norfolk st.
120 " —(Ger.) C. Herman, 73 Westcott st.
148 " L. Baumann, 279 Waverly ave.
306 " —A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723 " —(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. 10th st.
1209 " —(Mill) J. Koll, 43 Crawford st.
1297 New Brunswick—M. Doyle, 168 Throop av.
1124 Newton—G. M. Matlock, 41 Sparta ave.
349 Orange—M. Morlock, 59 Park st.

Paterson—Sec. Dist. Council, Chas. Blew-
ert, 334 11th ave.
325 " —S. Sixx, 189 Hamilton ave.
1036 " —Krine Englishman, 125 N. 2d st.
345 " —(Mill) J. Barbour, 19 Garfield av.
490 Passaic—J. Van Well, Lodi.
1157 " —Paul Markewitz, 22 4th st.
65 Perth Amboy—W. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399 Phillipsburg—L. R. Fisher, 602 S. Main.
842 Pleasantville—Benj. F. Risley, Box 261.
1156 Point Pleasant—A. S. Farr.
781 Princeton—A. Hutchinson, 163 Nassau st.
1405 Red Bank—Geo. W. Sewing, 56 Wallace.
1091 Ridgewood—John D. Carlock, Box 395.
455 Somerville—E. Opdyke, 58 Mercer st.
1392 South Amboy—Howard Bright.
1113 Springfield—W. H. Hoffman.
961 Summit—F. R. Spear, Box 193.
31 Trenton—J. E. Whitlock, 19 Chapel st.
602 " —(Mill) Everett Ziegler, F. S., 226 Passiac st., S. Trenton.

Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox.

167 Elizabeth—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687 " —(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
330 New Orange—W. A. Burnett, 23 Grant ave., Roselle Park.
153 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, 147 W. Front.
537 Rahway—F. C. Hulbert, 102 Main st.
1236 Washington—M. H. Depue, 89 W. Johnston st.
320 Westfield—Geo. W. Cox, 15 Downer st.
620 Vineland—J. E. Burgess, 608 Montrose st.

NEW MEXICO

1159 Alamogordo—T. D. Anderson, Box 211.
1319 Albuquerque—James J. Votaw, 114 N. 2d.
645 East Las Vegas—R. Bedford, 1119 11th st.
1362 Portales—A. J. Stuart.
511 Roswell—M. M. Woodruff, P. O. Box 755.

NEW YORK

1054 Addison—E. L. Albec, Box 316.
274 Albany—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659 " —(Ger.) J. Lather, 217 1/2 Sherman
1446 " —D. E. Joy, 928 Broadway.
270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton.
Amsterdam—A. L. Broeffle, 178 W. Main.
453 Auburn—Wm. H. Hickey, 99 Mechanic st.
614 Baldwinville—Joseph McCarthy.
1321 Ballston Spa—J. N. Hutchins, Box 734.
24 Batavia—J. Lehman, 13 Fisher Park.
233 Binghamton—E. S. Nicholson, 168 Bethoven st.
1052 Blaisdell—Otto Bush.

Buffalo—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. Olmsted, 27 Ferguson ave.

9 " —R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
132 " —(Mill) E. Miller, 77 Urban st.
355 " —(Ger.) M. Stahl, 214 Strauss st.
374 " —E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440 " —Sam Ruddy, 312 Northland ave.
1345 " —A. F. Koepnick, 70 Olmsted.
1377 " —Andrew Falk, 567 Tonawanda.
502 Canandaigua—Frank Perry, Box 77.
1457 Canastota—H. O. Evans, Box 304.
1109 Catskill—Charles Loveland, Box 274.
1578 Chautauqua—C. Dorn, F. S.
368 Clayton—J. A. Perry.
99 Cohoes—A. VanArman, 302 Remsen st.
1175 Cold Spring—A. Grumbacher, Box 254.
491 Corinth—Jesse F. Belden.
700 Corning—Ward B. Lamb, 255 Bridge st.
1019 Cortland—A. J. Roe, 21 Clayton ave.
503 Depew—A. Rupprecht, Lancaster.
649 Dobbs Ferry—Harry J. Roth.
466 Dunkirk—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
532 Elmira—A. Evans, 346 Irvine pl.
323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—John F. O'Brien.
673 Fort Edward—Geo. S. Brigham.
754 Fulton—E. Schenck, 12 N. W. 1st st.
187 Geneva—M. J. Riley, 104 Castle st.
229 Glens Falls—Clayton T. Sawn, 21 Chester.
1144 " —(Mill) W. C. Palmer, 63 Walnut
1107 Gloversville—W. C. Cottrell, 10 Hamilton
1030 Gouverneur—J. R. Wilson.
1309 Gowanda—Frank S. Parker, Box 40.
380 Herkimer—T. Howe, 445 N. Prospect st.
1223 Hicksville, L. I.—D. Kenschler, Westbury.
1075 Hudson—F. S. De La Mater, 340 Warren.
1261 Ilion—E. A. Mixer, Box 800, Frankfort, Herkimer Co.

149 Irvington—H. G. French, 3 N. C. st.
357 Islip, L. I.—Jacob S. Petty, Box 105, Bay Shore, L. I.

603 Ithaca—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
66 Jamestown—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
1268 Johnston—H. Davenport, 13 E. Madison ave.

251 Kingston—Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
1560 " —(Mill) Wm. J. Freer, F. S., 121 Franklin.

516 Lindenhurst—John Wenschisch, Box 16.
591 Little Falls—A. E. Coville, 16 High st.
289 Lockport—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
1274 Malone—G. E. Hammill.
543 Mamaronck—Thos. Russell.
1438 Massena—L. D. Watson.
1576 Mechanicville—F. Blaine, F. S., Box 528.
574 Middletown—Simeon Wood, 39 Olive st.
1263 Millbrook—Miram S. Tripp.
1134 Mt. Kisco—Walter Sellick.
646 Newark—Chas. E. Scieder, Church st.
301 Newburg—J. Templeton, 159 Renwick st.

New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. B. Martin, 51 Warren.

42 " —J. Gagan, 50 Walnut st.
718 " —Fred Simpson, 94 Church st.

New York City—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.

" —Manhattan Borough, Sec. D. C., D. F. Featherston, Poplar st., Westchester.

51 " —K. McLean, 236 E. 123d st.
56 " —(Floor Layers) A. B. Schilling, 517 E. 83d st.

64 " —W. T. Ryan, 306 E. 33d st.
200 " —(Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 1344 Park av.
240 " —T. Forrester, 1494 Lexington ave.
285 " —C. Anderson, 605 Amsterdam av.
309 " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.

340 " —D. Vanderbeck, Mail Room, Gr'd Central Station.

375 " —(Ger.) Hy Ortland, 354 E. 85th.

382 " —John Lussen, 220 E. 82d st.

457 " —(Scan) Ole Jensen, 211 E. 96th st.

468 " —W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
473 " —Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.
476 " —James T. Kelly, 2 Marshal st., Metropolitan, L. I.
497 " —(Ger.) L. Vogeney, 420 E. 82d st.

509 New York City—T. McQueen, 271 E. 78th.
513 " —(Ger.) P. Rheinhardt, 1501 Av. A.
575 " —(Stair) H. Blot, 772 E. 163d st.
707 " —(Fr. Can.) Ernest Lamarre, 668 E. 138th st.
715 " —Chas. Camp, 114 Bradhurst av.
724 " —J. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
774 " —J. T. Nittke, 456 W. 20th st.

" Brooklyn Borough, Sec. Dis. Council, P. J. Heney, 57 Butler st., B'lyn.

12 " —T. Salverson, 13 Butler st.
32 " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) G. Andrew, 332 Hamburg ave., Brooklyn.

109 " —E. Tobin, 502 Schenck av., B'lyn.

126 " —M. J. Casey, 228 Monitor.

147 " —Geo. Spuler, 306 Grant ave.

175 " —R. F. Ellison, 727 Monroe st.

247 " —W. Schweikert, 516 Carlton av.

258 " —M. Spence, 211 Pulaski st.

291 " —(Ger.) F. Forster, 1057 Flushing ave., Brooklyn.

381 " —E. French, 14 Kane Place.

451 " —W. Carroll, 688 Classon av.

471 " —Fred Small, 202 58th st.

639 " —August Sohus, 166 53d st.

786 " —(Ger. Millwright) H. Maak, 357 Linden st.

1425 " —Emil Zwerg, Newman's Flats, Coney Island.

" Bronx Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, G. N. Fisher, 1112 E. 165th.

387 " —S. F. Edmondson, 2357 3d ave.

464 " —(Ger.) Geo. Fieser, 1036 Stebbins ave.

478 " —C. R. Nagel, 668 Courtlandt av.

40 " —Kingsbridge—E. J. Morrison, 15 Ackerman st.

172 " —Westchester—J. E. Pettit, Elliott ave., Throgs Neck.

212 " —Mt. Vernon—Henry Ramhorst, 136 W. Lincoln ave.

493 " —" —W. T. Wood, 37 Stevens av.

593 " —Williamsbridge—C. Moder, 12 4th st.

" —Queens Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, Otis D. McKay, Box 53, Inwood, L. I.

906 Cedarhurst, L. I.—John Oliver, Box 142.

640 College Point, L. I.—P. Carroll, Jr., 52 14th.

507 Corona, L. I.—P. A. Anderson, Box 13.

81 Far Rockaway, L. I.—E. Ward, 265 Central ave.

714 Flushing, L. I.—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.

1093 Glen Cove, L. I.—A. Erickson, Box 267.

907 Great Neck, L. I.—W. H. Ryan, Box 33.

613 Jamaica, L. I.—Chas. Stout, Box 46.

34 Long Island City, L. I.—John Engel, 141 Newton Road.

983 Freeport, L. I.—H. E. Van Wicken.

601 Rockaway Beach, L. I.—C. Schultz, Box 90.

128 Whitestone, L. I.—Henry Hey.

901 Woodhull, L. I.—Thos. Tuttil, 65 Oakley ave., Ozone Park, L. I.

324 Woodside, L. I.—Charles Krause, Box 372.

Richmond Borough—Sec. Dist. Council, James N. Maine, 43 State st.

West Brighton, S. I.

606 Port Richmond—William Houseman, Columbia st., West Brighton.

567 Stapleton, S. I.—P. J. Klee, 156 Targee st.

1388 Tottenville, S. I.—W. F. Gibson, Great Kills, S. I.

322 Niagara Falls—J. P. Bell, 1414 18th st.

1555 " —L. W. Cole, F. S.

1098 Norfolk—Hugh McCann, Massena, N. Y.

369 No. Tonawanda—W. M. Miller, 47 Bryant.

1377 No. Buffalo—J. Schreiner, 269 Sycamore.

310 Norwich—Ira Robb, 26 Mitchell st.

474 Nyack—R. F. Wool, Box 493.

1354 Ogdensburg—C. A. Sharp, 41 Covington.

101 Oneonta—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.

546 Olean—M. A. Foster, Box 32.

1243 Oneida—Julian P. Carter, 21 Cherry st.

447 Oswego—D. E. Johnson, 27 Maurice av.

747 Oswego—Elmer E. Fish, 178 E. Mohawk.

Peekskill—John Worthington, 507 Smith.

163 Penn Yan—Evert Brown.

1407 Perry—Engene Stanton, Box 309.

1115 Pleasantville—Otto Erier.

77 Portchester—J. Hoffman, 211 Chestnut st.

1135 Port Jefferson—Jerome W. Denton, Setan-
ket, L. I.

1145 Port Jervis—Frank R. Starret, 7 Fall st.

203 Poughkeepsie—F. Quaterman, 113 North Hamilton st.

Rochester—Secretary of District Council, Adam C. Harold, 217 Avenue A.

72 " —B. F. Lawn, 81 Glasgow st.

179 " —(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.

231 " —Adam Fey, 28 Yale st.

1016 Rome—Fred. C. Evans, 504 Lock st.

573 Rye—J. Rosenquist, Railroad av.

1027 Sandy Hill—E. La Pau, 36 Lacrosse st.

600 Saranac Lake—L. W. Divine.

1015 Saratoga Springs—W. C. Stoddard, 33 York ave.

412 Sayville, L. I.—E. Townsend, Box 74.

146 Schenectady—Menzo Davis, 1009 Albany.

963 " —(Mill) H. Glenn, 101 Mohawk av., Scotia.

835 Seneca Falls—B. McKevitt, 3 Wash'gton.

853 Silver Creek—Charles Diefenbach.

Syracuse—Sec'y Dist. Council, John N. Hare, 206 Bellevue ave.

15 " —(Ger.) H. Werner, 201 Rowland.

26 " —E. B. Battery, 517 E. Genesee.

192 " —Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine.

1162 Suffern—J. J. Everson.

895 Tarrytown—Walter Wright, 44 Wildey.

1256 Ticonderoga—Chas. A. Thatcher, Box 314.

78 Troy—James G. Wilson, Box 65.

636 " —(Mill) A. Bufe, 10 Lark st., Cohoes, N. Y.

918 Tupper Lake—Matthew Hammell.

389 Tuxedo—Fred. Slawson, Box 34, Sloatsburg, N. Y.

125 Utica—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.

1141 Warwick—Melvin R. Green, Box 377.

278 Watertown—A. Wager, 308 Flower av. E.

1324 Westfield—J. W. Backman.

337 Whitesboro—L. Merklinger, Box 42.

53 White Plains—W. E. Patterson, Box 120.

273 Yonkers—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.

726 " —Fred. Saarup, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA

384 Asheville—A. L. Henry, 49 West st.

558 Charlotte—W. T. Lemmond, 205 W. 4th.

1554 Concord—Wat. Barringer, F. S., Carbon st.

1331 Durham—J. M. Martin, Box 567.

1528 Gastonia—John C. Fichte, F. S.

1379 Goldsboro—M. B. Hinson, 607 E. Elm st.

1432 Greensboro—S. B. Williams, 709 Burton.

530 Hendersonville—T. S. Williams.

1455 Kinston—

1422 Morganton—W. A. Setzer.
14

THE CARPENTER

985 Hobart—H. E. Johnston, Box 273.
902 Lawton—W. A. George.
1472 Mangum—
Oklahoma City—Sec'y of District Council,
F. C. Kent, Box 680.
276 "—Ed. Strouber.
292 Shawnee—F. D. Holmes, Box 248.

OREGON

1133 Albany—J. K. Davis.
917 Astoria—John S. Sjogren, 361 31st st.
536 Baker City—W. L. Finch, 2815 Baker st.
1348 Eugene—M. O. Fuller.
1148 Grant's Pass—W. H. McMains.
872 La Grande—T. J. Hughey.
1131 Oregon City—E. T. Kennedy.
1313 Pendleton—Geo. Hamblen, 421 Madison.
50 Portland—W. H. Hellman, 7 E. 22d st.
1450 " (Mill)—J. T. Garnett, 229½ 2d.
1065 Salem—Wm. Lansing.
1185 Sumpter—S. H. Summers.
1219 The Dalles—J. S. Hadley.

PENNSYLVANIA

465 Ardmore—J. J. Lindsay, R. S., Ardmore.
S. E. Waters, F. S., Haverford.
211 Allegheny City—C. R. Steele, R. S., 1327
Washington ave.
M. M. Wills, F. S., 314 Dawson.
237 "—(Ger.) George Walter, R. S., 41
Straub's Lane.
Edward Knoebel, F. S., 1225 Sandusky st.
135 Allentown—Ira Sewell, R. S., 1314 Gordon
st.
O. C. Knappenberger, F. S., 513 N. 8th st.
900 Altoona—R. L. Wolfe, R. S., 417 19th av.
D. F. Ritchey, F. S.
1436 Bangor—
1190 Bellefonte—J. S. Lambert, R. S.
C. Wetzel, F. S., Box 233.
1252 Beltzhoover—Jos. Spinnenvever, R. S.,
Carrick, Pa.
C. Kaufman, F. S., Mt. Oliver.
263 Berwick—J. R. Sutton, R. S., 130 E. 7th av.
J. M. Belles, F. S., 316 W. 3d st.
833 Berwyn—Lewis F. Keller, R. S.
M. L. Montgomery, F. S.
406 Bethlehem—C. S. Kemmerer, R. S., 322 N.
Main st.
R. Moyer, F. S., 153 Ettwine st.
773 Braddock—W. Orin Leeto, R. S., Turtle
Creek.
Chas. Kearns, F. S., 1133 Rebecca
st., Wilkesburg.
124 Bradford—J. G. Campbell, R. S., 7 Hob-
son Pl.
N. A. Walker, F. S., Maplewood av.
500 Butler—H. F. Waldmeyer, R. S., 511 N.
Cattle.
E. W. Schenk, F. S., 325 W. Penn st.
813 Carbondale—L. V. Arnold, R. S., 30 Canon.
F. Love, F. S., 15 Richmond st.
1553 Chambersburg—D. G. Hoover, F. S., 441
S. Water st.
1044 Charleroi—C. H. Richards, R. S., 513
Washington ave.
Chas. Davis, F. S.
571 Carnegie—C. K. Thomas, R. S.
John G. Garhart, F. S., Box 1123.
207 Chester—G. B. Sill, R. S., 1606 Providence
ave.
Eber S. Rigby, F. S., 316 E. Fifth st.
1079 Clairton—H. R. Norman, Box 427.
L. A. Cooper, F. S., Mendelssohn.
1401 Clearfield—E. E. Wilson, R. S., 707 Daisey.
E. J. Schank, F. S.
845 Clifton Heights—W. A. Jordan, R. S.
Frank J. Quantin, F. S.
587 Coatesville—O. D. Evans, R. S., 67 Wood-
land av.
S. A. Bell, F. S., 132 N. 5th ave.
882 Columbia—Wm. Dussinger, R. S. and F.
S., 840 Blunston.
321 Connelville—J. B. Henry, R. S., E. Main.
S. W. Strawn, F. S., 415 S. Pitts.
1595 Conshohocken—W. M. Fisher, F. S.
1273 Coraopolis—C. J. McGahan, R. S., Box 33.
L. B. Moose, F. S., Box 288.
1136 Donora—A. A. Teviss, R. S., Box 381.
Britt Reed, F. S.
768 Dorrancetown—E. Gunton, R. S. and F.
S., Forty Fort.
1099 Downingtown—Wm. Irwin, R. S., East
Downingtown.
P. Smedley, F. S., E. Down'g't'n.
580 DuBois—E. Y. Wells, R. S., 325 Knarr st.
T. C. Graham, F. S., 213 Highland st.
1441 Duquesne—J. T. Powell, R. S., Box 1552.
Martin R. Holder, F. S., Box 1478.
239 Easton—E. P. Sandt, R. S., 412 Hight st.
Frank P. Horn, F. S., 914 Butler st.
501 East Stroudsburg—Geo. Z. Wilson, R. S.
Frank O. Phillips, F. S.
1411 Economy—
421 Elwood City—Wm. Thorahill, R. S.
Albert Adams, F. S., Box 185.
409 Erie—M. M. Randall, R. S., 212 Ash st.
C. Bauman, F. S., 953 W. 21st st.
185 Falls Creek—E. W. Rhines, R. S.
B. H. Hitehill, F. S.
682 Franklin—S. Deener, R. S., 709 Buffalo st.
T. A. Nicklen, F. S., Third ward.
905 Freeland—H. G. Depple, R. S., 27 Pine st.
Jacob C. Nagel, F. S., 14 Front st.
1387 Girardville—John H. Daubert, R. S.
S. Ira Herb, F. S.
462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, R. S. and F.
S., 236 Concord.
1000 Greenville—H. W. Bell, R. S.
A. Bales, F. S., 460 N. Main st.
298 Hanover—Clayton Sholl, R. S.
O. M. Gates, F. S.
287 Harrisburg—H. A. Kuhn, R. S., 533 Wood-
bine st.
G. F. Daugherty, F. S., 1211 N. Front.
129 Hazleton—A. Youngart, R. S., 18 W. 1st.
Conrad Schott, F. S., 304 E. Elm st.
890 Hazelwood—Jas. A. Watkins, R. S. and F.
S., 5504 Sunnyside st., Pittsburg.
288 Homestead—J. C. Kephart, R. S., 476
Campbell st., Wilkesburg.
E. Rowe, Jr., F. S., 110 W. 10th av.
1186 Homewood—J. Hann, R. S., 7415 Finance.
J. H. Stewart, F. S., 7425½ Finance
st., Pittsburg, E. E.
1504 Jeannette—J. M. Hutton, F. S.
1064 Jersey Shore—E. S. Faling, R. S., Box
216, Villas, Pa.
H. F. Mengee, F. S., Villas, Pa.
795 Johnsonburg—J. A. Kaley, R. S. and F. S.
1419 Johnstown—Wm. M. Hess, R. S., 321
Strayer st.
Jas. Williamson, F. S., 119 Peter.
545 Kane—A. B. Chatley, R. S., 319 Moffett
ave.
J. O. Delp, F. S., 430 Bayard st.
1381 Kennett Square—Henry Tatum, R. S.
W. H. Steiner, F. S.
1129 Kittanning—W. J. Conner, R. S.
J. F. Shaffer, O. S., Box 191.

208 Lancaster—E. H. Groff, R. S., 841 Colum-
bia ave.
Elmer E. Ehly, F. S., 646 Lake st.
1364 "—J. M. Barton, R. S., 531 W. Lemon
W. Auxer, F. S., 540 E. Chestnut
1411 "—(Mill) B. A. Cain, F. S., 534 N.
Mary st.
677 Lebanon—J. C. S. Gundrum, R. S.
Cyrus Snavely, F. S., 336 Shaf-
ferstown road.
1153 Lock Haven—L. M. Weaver, R. S., 302
Bellefonte ave.
J. Leiser, F. S., 109 W. Church st.
1094 Mahanoy City—Dan. Becker, R. S., 1113
W. Mahanoy ave.
R. C. Fowler, F. S., 222 W. Pine.
255 McKees Rocks—A. W. Hoover, R. S., Box
947.
C. McElhatten, F. S., Box 947.
827 McKeesport—F. P. Boyd, R. S., 2101 Syl-
van ave.
J. Ross, F. S., 808 Soles st.
556 Meadville—Chas. H. Kreiter, R. S.
C. W. Robinson, F. S., 160 Walnut.
456 Media—Alfred Flounders, R. S.
J. W. Manilow, F. S.
752 Minersville—Michael Dailey, R. S.
Edw. Motley, F. S., Broad Mt'n.
1033 Monaca—Henry J. Taylor, R. S., Box 774.
Fred. K. Schwartz, F. S.
974 Monessen—V. Bollig, R. S.
Wm. S. McCreary, F. S., Box 565.
711 Mt. Carmel—W. E. Moyer, R. S. and F. S.,
14 S. Market.
415 Mt. Jewett—Thomas B. White, R. S. and
F. S.
414 Nanticoke—Jos. P. McCarty, R. S., 1215
S. Market st.
W. H. Cool, F. S., 256 E. Broad st.
246 New Brighton—F. P. McClain, R. S., 832
Grove ave.
A. Burry, F. S., 545 11th ave.
206 New Castle—C. M. Foulk, R. S., 123 Cleve-
land ave.
W. E. Kramer, F. S., 133 E. Main.
333 New Kensington—M. H. Mamwaring, R. S.,
Box 411.
J. A. Wissinger, F. S., Box 459.
897 Norristown—Wm. N. Garner, R. S., 303
Butterwood st.
J. W. Printz, F. S., 543 Corson st.
1562 North Wales—Wm. Lewis, F. S.
830 Oil City—Dan Geary, R. S., 304 Spruce st.
D. L. Tye, F. S., 151 Main st.
Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council,
W. E. Clark, N. E. cor. Broad
and Race sts.
8 "—W. C. Hall, R. S., 1840 Wilder st.
Peter McLaughlin, F. S., 2203 Vine.
122 "—(Germanatown) S. H. Blizzard, R. S.,
50 Meehan ave.
227 "—J. E. Martin, F. S., 126 E. Duval st.
—(Kensington) C. McCabe, R. S., 3140
Kensington ave.
W. Neill, F. S., 2575 Memphis st.
238 "—(Ger.) Fred Angle, R. S., 2947 N.
7th st.
Jos. E. Oyen, F. S., 814 N. 4th st.
277 "—James J. Kerr, R. S., 1431 Melon st.
Calvin H. Bromell, F. S., 817 Holly.
359 "—(Mill) Sam'l L. Greene, R. S., 1630
S. 8th st.
Joseph F. Heilman, F. S., 2101
Monmouth st.
463 "—(Frankford) Frank P. Reade, R. S.,
4834 Franklin st.
G. A. Harper, F. S., 4350 Paul st.
736 "—H. Kelly, R. S., 1109 W. Moyam-
ensing ave.
J. Hayter, F. S., 1429 S. 20th st.
843 "—(Jenkintown) Fred Weiss, R. S.,
Jenkintown, Pa.
Wilson A. Hillegas, F. S., 1018
Pine st., Philadelphia.
964 "—Chas. L. Gum, R. S., 3209 Ariz-
ona st.
Chas. Crowders, F. S., 721 N. 17th.
972 "—(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, R. S. and
F. S., 1446 S. 47th st.
1013 "—(Parq. Fl. Layers) R. H. Jordan,
R. S., 2130 Titan st.
J. Clements, F. S., 2101 Brandy-
wine st.
1051 "—(German Cabinetmakers) Franz
Brehme, R. S., 2111 S. 9th st.
C. Gehring, F. S., 4305 N. 8th st.
1073 "—(Jewish) Harry May, R. S., 619
Federal st.
N. Blue, F. S., 522 S. 9th st.
1090 "—Arthur F. Ritter, R. S., 3823
Coral st.
H. P. Parlett, F. S., 442 Salford.
1592 "—E. W. Beers, F. S., 3949 Fair-
mount st.
Pittsburg—Secretary of District Council,
Walter Donaldson, Box 24, Sta. A.
142 "—W. P. Patton, R. S., Ruch
and Ashland ave.
H. G. Schomaker, F. S., 1223 Veto
Allegheny City.
164 "—(Ger.) H. B. Gottschalk, R. S.,
5113 Duncan st.
P. Geck, F. S., 2151 Rose st.
165 "—Walter Donaldson, R. S., Box 24,
Station A.
J. H. Steffler, F. S., Hastings and
Reynold sts., E. E.
202 "—R. J. L. Black, R. S., 7041 Idle-
wild st.
G. W. McCausland, F. S., 6038
Hoeveler st.
230 "—Wm. J. Willock, R. S., 119 Beau-
mont st.
W. J. Richey, F. S., 108 S. 17th st.
254 "—G. B. Wagner, R. S., 4428 Calvin.
F. A. Park, F. S., 5435 Kincaid.
385 "—Oscar Glueker, R. S., (Elliott
Borough).
E. Mitchell, F. S., 620 Independ-
ence st.
402 "—(Ger.) Math. Thoms, R. S., Ly-
man P. O.
L. Panker, F. S., 54 Gregory st., S. S.
401 Pittston—E. D. Parker, R. S., 313 Balti-
more ave.
W. F. Watkins, F. S., 75 Oak st.
150 Plymouth—Samuel Harrison, R. S., 177
Devenport st.
Wm. Deitz, F. S., 32 Gaylord av.
366 Port Allegheny—E. A. Burch, F. S.
997 Pottstown—Wm. G. Schmeare, R. S., 416
Beach st.
H. C. Guilb, F. S., 550 Chestnut st.
228 Pottsville—Harry Steidle, R. S., 325 Spring
Garden st.
F. B. Hoke, F. S., N. Pine st., Yorkville.
1088 Punxsutawney—H. A. Baldwin, R. S., Box
154; J. W. Tucker, F. S., Box 70.
492 Reading—W. K. Ritter, R. S., 919 Windsor
F. L. Degler, F. S., 1153 Elm st.

834 Reynoldsville—G. F. Gayman, R. S.
W. J. Burris, F. S., Box 416.
947 Ridgway—W. G. Reining, R. S.
J. H. Reynolds, F. S., Box 69.
1114 Rockledge—Wm. Ashby, R. S., Fox Chase.
H. A. Heisler, F. S., 2010 Columbia av.
145 Sayre—E. B. Van Ripen, R. S., 313 W.
Lockhart st.
A. J. Green, F. S., 102 Stedman st.
563 Scranton—J. F. Lavery, R. S., 809 Lock av.
P. J. Conlon, F. S., 309 Lack. av.
484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) Fred Welker, R. S., 261
Railroad ave.
Gustave Roesch, F. S., 725 Palm st.
699 Sewickley—Chas. W. Sweavinger, R. S.,
Elizabeth st.
W. H. Bradt, F. S., Fry st.
37 Shamokia—J. W. McConnell, R. S., 527 N.
Market st.
W. T. Wray, F. S., 816 E. Dewert.
268 Sharon—O. Miner, R. S. and F. S., 50 A st.
1382 Sharpsburg—Elmer W. Dickey, R. S., Ho-
boken, Pa.
W. C. Pfusch, F. S., 1731 S. Canal.
709 Shenandoah—Wm. H. Morris, R. S., 407
W. Loyd st.
Jos. Lehmler, F. S., 210 W. Coal.
1480 Smethport—
1491 Spring City—Frank H. Shaner, R. S.
Theo. H. Latshaw, F. S.
982 St. Mary's—J. K. Krowewetter, R. S. and F.
S., Chestnut st.
838 Sunbury—G. F. Gayman, R. S., 456 Chest-
nut st.
Jared Lenker, F. S., 426 Catawissa ave.
1050 Tarentum—G. G. Ottermann, R. S.
W. W. McCall, F. S.
1130 Titusville—John Hemphill, R. S., 7 E. Oak.
Daniel Holtz, F. S., 90 1st st.
966 Unlontown—Chas. Trovinger, R. S., 22
Jefferson st.
C. C. Wright, F. S.
852 Verona—G. H. Milliken, R. S., Spruce st.
James Davis, F. S., Box 29.
1322 Waynesboro—J. R. Clippinger, R. S., 128
Ridge ave.
J. W. Heckman, F. S., 128 Ridge av.
987 Waynesburg—J. J. McCormick, R. S. and
F. S., Box 299.
1014 Warren—C. B. Marsh, R. S., 115 Prospect.
F. E. Miller, F. S., 32 Glade av.
541 Washington—D. J. Kenstrick, R. S., 130
Murray ave.
J. Hallam, F. S., 15 Washington rd.
248 Weissport—A. P. Nicholson, R. S.
David Snyder, F. S.
1154 West Chester—Harry M. Burns, R. S., 17
S. Walnut st.
Jesse Seal, F. S., 104 Price st.
Wyoming Valley—Secretary of District
Council, R. N. Aylesworth, 253 E.
Ridge st., Nanticoke, Pa.
93 Wilkesbarre—C. H. Odell, R. S., 46 Brook.
C. B. Neuhart, F. S., 35 Sheridan.
102 "—S. Bromfield, R. S., 115 Oak st.
D. M. Kline, F. S., 115 Oak st.
665 "—(Mill) J. A. Semmers, R. S., 52
Chester st.
George Gebhart, F. S., 197 E.
Northampton st.
430 Wilkesburg—C. H. Stewart, R. S., 1042
Montier st.
W. F. Miller, F. S., 846 Ella st.
691 Williamsport—H. H. Kennedy, R. S., 425
Glenwood ave.
H. Harman, F. S., 228 Walnut.
936 Wilmerding—W. S. Long, R. S., Box 271,
Turtle Creek.
H. C. Gettig, F. S., E. McKeesport.
191 York—J. K. Bowman, R. S., 334 Girard.
C. C. Snyderman, F. S., 301 N. West.

RHODE ISLAND

977 Arctic—Joseph H. Dubean, R. S.
Wm. E. Palmer, F. S., Box 183.
1125 Central Falls—J. A. Bouvanloir, R. S., 29
Fletcher st.
E. S. Hebert, F. S., 33 Sylvan st.
1182 Maunville—Louis Vincent, R. S.
Ad. Norcau, F. S., Box 176.
176 Newport—B. E. Wells, R. S., 5 Friebodie st.
J. J. Gallagher, F. S., 4 Congdon ave.
1245 "—Robert P. Peckham, R. S., 18
Barney st.
Wm. Nash, F. S., 30 Pond ave.
342 Pawtucket—Geo. P. Houghes, R. S., 538
Cottage st.
Seldon Roper, F. S., 752 Weidenst
94 Providence—J. H. Cook, R. S.
J. P. McCarthy, F. S., 188 Lipette.
632 "—James B. Macdonald, R. S., 32
Maple st.
Silas Archibald, F. S., 30 Corinth st.
1233 "—Gennaro Rissilo, R. S. and F. S.,
13 Falls place.
1520 "—(Mill) Fabian Randall, F. S., 9
Richardson st.
1264 Valley Falls—Dante Petit, R. S., Bx 108.
J. P. Letourneau, F. S., cor.
Perry and Philip sts., C. P.
1269 Warren—David P. Miller, R. S.
William E. Molloy, F. S.
217 Westerly—Oliver Woodworth, R. S., 37
Beach st.
F. E. Saunders, F. S., 31 Granite st.
801 Woonsocket—Hyacinthe Gahoury, R. S.,
393 E. School st.
Evarist Dupresne, F. S., 388 Diamond
Hill road.

SOUTH CAROLINA

1488 Anderson—W. Burgess, F. S.
1497 "—(Col.) E. S. Rogers, F. S., Box 282.
1323 Beaufort—James Brown, R. S.
James Washington, F. S.
1492 Bennettsville—Alonso Blackman, R. S.
K. D. Reese, F. S.
1318 Camden—R. N. McKain, R. S.
J. W. Thompson, F. S.
1428 "—(Col.) J. M. Martin, R. S.
J. E. Perry, F. S.
52 Charleston—(Col.) R. H. Bellinger, R. S.,
323 Rutledge ave.
J. Pinckney, F. S., 36 H st.
159 "—J. L. Kauber, R. S., 82 Nassau st.
W. E. Mosimann, F. S., 86 Nassau.
69 Columbia—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, R. S. and
F. S., 1523 Taylor st.
949 "—J. P. Chartrand, R. S. and F. S.,
9 Hurlyville st.
1475 Darlington—W. H. Kuth, R. S.
H. C. Ervion, F. S.
221 Florence—(Col.) J. W. Brown, R. S., F. S.
1558 Gaffney—N. S. Thackston, F. S.
1399 Greenville—
1406 "—(Col.) B. Jackson, F. S.
1365 Greenwood—E. E. Williams, R. S., Bx 193.
L. W. Nance, F. S.

1368 Laurens—T. C. Leake, R. S.
J. L. Williams, F. S.
913 "—W. E. Moore, F. S.
1563 Marion—W. E. Wilson, F. S.
1461 New Bern—(Col.) W. H. Simmons, R. S.,
45 New South Front st.
1481 Newberry—(Col.)
1599 Orangeburg—James A. Brown, F. S.
1456 Spartansburg—H. B. Maybrey, F. S., Box
183.
1547 "—W. H. Ballinger, F. S.
1241 Sumter—D. J. Milligan, R. S., Box 419.
Sanders Fraiser, F. S.

SOUTH DAKOTA

1440 Lead—W. E. Scroggan, R. S.
R. B. Stuart, F. S.
662 Mitchell—M. R. Bates, R. S.
Charles Anderson, F. S.
783 Sioux Falls—C. V. Booth, R. S.
J. A. Martin, F. S., 220 Spring ave., F. S.

TENNESSEE

759 Chattanooga—H. G. Franklin, R. S., (Hill
City).
E. J. Henderson, F. S., 909
Montgomery ave.
779 Clarksville—G. L. Haley, R. S.
S. R. Moody, F. S.
259 Jackson—R. A. Hussis, R. S., Campbell st.
J. W. Sykes, F. S., 249 Hattton.
1517 Johnson City—
Knoxville—Sec. Dist. Council, P. E. Chen-
oweth, 3062 Crescent boulevard.
225 "—W. B. King, R. S.
P. E. Chenoweth, F. S., 3062 Cres-
cent boulevard.
1178 "—A. A. Laren, R. S., Ruthledge Pike.
M. P. Driskill, F. S., 428 Jackshure.
Memphis—Sec. Dist. Council, R. P. Kend-
rick, 2119 Harbert ave.
152 "—(Col.) J. T. Richmond, R. S., 38
Exchange ave.
R. L. Craddock, F. S., 66 Goslee.
219 "—Harry Burl, R. S., 62 Vance st.
A. Becker, F. S., 910 Arkansas av.
394 "—C. R. Girard, R. S., 120 Monroe.
J. E. Wright, F. S., 159 Marr st.
1294 "—L. L. Laning, R. S., 85 Gohlstrom.
J. M. Gunn, F. S., 233 Poplar st.
1326 "—(Millwrights) O. J. Quillman, R. S.
E. B. Reynolds, F. S., Bullington
st., Memphis, Mill Co.
1208 "—(Mill) J. P. Williams, F. S., 1270
Lawrence ave.
Nashville—Secretary of District Council,
L. B. Frank, 30 Academy pl.
350 "—E. M. Hime, R. S., 1317 S. Spruce
R. Sutherland, F. S., 313 N. 2d.
1444 "—T. S. Regan, R. S., 1900 S. Spruce.
T. J. Slinkhard, F. S., 712 W. Gavock.
968 Sherman Heights—J. F. Horner, R. S. and
F. S., Box 74.

TEXAS

1281 Abilene—John A. Pratt, R. S., Box 239.
Z. T. Peak, F. S.
770 Amarillo—G. M. Broach, R. S.
T. W. Barnes, F. S.
300 Austin—W. L. Herran, R. S., Box 182.
J. D. Schneider, F. S., Box 182.
1505 Barstow—
732 Bay City—H. D. Hill, R. S. and F. S.
392 Beaumont—G. F. Leininger, R. S., Box 306.
J. T. Williams, F. S., Box 306.
1287 Big Sandy—T. S. Howell, R. S.
R. T. Howell, F. S.
1569 Bryan—C. H. Ivey, F. S.
1170 Carthage—J. E. Smith, R. S., Box 225.
L. J. Parker, F. S., Box 125.
1333 Center—R. W. Robertson, R. S. and F. S.
1202 Commerce—W. E. Turpin, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 91.
731 Corsicana—C. F. Barnes, R. S., W. 9th and
20th sts.
E. B. Church, F. S., 915 W. 9th av.
886 Dalhart—R. Hessellgesser, R. S.
J. I. Green, F. S.
198 Dallas—D. J. Tydings, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 299.
371 Denison—M. P. Woods, R. S., 1002 W.
Oving.
H. C. Fuller, F. S., 831 W. Main.
1448 Denton—G. H. Harris, R. S.
H. V. Hargroves, F. S.
1151 Eagle Lake—H. Pulman, R. S.
Geo. V. Cesinger, F. S.
544 El Paso—Wm. H. Mathews, R. S., 401½
Texas st.
S. Fisher, Jr., F. S., Box 631.
738 Ennis—H. C. Henry, R. S.
T. H. Stapleton, F. S., Box 129.
339 Fort Worth—J. K. Wilson, R. S., 1201
Allen ave.
J. M. Kenderline, F. S., Box 79.
506 Gainesville—J. I. Siddall, R. S. and F. S.,
505 Taylor st.
526 Galveston—Henry Rabe, R. S., 2012 Ave. M.
C. Schumacher, F. S., 2321 Ave. 1½.
572 Georgetown—W. T. Brady, R. S.
I. W. Martin, F. S., Bx 280.
973 Grand Saline—R. L. King, R. S.
A. D. Robertson, F. S.
856 Greenville—P. O. Jones, R. S.
J. B. French, F. S.
Houston—Secretary of District Council,
A. R. Jay, 1610 Prairie ave.
114 "—A. R. Fay, R. S., Box 46.
953 "—J. E. Proctor, F. S., 49 Paige st.
C. H. Gerling, R. S., Gen. Del'y.
J. W. Ogg, F. S., Labor Hall.
30 Hubbard City—J. A. Mal, R. S.
A. J. Hill, F. S., Box 82.
1464 Kaufman—W. H. Hamill, R. S., Box 33.
A. B. Cox, F. S., Box 33.
140 Lampasas—J. Swearingen, R. S.
L. R. Scott, F. S.
820 Lockhart—John Fortune, R. S., Box 198.
J. E. Head, F. S.
1097 Longview—Abe Behmyer, R. S., Box 182.
W. F. Smith, F. S., Box 184.
855 Marshall—J. M. Howell, R. S.
E. H. Lewis, F. S.
1203 Mart—W. J. Paisley, R. S. and F. S., Box
125.
1128 Nederland—P. L. Estheredge, R. S.
R. C. Gentry, F. S.
1023 Orange—G. W. Cruselle, R. S., Box 74.
B. B. Works, F. S., Box 661.
873 Palestine—W. D. Pridgeon, R. S., 238 Cot-
tage ave.
A. M. Brashers, F. S., 209 Esplanade.
520 Paris—B. J. Loving, R. S., 415 Grand av.
W. Miller, F. S., 748 N. Main st.
610 Port Arthur—J. S. Crowley, R. S., Bx 141.
C. E. Reel, F. S.

704 Quanaah—L. F. Reeves, R. S., Box 261.
D. C. Riley, F. S.
1179 Roxton—Ed. Walker, R. S.
W. V. Warner, F. S., Box 38.
1312 San Angelo—S. E. French, R. S.
J. W. Witt, F. S., Box 391.

San Antonio—Sec. Dist. Council, L. Bevers-
dorff, 723 Camden st.

460 "—(Ger.) Ed. Wahrmond, R. S., 213
Nevada st.
T. Jaurnig, F. S., 1111 E. Commerce
717 "—T. Grace, R. S., 1012 N. Cherry st.
A. G. Wietzel, F. S., 135 Centrest.
1539 San Marcos—O. M. Arey, F. S.
197 Sherman—W. G. Armstrong, R. S.
W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost.
729 Stephensville—H. M. Wood, R. S. and F.
S., Box 32.
596 Taylor—T. W. Holder, R. S., Box 985.
H. D. Dear, F. S., Box 711.
555 Temple—J. C. Lussier, R. S.
J. M. Cook, F. S., 613 N. 2d st.
379 Texarkana—F. Robuck, R. S., 418 E. 12th.
J. L. Grant, F. S., 1512 Hazle.
1452 Troup—Walter Harris, F. S.
1104 Tyler—J. W. W. May, R. S.
J. M. McGinney, F. S., Box 37.
622 Waco—D. E. Conger, R. S., Box 170.
W. R. Wyatt, F. S., Box 170.
686 Waxahatchie—R. B. Nall, R. S., Box 355.
W. W. Walston, F. S., Box 355.
608 Weatherford—W. Winston, R. S.
T. E. Love, F. S., 422 Ball st.

UTAH

450 Ogden—C. M. Flewelling, R. S., 1329 25th
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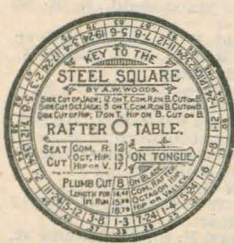
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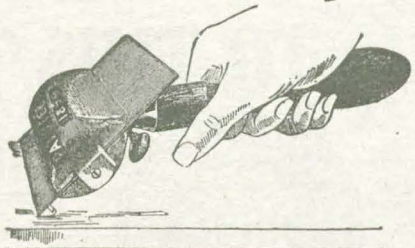
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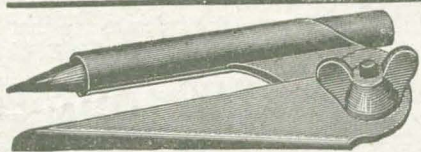
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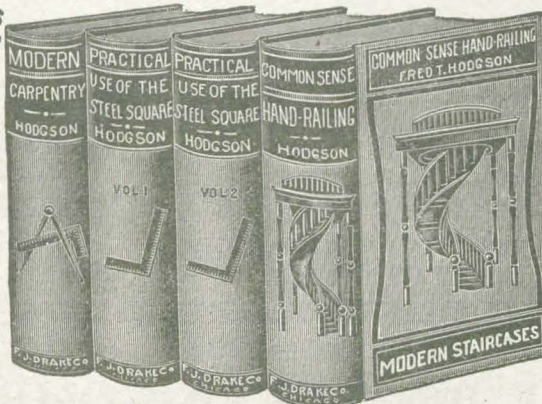
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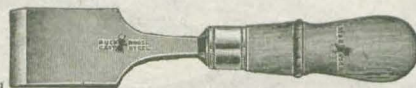
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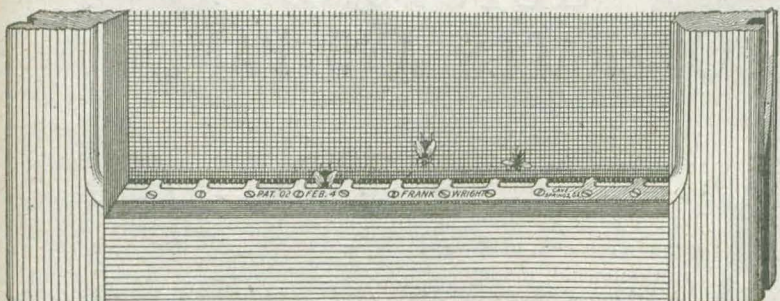
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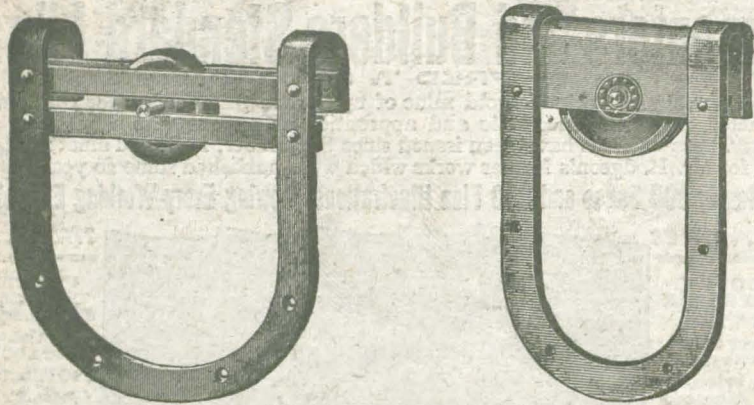


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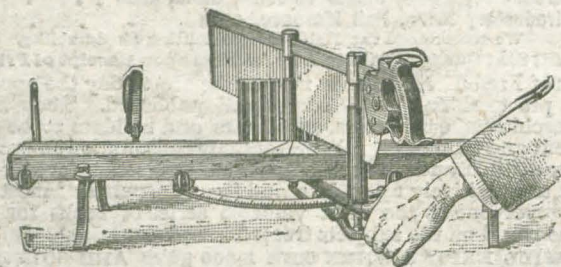
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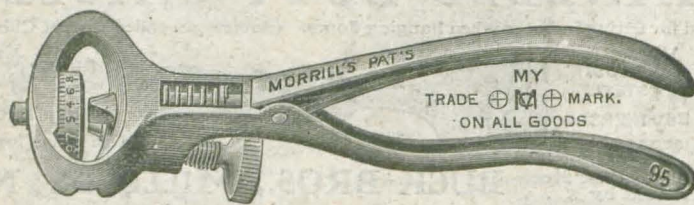
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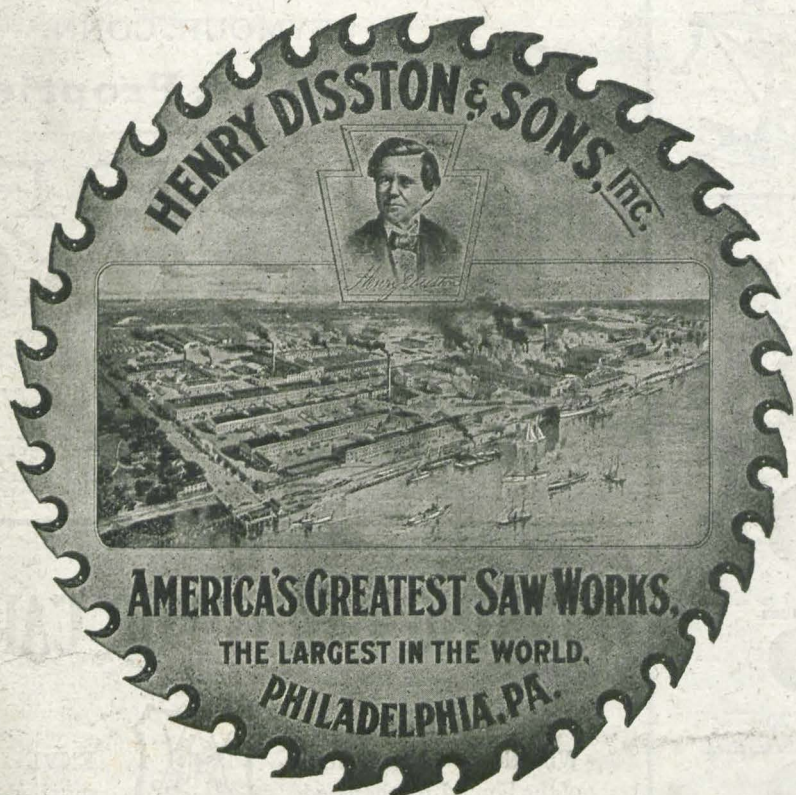
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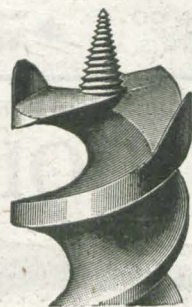
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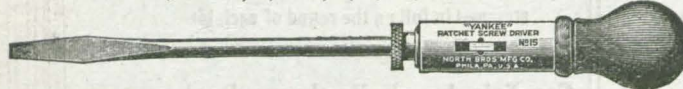


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“YANKEE” SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 20
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.



“YANKEE” SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 50
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw-driver at any part of its length.



“YANKEE” RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 30
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



“YANKEE” AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc.; can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle, as shown in cut below.

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It is Self-Fastening and Folding. Every Hardware Dealer should handle it.

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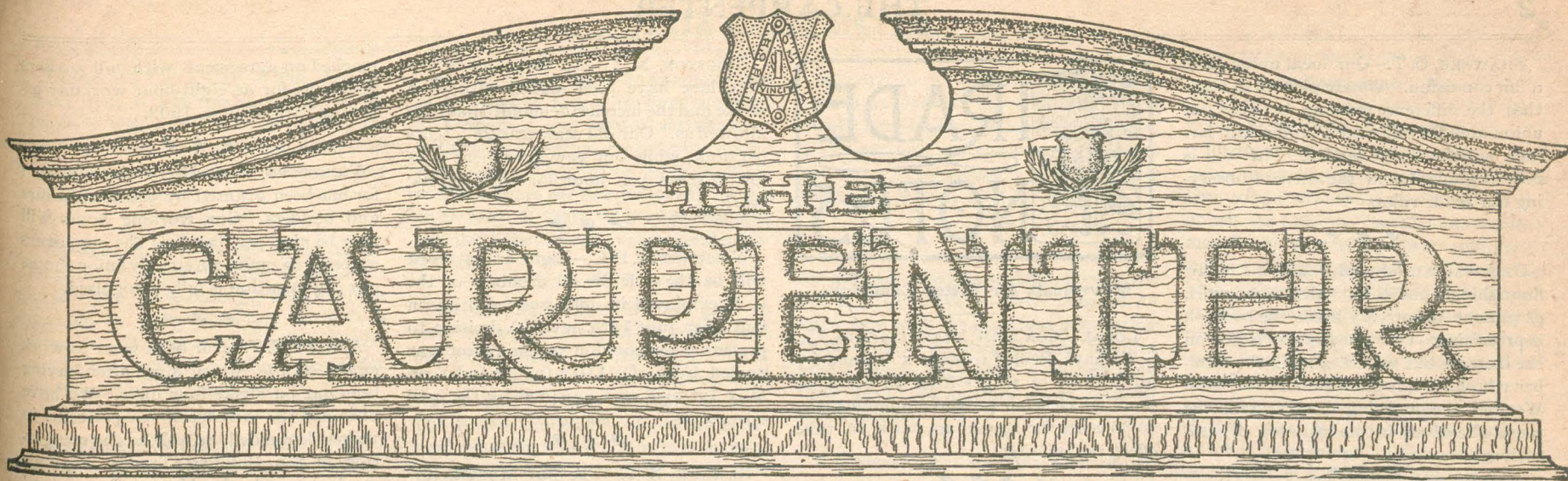
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1903

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DENISON, TEX.—Our efforts to obtain an increase in our wage-scale are meeting with considerable opposition on the part of the Builders' Exchange. Aside from this, work is very dull here at present and carpenters are earnestly requested to remain away.

CARLYLE, ILL.—On April 21st Local Union 1081 was a year old. Since its formation we have shortened the working hours, which at that time were from 10 to 12 per day, to 9 hours, and the wages from 35 cents to 22½ cents per hour. Work is dull and prospects for the summer rather gloomy.

PRINCETON, KY.—No agreement has as yet been reached between our union and the contractors. They have offered several propositions which we were compelled to reject, they conflicting with our constitution. Carpenters will please give Princeton, Ky., a wide berth pending a settlement of the differences with our employers.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.—Local Union 512 is very much alive and active and had a large increase in membership during the past two months. There seems to be plenty of work on hand, but our demand for \$2.50 and recognition of the union as yet being unsettled, we would advise all carpenters to stay away until our difficulty has been adjusted.

BERWICK, PA.—This is a good place for carpenters to avoid, as trade is slack and some of our employers being adverse to granting our demands. The Nay Aug Lumber Co's men, of Scranton and Berwick, and those of Boyd Dodson are still out, but are gradually obtaining work elsewhere. The two firms mentioned have been placed on the unfair list by Local Union 263, they stubbornly refusing to grant our demands.

OWENSBORO, KY.—We are having a hard struggle here. The bosses are persistently refusing to recognize our union and insist on our working with non-union men. Our scale is as low as 25 cents an hour, some contractors even paying as

little as 20 cents an hour. These conditions are certainly very unsatisfactory to any mechanic, and still the papers are booming this town so extensively that carpenters are likely to be misled and come here. We would advise all traveling brothers to give Owensboro a wide berth this season.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the building trades here at the present time, and to the fact that hundreds of our men are idle, we are constrained to warn members of the Brotherhood to keep away from Seattle until conditions have improved.

GALESBURG, ILL.—The eight-hour workday having taken force here on April 1st, 1902, and there being no fear of any attempt on the part of our employers to demand any change in our working hours, we all being good union men, Galesburg, Ill., deserves to be classed among the eight-hour cities.

MARCELINE, MO.—Local Union 1177 is in good condition. Though not quite a year old we have succeeded in securing an advance in wages from fifty cents to a dollar a day. Our meetings are well attended and much enjoyed by our membership. Spring trade has opened fairly well, but we have plenty of men here to do the work and would advise traveling brothers to steer clear of this place.

KALLISPELL, MONT.—For the benefit of carpenters and skilled workmen throughout the country we wish to state that the advertisements and reports in various papers, stating that men are needed in this city and vicinity, are false. We have hardly enough work here to keep resident carpenters in employment. Two-thirds of our men are idle half the time, and even prospects for the summer are no better.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Local Union 1082 is growing nicely. It has now nearly 350 members on the rolls and a healthy bank account, closely watched by our genial Treasurer. On the 16th of April we celebrated the first anniversary of the local union which came into existence under such peculiar circumstances. We gave an entertainment and dance to an audience of about 1,300 people. The affair was a grand success and is the talk of the town.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—The boom in this city is over, business having come down to a standard; but carpenters are still flock-

ing to this city, only to find plenty of men on the streets looking for work. Carpenters shunning disappointment will certainly avoid a sad one by steering clear of Beaumont, Tex.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Local Union 278 is prospering nicely, notwithstanding the fact that our controversy with the Builders' Exchange still remains unsettled. We are growing considerably in membership, having initiated seventy new members within the last six or seven months.

FRANKFORT, IND.—As we are meeting with great opposition on the part of the contractors in our demand for employment of union men only, and work being dull, we would call on all carpenters to stay away from this city until our position has been firmly secured and trade improved.

CENTRE, TEX.—During the year past work has been very dull in this vicinity. At present business is starting up with a good prospect for plenty of work. Our contractors having voluntarily granted us the nine-hour day with 30 cents per hour minimum, we have not made any further demands. Our local union, organized last November, has so far met with splendid success; ten new members will be initiated at our next meeting.

PALESTINE, TEX.—Ever since May 1st Carpenters' Union No. 873 of this city has been involved in a contest to inaugurate the eight-hour workday with a minimum wage of \$2.50 per day. Other trades in the building line are also affected, and you are hereby advised that work is slack in the building line at present. We find that the Exchange has advertised elsewhere for forty carpenters and twenty painters (strike breakers, we presume). If you find any advertisements requesting building tradesmen of any kind to come here, advise us of the same, and mail copies of such advertisements to Carpenters' Union No. 873, Palestine, Texas, at once.

WEST PALM BRANCH, FLA.—Believing that every local union should be heard from frequently, we wish to state that work is very slack at present, but indications point to sufficient work to keep every union man in employment all summer. The contractors, with one exception, being on our side, we have no difficulty in getting any non-union men coming this way to join the union, and as a result there are but few of the craft on the outside. We are working nine hours,

wages are in most instances \$2.75 per day. At a recent meeting we elected a press committee, which will keep all labor papers informed on conditions in this locality.

LAWRENCE, KAN.—While prospects for work here are fair there is as yet no indication of a settlement of our controversy with our employers. When called to figure on contracts they provide for increased wages stating that they were compelled to day higher rates. Nevertheless they refuse to grant our just and reasonable demands. We would call on all carpenters to keep aloof from this place until our trouble has been satisfactorily settled.

HUGO, IND. TER.—We are having a hard fight here with the non-union men of whom there are a good many. We are also up against the non-union contractors they working their men 12 hours per day for a mere pittance of wages. We would advise all traveling brothers to stay away from this town; it is full of idle men who come here with expectations to obtain employment only to find themselves disappointed and on the street. Keep away.

MACON, GA.—Unionism has become very contagious in the Central City of Georgia, especially among the carpenters and joiners, and our organization is still on the boom. Now that our dispensation has expired and we are charging full initiation fee we are getting a better class of members, men who are helping the good cause along and do not merely come in to see what is transpiring. Our City Government has several jobs under way and made them strictly union. We are not inviting carpenters to come to Macon but we are not afraid of union men if they do come. The D. C. is still doing good work and we hope soon to be on a solid foundation.

KEOKUK, IOWA.—Carpenters and mill men will please pay no attention to local advertisements stating that help is needed in this city as such is not the case. Work is slack and the controversy with our employers of a year ago is still unsettled. The contractors are trying their best to break up our Union, in which design they will not succeed if we are not hampered by new-comers and thus placed in a position to give the contractors a still better fight than that of 1902. Local Union 525 is here to stay; after our strike in 1902, lasting six weeks, we had but 18 members left; since January last we have initiated 33 in spite of the antagonism of our employers.

SHAWNEE, O. T.—Our local union is in a fair condition. We are pleased to state that the difference existing between our union and the Shawnee Planing Mill has been satisfactorily settled. The mill is now organized and the owners observing our trade rules.

OTTAWA, ILL.—Local Union 661 is in a flourishing condition. Although work at present is not very brisk the outlook is promising. Our membership is not on the increase but we are among the number who have not one member in arrears. We find the working card system the most efficacious in maintaining organization.

ORANGE, TEX.—To show how carpenters here were benefited by their organizing a year ago we will state that at that time ten hours contributed a days work, and \$2.50 was considered good pay; to-day we are working nine hours at the rate of 35 cents per hour. There is not much building going on here at present, but most of the work is done by union men. L. U. 1203 has a small but enthusiastic membership and the U. B. interests will always be well guarded in this section.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, work is dull:

Iowa City, Ia.	North Yakima, Wash.
Palo Alto, Cal.	Houghton, Mich.
Washington, Pa.	Mart, Tex.

Local Unions Chartered From April 30 to May 27 Inclusive.

Xenia, Ohio.	Sistersville, W. Va.
Lowell, Mass.	Wichita, Kan.
Sprague, Wash.	Milton, Ia.
Fine View, N. Y.	Sand Point, Ida.
Selma, Ala.	Pullman, Wash.
Cedartown, Ga.	Sacramento, Cal.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Fitzgerald, Ga.
Lehigh, Ia.	Carrollton, Ga.
Livermore Falls, Me.	Guthrie, O. T.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Wallingford, Conn.
Mena, Ark.	Dayton, Ohio.
Tishomingo, I. T.	Ware, Mass.
Douglass, Ariz.	Abilene, Kans.
Monte Vista, Colo.	Crookston, Minn.
Portsmouth, Va.	Dunsmuir, Cal.
Whiting, Ind.	Gladwin, Mich.
Huntsville, Ala.	Wessington Spgs, S. D.
Griffin, Ga.	Peoria, Colo.
Lodi, Cal.	Snohomish, Wash.
Minden Miners, Mo.	Knoxville, Ia.
Hull, Mass.	Acme, W. Va.
Williamstown, Vt.	Fort Madison, Ia.
Clarion, Pa.	Lexington, Ky.
Washington, D. C.	Elma, Wash.
N. Cambridge, Mass.	Mansfield, Mass.
Ishpeming, Mich.	Gloucester, N. J.
Montesano, Wash.	Columbia, Wash.
Bartlesville, I. T.	Utica, N. Y.

Total: 56 Local Unions.

Comment on New Dress of "The Carpenter"

We have received the following words of encouragement and approval on the new make-up of our journal from Bro. G. D. Inskip, one of our advertisers, and the author of many craft problems appearing in THE CARPENTER from time to time:

BRO. DUFFY—I would like to make a comment on our journal, on its dress, which is a very fine specimen of originality in design and typographical execution. It points towards the way of advancement and contrasts greatly with the sickly dress of THE CARPENTER of two years ago. Yours fraternally,

G. D. INSKIP.
Philadelphia, Pa.



Movements for Better Conditions

LOCAL UNION 1494, NATCHITOCHES, LA.—We have decided to make a demand for an increase of wages from 25 cents an hour, which is our present minimum scale, to 35 cents for nine hours work, to take effect on June 1st.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—We have sent notices to all contractors and builders of this city informing them that on May 1st we shall demand a raise of 20 per cent in our wages on all buildings started after that date. On all buildings now under construction the increased rate shall be paid on and after June 1, 1903.

LOCAL UNION 664, CINCINNATI, O.—This Local Union, composed of stair builders, submitted the following resolution to the stair-building firms of this city:

On and after June 1, 1903, until the first Monday in June, 1905, eight hours shall constitute a days work and \$3.25 a day shall be the minimum scale of wages. Overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and a half, Sunday work at the rate of double time and no work to be permitted on Labor Day. Among other points of minor importance the Union also resolved that their members shall handle none but stairwork manufactured under strictly union conditions.

Successful Trade Movements

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Our demands have been acceded to and we have gained a complete victory. We are getting 35 cents an hour, eight hours constituting a day's work. The bosses will also furnish us with car fare and half board when working out of the city.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—As per agreement accepted by the manufacturers the working hours in shops are now reduced to nine per day, and there is smooth sailing here at this time. Work is slack, however, and as a consequence the shops are running eight hours instead of nine. The pay-roll remains the same.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Four cabinet firms, including the largest shop, have signed our agreement specifying union conditions in mills and factories. The agreement provides for a nine-hour work day, 30 cents an hour for cabinetmakers and 27½ cents an hour for machine hands, overtime to be paid time and a half, and Sunday work double rate.

MT. CLEMENS, MICH.—We take great pleasure in informing the brothers that the carpenters' strike here is ended and all our members are back to work. The contractors have conceded everything we asked for, viz.: Nine hours' work at a minimum rate of 25 cents per hour for all carpenters, joiners and machine men. In addition to several points of minor importance the employers agreed to employ none but union carpenters and machine men in good standing who are equipped with the current working card. Everything is lovely here at present.

KINGSTON, N. Y.—All questions in dispute here have been settled without a strike and the increase demanded has been allowed us. Our old scale was 28½ cents per hour, while our new agreement calls for 35 cents per hour for eight hours' work.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eight hours' work will be the rule for all members of the U. B. employed in mills and factories on and after June 15th next. A decision to present a proposition to that effect was passed by L. U. 1103 (mill hands) on May 1st and was accepted by the mill operators.

NEWARK, N. Y.—The Bar Manufacturers' Association of this city has become a thing of the past. On the 15th of May we entered into an agreement with the largest firm, and their men started to work eight hours on Monday, the 18th. The firm is desirous of using the union label under our laws.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—While our original demand was \$3 per day of eight hours, we have compromised on a minimum scale of \$2.85. All men out returned to work on April 20th, and if the master builders stand by their agreement there will be no further trouble this year. Thirty of our members worked during the strike, having been accorded the \$3 per day demanded.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO.—The first of May, 1903, marks the beginning of the eight-hour workday in this city. While some contractors are adverse to our action in establishing the new system we shall maintain it with but little trouble. Work is opening up here quite lively, but, having more than enough men here to do it and a number of brothers idle, it would be advisable for carpenters to keep aloof from Boise City.

MARION, ILL.—On January 9, 1903, we notified all contractors that we demand 30 cents an hour for nine hours work, this to take effect on April 6th. Our demand caused no commotion among the contractors whatever and everything went on quietly. On the first pay day after the above date, however, each one of us was paid in accordance with the new scale. Our rate for 1902 was 25 cents an hour.

HENDERSON, KY.—We take pleasure in informing the brothers of our success, all contractors having signed our new scale providing for a minimum scale of 30 cents per hour. Our Local Union 851 is growing in membership every week. For two months we haven't had a meeting night without an initiation—sometimes we had as many as five candidates for admission. Everything is moving along smoothly now and, although spring trade is rather dull, very few of our members are idle.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Our trouble is all over. The old Master Builders Ass'n has conceded to our demand for a minimum rate of \$3.50 for eight hours. The new Association refusing us a hearing we failed to secure their signature to our agreement as a body, so we waited on them individually with the result that but a very small number of our men are still out, and most of them were laid off some time ago for want of work. The mill men here have also gained their point, they having

reached an agreement with mill owners providing for an eight-hour workday after the 15th of June, 1903.

VICKSBURG, MISS.—Everything we asked for has been granted by the contractors and builders. Our working hours will now be nine per day, and the employers agreeing to maintain strictly union shops, our organization is fully recognized.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Our boys went to work again on the 8th of May, after having been out on strike four days. We have obtained the increase of ten per cent. in wages demanded, as well as the recognition of the Building Trades Section's working card, the Master Carpenters' Association having signed an agreement to that effect.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Our strike has been declared off on May 4th, and the 52 men out resumed work on the day following. With the exception of one, whom we expect to fall in line before the week is out, all contractors acceded to our demand for a minimum scale of 22½ cents per hour for nine hours' work, and signed our agreement. We, on our part, agreed to recognize the contractors' organization, with the understanding, however, that we have a right to work for any party paying union rates.

ALTOONA, PA.—Before our next meeting the last one of our contractors will have signed our new scale providing for 30 cents an hour minimum. Thanks to the interest taken in our movement and to the wise and intelligent action of Bro. Swartz, of Pittsburg, who was sent on here by them, we gained the victory. To Bro. Swartz we feel particularly grateful for the able manner in which he defended our interests pending the negotiations with our employers. Perfect harmony now prevails between both employers and the union, and there will be no strike in this locality this year.

WARREN, R. I.—The eight-hour day took effect here on May 1st, and, in order that our brothers may see that we are not slow in this little town, we desire you to publish the fact in our journal, and also to place Warren, R. I., on the eight-hour list. Early this year we notified our employers that on the above date we would demand eight hours for nine hours' pay. On April 2d they held a meeting and decided to concede to our demand. We are organized only since last September, and the success of our first demand has caused great satisfaction among our membership.

WASHINGTON, PA.—In accordance with an agreement entered into with the Carpenter Contractors' Association in August, 1902, the eight-hour day was established here on May 1st, and without any friction whatever. Thus our fondest hopes have at last been realized. Our present minimum rate of wages is \$2.50 per day, reaching a maximum of \$3.60. Prior to April 16th, 1900, the date of formation of our union, we were working nine hours and \$2.50 was the maximum rate per day. Hence, it is very apparent that organization has proved a blessing for the craft in this city, and we may congratulate ourselves for the good results accomplished. Work is rather dull here at present, due, to some extent, to the change in working hours and the new order of things. Please place Washington, Pa., on the dull list.

KINGSTON, ONT., CAN.—The demand made by L. U. 249 this spring for an increase in wages was granted on May 1st without the loss of an hour; in fact, all contractors were perfectly willing to pay the increased rates.

CORNING, N. Y.—We are happy to inform the brothers that our demand for an advance of five cents per hour has been granted by the contractors without a struggle. They have all signed our agreement which is binding on both parties for the balance of the year 1903.

BELLAIRE, O.—Since the 20th of April we are working eight hours, our employers having agreed to our terms. Our minimum rate of wages is \$2.50 per day, some of us receiving \$3.00, \$3.25 and \$3.50. Some of the outside contractors feel sore over their defeat, but no doubt they will get over it in few weeks.

NEWARK, N. Y.—The Bar Manufacturers' Association of this city has become a thing of the past. On the 15th of May we entered into an agreement with the largest firm, and their men started to work eight hours on Monday, the 18th. The firm is desirous of using the union label under our laws.

AUBURN, N. Y.—The contractors not being willing to pay the increase in wages demanded, we were compelled to walk out on Friday, the 15th of May. Thereupon the Master Builders' Association held three meetings with our conference committee, and, seeing that we were determined to fight to a finish for our just and fair demands, and there being considerable work on hand, the bosses signed our agreement on Saturday night about 9:30, and we went back to work on Monday morning, the 18th inst. Our minimum scale is now 30 cents per hour, and everything is O. K.

STERLING, ILL.—On the first of January last we notified the contractors of the twin cities, Sterling and Rock Falls, that on and after May 1, 1903, our scale would be 30 cents an hour, eight hours to constitute a day's work. On the day mentioned the new system went into operation, and everything is running smoothly. There is scarcely an idle carpenter in the two cities. We are admitting new members right along; a half dozen applications for membership are awaiting the action of the next meeting. Our mill men are working nine hours at the rate of 30 cents per hour, the additional hour being a concession we were compelled to make to the mill owners in order to avoid a clash. Sterling may now be counted on as a substantial union town.

BROCKTON, MASS.—On the evening of the 16th inst. we had the satisfaction of seeing the conference committee of the Master Builders' Association attach their signatures to our agreement granting the journeymen carpenters a minimum wage of \$2.75, eight hours to constitute a day's work. Previous to this event we kept right after the smaller firms not affiliated with the Association, with the result that they kept falling into line until we had the signatures of all of them. The strike commenced on May 1st, ending on May 16th, at 7:35 P. M., when it was declared off, we having won everything we struck for. Our rate of wages has been raised from \$2.00 per day (last year's scale) to \$2.75 minimum this year, while quite a number of our men receive \$3.00 per day.

AURORA, IND.—All is harmonious here at the present time. We have succeeded in arranging our affairs satisfactorily with the contractors, they signing a joint agreement calling for 35 cents per hour and nine hours per day, to remain in force until May 1, 1904. An understanding has also been arrived at on several minor matters.

WATERBURY, CONN.—We are glad to have the opportunity of reporting that our strike, begun on April 25th, is off. We have cleaned out the reference card system and scored a complete victory. The master builders have signed an agreement whereby they will refrain from issuing either a state or a local card. The settlement was reached on the 11th day of May. Our local union is prospering very nicely and everything seems to come our way.

FALL RIVER, MASS.—The contractors of this city have conceded to our demand for an eight-hour workday, with the exception of one who is building a large stone church which will take two or three years to finish, and who says that when he entered into the contract he figured on the nine-hour basis. Undoubtedly he has made provisions in his contract running for such a long space of time. We shall make no exception in his case, but bring him to time.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Our strike is off. We won a complete victory, the bosses having surrendered unconditionally. The successful issue of our move is the more gratifying as quite a number of the manufacturers joined hands with the builders, offering them all the finances needed to defeat us. Now, after a comparatively short struggle, we have defeated them, the most stubborn holding out eight days and dying hard. Our rate of wages will henceforth be \$2.80 per diem.

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—The lock-out here is ended. We all returned to work on May 6th. The difficulty has been adjusted by a conference committee composed of representatives of our union and of the master builders. We have not obtained all we have been fighting for, but what we have gained will pave the way for still further success. In spite of the efforts of our employers to destroy our organization we have succeeded in keeping this a union town. We were out five weeks.

PEORIA, ILL.—Fifty-three of the contractors paying the increase of five cents per hour demanded, there will be no strike here at this time. A few of our contractors have so far refused to grant the increase, saying they would first see what the others were going to do, and laid off their men. Some of the members now idle will go back to their former jobs soon; others have secured new jobs, and it is fair to presume that after this week has elapsed every one of us will be employed at the advanced rate.

TRENTON, N. J.—With the exception of Roebing plant our demand for 41 cents an hour and 44 hours per week has been acceded to and took effect on May 1st. Our conference committee has been waiting on Mr. Chas. Roebing, and he refusing to agree to the new schedule, 50 carpenters, 50 hod-carriers and 120 masons employed by Roebing struck work on May 7th, the masons laying down their tools and coming out like men when requested to do so. In all probability the Roebing plant will also be a union job before long.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Our trouble here was settled on Tuesday night, May 19th, the bosses agreeing to pay the rate demanded, \$3.00 per day, an advance of 50 cents per day. The agreement is to remain in force until May 1, 1904.

ANNISTON, ALA.—By extending the time for our new schedule to take effect to the 1st of June, 1903, we have reached an agreement with the contractors granting us the scale of 30 cents an hour for nine hours' work. Our men were out only three days. All appears to be satisfactorily settled.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—Thirty-five of our men went out on strike on May 1st, and returned to work on May 6th as a result of a compromise offer made by the bosses which was acceptable to our union. Outside men have been accorded an advance of 25 cents and inside men an advance of 10 cents per day.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.—Our new schedule providing for 30 cents an hour for nine hours' work took effect on April 1st, most of our contractors having conceded. But as it still requires quite a little fight to bring those contractors who have so far refused to sign our agreement into line, we urgently request carpenters to stay away from Michigan City.

JONESBORO, ARK.—We have succeeded in getting our demands acceded to by the contractors; everyone of them has signed an agreement containing a series of articles adopted bearing on the relations between employer and men and the conducting of trade affairs. Nine hours will constitute a day's work, the minimum rate of wages to be \$2.00 per day. Everything appears to be solid at this time.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—All we have struck for has been granted us by a committee of arbitration composed of one representative from our union, one from the Builders' Exchange and a third disinterested party appointed by the former. The Exchange having agreed to abide by the committee's decision, everything has been settled very satisfactorily. \$3.00 per day minimum for nine hours' work, 50 hours per week, are the terms of our new schedule.

BOSTON, MASS.—Never before have we been so successful in securing an advance in wages as in the present movement. Reports submitted to the D. C. show that our brothers in Brookline, West Roxbury, Beachmont, Winthrop, Chelsea, Everett, Cambridge and Allston have obtained the minimum scale of \$3.00 per day of eight hours. In Boston and surrounding towns under the jurisdiction of the Boston D. C. almost all the contractors have signed the new scale, and most of our men are again at work.

MARION, IND.—Our controversy with the contractors and builders has been settled, the latter agreeing to the terms demanded—32½ cents per hour for eight hours' work. To attain this result we, on our part, had to agree to work with the men as they are now employed, regardless of whether they are union men or not. This concession is much to our dislike. However, we shall redeem ourselves by inducing the non-union men to join our union, the more so as the bosses agreed not to prevent us from doing so. We are initiating non-union men at every meeting night held lately and expect to have them all in our fold shortly.

A Southerner's Plea

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Please allow me a little space in your valuable journal to say a few words relative to the status of the U. B. in the South. As I receive THE CARPENTER each month the first thing I am anxious to learn is whether any new local union has been chartered in our State of Alabama, or any other Southern State. In perusing the various reports and correspondence in the journal from other States, and seeing all that is done there in the way of organizing our craft, I come to the conclusion that the South—that section which is more in need of organizing than any other—is not looked after as it should be. You are well aware that our Atlanta convention fully realized the necessity of more thoroughly organizing the South and to make an energetic effort to uplift our craft in that part of the country to a standing more equal to that of our brothers in the East or West. Now I hope that the pleas of the delegates in that convention in favor of the South will not prove an empty sound, and I am anxious to see a paid organizer, and especially a colored one, travel all over Alabama and other neighboring States, where I can assure you he will find a vast field for missionary work and ample opportunity to teach the indifferent non-union carpenters the principles of unionism. I can safely say that not one-quarter of the craftsmen in these States are organized; they are the weakest link in our brotherhood, and as Bro. Slayton rightly and truly remarked at our Atlanta convention during the discussions on this subject, "the strength of a chain is judged by its weakest link," so may our antagonists judge the U. B. by its weakness in the South and draw conclusions therefrom much to our discredit and dislike.

I am satisfied that it is the opinion and the desire of the bulk of our membership that the southern section of the land should be made a strong one. I myself am doing everything in my power on these lines. I am using all possible and honorable means to draw the colored carpenters from their old ways, as you can see from communications sent in from time to time, and I expect to add another local union to our fold in the near future. I am fully aware that there is some opposition among the membership of the U. B. against organizing the colored carpenter, notwithstanding the fact that our General Constitution makes no discrimination as to color, and it is to show these brothers that by the colored carpenters remaining unorganized the interest of their white brothers are jeopardized that I am writing these few lines, which I hope will not go to the wastebasket. Fraternal yours,

J. H. BEAN.

Selma, Ala.

Local Union 410.

Steer Clear of Schenectady, N. Y.

Since our strike has been declared off, men coming from other localities are actually crowding our men out. While we do not object to newcomers at other times, and always welcome them, their presence is injuring our cause at this moment. It is true that our strike is ended, but not so our trouble, for there are some bosses who do not pay the union scale. Besides, there are a number of Amalgamated Society men here, who, by working below the union rates, deprive some of our men of their jobs. Brothers are urgently requested to assist us in firmly establishing union conditions by remaining away from Schenectady, N. Y., until further notice.

The Carpenter

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1903

The New York City Strike

BY FRANK DUFFY

THE strike in New York City is, to say the least, a peculiar one. It is not a question of hours, wages or conditions; it is not anything in which the bosses are concerned; it is a fight of one organization against another—a fight of organized labor, or, in other words, a family fight.

Two months ago the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters demanded through the United Board of Building Trades of New York City and vicinity fifty per cent. representation on all the large jobs then in course of construction. This demand was backed up by the Board, although everybody admitted that it was unjust, unfair and unreasonable, considering the difference in membership of both organizations. At that time the entire membership of the Amalgamated Carpenters in Manhattan, according to their official reports, was only 604, while the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in the same borough was 6,750. Irrespective of the suggestions of the New York Executive Committee, or of the requests and instructions of the Manhattan District Council, our brothers would not stand for or tolerate any such unprecedented and outrageous demands. When fifty per cent. of our men were stopped by the boss carpenters and builders in compliance with these demands, the other fifty per cent. laid down their tools and walked off the jobs, saying: "If American bosses prefer to hire and employ foreign mechanics to perform one-half of the work, then they can have them do it all." This action of our members was endorsed by the Executive Committee and the District Council of Manhattan, and so went into effect one of the biggest strikes ever contemplated by the Brotherhood of Carpenters, involving altogether 10,000 of our members. It was a hot, sharp fight, lasting over seven weeks, and is not entirely settled as yet. It was a fight of the Brotherhood against all the other trades represented in the Board, or, in other words, it was a fight of 10,000 men against 70,000 men. Our New York members put up a good fight, and are to be highly commended for the peaceable manner in which they conducted themselves under such trying circumstances. The outcome of the strike was more satisfactory than at first expected. It culminated in the signing of an agreement with

the Interior Decorators' and Cabinet-makers' Association, to the following effect:

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

Entered into this 13th day of May, 1904, between the Association of Interior Decorators and Cabinetmakers of New York, party of the first part, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, party of the second part, of the City of New York, to be recognized and in force from the present date until May 1, 1904, without any deviation therefrom, except by mutual consent of both parties signing this agreement. The party of the first part agrees:

First. To employ only members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in all shops and buildings, and on all work where carpenter work is to be performed. This does not include general foremen.

Second. To conform and comply with the trade rules of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in New York City, as to hours, wages and conditions, as they are in vogue at the present time, and as hereto attached.

Third. In consideration thereof, the party of the second part agrees as follows:

That before calling its members on strike for any cause whatever in any shop or building, the dispute shall be first submitted to a Board of Arbitration consisting of five (5) members from each organization entering into this agreement; they failing to agree, the said Board to select an umpire whose findings shall be final and binding on both parties, said Board to meet and render a decision three days after complaint is entered.

Fourth. In the event of sympathetic strikes being ordered against the party of the second part, the party of the first part agrees that before locking out the members of the party of the second part that they will submit the case to the aforementioned Board of Arbitration.

Fifth. This agreement shall not be binding upon the party of the first part, unless all cabinetmakers and carpenters in the employ of the members of the party of the first part return to work within 48 hours from date of this agreement.

(Signed) J. ALEX. HAYDEN,
WM. BAUMGARTEN,
BOND THOMAS,
THEODORE HOFFSTATTER,
On behalf of the Association of Interior Decorators and Cabinetmakers.

(Signed) FRANK DUFFY,
GEO. D. GAILLARD,
EUGENE S. ODELL,
On behalf of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of New York City.

The individual bosses also signed the following agreement:

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

Entered into this.....day of May, 1903, between.....party of the first part and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, party of the second part, of the City of New York, to be recognized and in force from the present date until May 1, 1904, without any deviations therefrom, except by mutual consent of both parties signing this agreement.

The party of the first part agrees:

First. To hire and employ only members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in all shops and buildings, and on all work where carpenter work is to be performed.

Second. To conform and comply with the trade rules of the United Brotherhood

of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of New York City, as to hours, wages and conditions, as they are in vogue at the present time.

In consideration thereof, the party of the second part agrees: That before calling its members on strike for any cause whatsoever, notification will be given to party of the first part, in order that the grievance may be settled by arbitration.

(Signed)

Employer.

(Signed)

On behalf of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of New York City.

Date, 1903.

These agreements were ratified by our District Council and our men ordered back to work. The costs of the strike were enormous. Herewith is as close an estimate as can possibly be given at the present time:

Loss in wages.....	\$800,000.00
Relief granted by Gen. Ex. Board	47,000.00
Appropriations made by Local Unions in New York City alone to pay men out on strike.....	15,000.00
Strike receipts presented to and paid by N. Y. Local Unions.....	10,000.00
Total.....	\$872,000.00

The Blame for Child Labor

The workingman who will take his children from school and send them to the factory, except under stress of dire necessity, is deserving of the severest condemnation from his fellow-workers and from all right-minded people. But those comfortable philanthropists who pretend that the prime cause of the horrible evil of child labor is the selfishness of working-class parents, are guilty of wicked slander. Perhaps they do not know any better, but this is no excuse; they have no right to speak on matters which they have not investigated. A very little investigation will convince any honest inquirer that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is poverty that compels the parents to send their children to work; and the competition of the children, in turn, tends to reduce the parents' wages and so to intensify the poverty of the workers, and still further extend the evil of child labor.

It is a notorious fact that in the glass factories of New Jersey, the cotton mills of the South, and many other industries, the employers systematically discriminate against working people who have no children, or who refuse to send their children to the mills, and deliberately encourage parents to perjure themselves in order to get their children in before they have reached the legal age. Virtually, the capitalist says: "Either all of your family shall work for me, or none of you shall work." The poor workingman is helpless. He submits to sacrifice his children's health and education, rather than incur starvation for all. And under the remorseless laws of competition the wages of parents and children amount practically to no more than would the wages of the father alone, if no women or children were employed.

The whole advantage goes to the capitalists, and on their shoulders should rest the whole blame.

THE workingmen entrust lawyers, bankers, manufacturers and usurers with framing of labor laws. Is it a wonder that these laws are either inefficient or buried in committees?

In Behalf of Direct Legislation

The Direct Legislation Committee representing the Massachusetts State Branch of the A. F. of L., the Boston Central Labor Union and the Boston Building Trades Council has issued the subjoined circular to all labor organizations in behalf of direct legislation:

All the various forms of monopoly which now rob the American people and oppress the workers derive their strength from their control of legislation. On the law-making bodies they depend for the special privileges they now enjoy, and for others to come. To the law-makers they look for defense when those privileges are assailed. Each city council, legislature and Congress is hectored and badgered or bribed to defend old privileges and grant new. For each labor bill rejected an average of about two monopoly bills are enacted into law in all the nation's legislative bodies. Righteousness, reason, pleadings, argument, threats—all avail the workers nothing. The law-making machinery is all in the hands of those opposed to them. To urge labor laws, or other measures in behalf of the people, is to attack monopoly in its stronghold. The workers' efforts are foredoomed to failure.

Each year emphasizes the vital, primary necessity of the initiative and referendum. The power of organized wealth grows with enormous strides; the rights of the people are swept away before it like idle tales. Injunctions, each more preposterous than the last, fall from the bench with regularity and precision, crushing the aspirations of the toiler, and threatening every cherished weapon of defense. The only hope is to gain for the people control of legislation, through the right to propose laws by petition and accept or reject them by vote at the polls. This right, once gained, will overthrow the wrongs of ages.

Organized labor is waking to these truths. In many states—California, Oregon, Missouri, Illinois, Texas, Colorado, Kansas and elsewhere, the trades unions have been in the van in efforts to attain direct legislation. They have given time, money and labor, and have added the weight of votes to the demand for a direct voice of the people in making the laws to which obedience must be yielded.

In Massachusetts the unions have taken the lead and have been the mainstay of the movement for direct legislation. Beginning in the Central Labor Union of Boston in January, 1900, the agitation has spread to every part of the state, and this year over 600 unions petitioned the Legislature for a constitutional amendment embodying the initiative and referendum, with every prospect of success.

Last year such a measure showed a strength of 129 votes in favor, to 82 opposed—a gratifying majority, but not the required two thirds.

Realizing the importance of the measure to all workers everywhere, the Boston Central Labor Union has instructed its legislative committee to broaden its field of action and make the agitation for direct legislation national. The most effective line of effort in Massachusetts was found to be by circular letters and petitions. Suitable letters and petitions, asking all unions to join in this movement will be sent to every labor organization in the country. They should, and doubtless will, meet with a ready response.

IN order to be honored and respected by the community now-a-days you must be something of a thief. The present system of production is based on robbery; honesty will triumph when it is abolished.

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office

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WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary

FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer

THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President

T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President

E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

General Executive Board

HENRY MEYER, Chairman, San Mateo, Cal.

D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

JOSEPH AINEY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue, Montreal, Can.

J. P. OGLETREE, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 14 Elliott Street, New Haven, Conn.

CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



Quarterly Report of General President.

To the General Executive Board, Greeting:

During the first quarter of the year 1903 our organization has made the grandest record in its history. Since January 1st we have issued nearly 200 charters to local unions and at the same time our membership has increased over 40,000, and still the good work is going on. Our members are to be congratulated on the interest they have displayed and the good work they are doing.

On the 16th day of February, 1903, a committee of the U. B. met a like committee of the Amalgamated Society, as per resolution adopted by the A. F. of L. Convention held in New Orleans, introduced by Delegate Max Hayes of that body. The following is the resolution:

"That it is the sense of this convention that in the controversy existing between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Carpenters each of the foregoing unions select two members, the four to agree upon a disinterested fifth member for the purpose of arranging a federation or amalgamation on or before the first day of March, 1903, on the basis of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters becoming a part of the United Brotherhood, members of the former to reserve the right to retain their individual benefits if they so elect, and the United Brotherhood to form a federation with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters of Europe and Australia by accepting traveling cards for admission to the United Brotherhood."

This resolution was amended, making the committee five each instead of two, and they to select an umpire for the purpose of amalgamating the two organiza-

tions. This resolution was adopted by the A. F. of L.

The two committees failed to agree, the Amalgamated Society only wanting agreement along trade lines. The committee from the U. B. would not consider any such agreement, but did submit to the Amalgamated such propositions as they thought were very liberal, in their endeavor to bring about the result desired by the A. F. of L. in convention. The propositions made by the committee are printed in full in the March issue of our official journal. You will note in that report that the U. B. Committee offered to carry out the above resolution in its entirety and when they found that the committee could not agree they were satisfied to let the matter go to the eleventh man. The Amalgamated Society did not agree to this. I then notified Brother Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., of the result of this conference, and enclosed a copy of the proposition as submitted by the U. B. to the A. S., as well as the complete minutes of our meeting, urging him to take action at once. Later I received a communication from Mr. Gompers requesting that the two committees meet again.

Representatives of the two organizations met with the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., at Toronto, on the 22d of April, when they signed a proposition submitted by the A. F. of L. Council, calling for committees from both organizations to meet again and choose a referee and submit such plans as would bring about the amalgamation of the two organizations. I myself acted as one of the representatives and we agreed to meet on May 4th. About one week after returning home from Toronto, I received a letter from Thos. Atkinson, Secretary of the Amalgamated Society, wherein he refused to meet as a committee to carry out the propositions which he himself and the committee representing the A. S., as well as the U. B., had signed in Toronto. I again notified Samuel Gompers, enclosing a copy of the letter from Atkinson, urging him then to take immediate action whereby he should compel them to carry out the proposition as signed by both representatives. Up to date I have heard nothing from President Gompers.

I desire to call your attention to a matter of vast importance to this organization at the present time. Believing, as I do, that it is absolutely necessary that some measures should be taken by your honorable body whereby the funds at headquarters may be increased to such an extent that we will be able to meet all emergencies in the future. With the trouble existing now with the Amalgamated Society and the increased death rate of this organization, we need more funds in the General Treasury. While it is true we have an amount at our disposal sufficient to meet our immediate interests, still we should prepare for future emergencies, and I would suggest that an assessment be levied on all members of the U. B., the amount I will leave you to name; that you suggest to the secretary that notices of this assessment shall be sent out on the first of June with a letter of explanation to the different local unions showing therein the necessity of such action. I have also suggested the above owing to the many trade movements we have on hand at the present time. I believe that our members should be given all the support possible in these trade movements where they are trying to better their conditions. Let us have a fund as will enable the General Office to render such support, and let us use our best endeavors to

carry out the resolution adopted by our convention, making one organization of our craft in this country.

I also appointed a committee on the Amalgamated Woodworkers' controversy which met in session here in Indianapolis, and I will submit the whole proceedings to you as handed to me by the committee. I trust you will carefully review the whole matter and take such action as you deem best.

There are many other suggestions that I will make to you verbally, as occasion requires and as may best further the speedy transaction of your business, which I deem of great importance to this organization.

Trusting the above will meet with your approval, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WM. D. HUBER,
General President.
Indianapolis, Ind., May 9, 1903.

Amendment to General Constitution

Local Union 187, Geneva, N. Y., proposes the subjoined amendment to our General Constitution, which we herewith publish in accordance with Sec. 184 (b):

A member desiring to become a contractor shall pay all back dues and take out a withdrawal card. Should he desire to remain a member, he shall have no seat or voice in the meetings.

EXPULSIONS

J. P. Campeau, formerly Treasurer of Local Union 112, Butte, Mont., has been expelled by that union for absconding with most of its funds.

Chas. Rober has been expelled by Local Union 454, Bessemer, Ala., for larceny and forgery.

Jas. A. Loyd has been expelled by Local Union 205, Terre Haute, Ind., for misappropriation of funds belonging to that union.

Rejection of Candidates

E. Jensen has been rejected as a candidate by Local Union 50, Portland, Ore., three times in succession, being found ineligible to membership in the U. B.

A. A. Waterson's application for membership to Local Union 316, San Jose, Cal., has been rejected three times, he not being qualified as per Gen. Constitution.

Our Union Label

The subjoined is a fac-simile of the official label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Canada. It is now registered in the following States: New York, Georgia, Delaware, Connecticut, Michigan, Colorado, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Massachusetts.



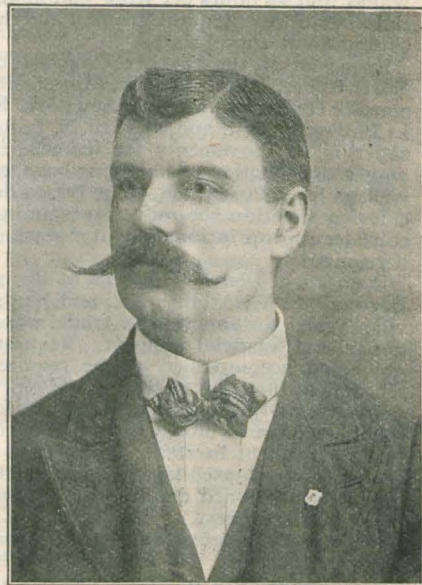
The label is at present under process of registration in all other States.

Wanted—A File of The Carpenter

The Johns Hopkins University, Department of Political Economy, Baltimore, Md., is desirous of securing a file of THE CARPENTER. Any one having back numbers of the journal which he would be willing to dispose of is invited to correspond with Mr. George E. Barnette, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Our General Secretary

Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, took an active part in all the trade movements in New York City for many years past. He represented Local Union 478 in the New York and Bronx District Council for thirteen consecutive terms. He was elected Financial Secretary of the New York District Council four times in succession, and was President of the Bronx District Council five terms. When the Executive Council of Greater New York was formed in 1899, he was elected its first President. He also acted as Business Agent in 1896, 1897 and 1898.



FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary of the U. B. of C. and J.

At the Scranton Convention in 1900 he was elected a member of the General Executive Board for the Middle States, which then included Ontario and Quebec. On the suspension of P. J. McGuire, Mr. Duffy was appointed General Secretary-Treasurer pro tem. by General President Huber and the General Executive Board.

In February, 1902, he transferred his membership from Union 478, Bronx, New York, to Union 964, Philadelphia, Pa., of which he is still a member.

At the Atlanta Convention last September he was unanimously elected General Secretary, and also a delegate to the Conventions of the A. F. of L. for 1902 and 1903.

A Joyful Installation

On the eve of May 12th, amid the cheering of hundreds of its citizens, there arrived at Fine View a launch from Clayton, N. Y., with a delegation from the local union of that town on board, to install the new local union of Fine View. The delegation was met by a committee, and bedlam let loose as they marched to the hall where the installation ceremonies took place.

We are sorry to say for our Clayton brothers that their goat was a tame fellow, which, as Bro. Flynn of the visiting delegation remarked, was due to the fact that it had wintered well, but was just coming out to graze and would recruit in a short time.

When Bro. Moran gave us some fine jig dancing and Bro. Page performed some negro dancing, the boys went wild with joy. It was in the wee hours when we broke up to depart for our homes, all joining in the song, "Union Forever," ending with cheers for the visiting Clayton delegation, which gave us many good points for the success of our new local union.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Session, 1903

APRIL 13th.

Members present: Meyers, Post, Sullivan, Ogletree, Workman, Ainey and Wellman.

The strike situation in New York City and the controversy between the U. B. and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters discussed at length and occupy the entire morning and afternoon sessions. The Board finally decides to deputize the Gen. Secretary, Frank Duffy, and Brother Sullivan of the G. E. B. to New York City with the instruction to adjust the difficulty if possible.

APRIL 14th.

Request of New Rochelle, N. Y., D. C. for sanction of movement for advance in wages and 44 hours per week and financial assistance. Request granted and the sum of \$400 appropriated.

Requests of the District Councils of North Shore, Mass.; Boston, Mass.; Cincinnati, O.; Davenport, Ia.; Newport, R. I.; Paterson, N. J., and Newark, N. J., for sanction of movements for increase in wages or reduction of hours, or both, as well as for financial aid. The Board decides to sanction the movements and to consider appropriations at a later session, if required.

Requests of District Councils of Bronx Borough, N. Y.; Atlanta Ga., and Knoxville, Tenn., for sanction of trade movements and financial support. Requests not being accompanied by the required schedule of inquiries, action is deferred.

Request of Birmingham, Ala., D. C. for reimbursement of money expended in the trade movement in 1902. More than a year having elapsed since incurring the expenses, the Board decides not to comply with the request.

Requests of District Councils of Detroit, Mich.; Kings Co., N. Y., and Lincoln, Neb., for sanction of trade movements and financial aid, and demand of mill men in Newark, N. J. Action deferred pending the arrival of further necessary information.

Trade movements in Cleveland, O., and East St. Louis, Ill., having, according to latest advices, come to a successful termination, no action is taken.

Request of Louisville, Ky., D. C. for sanction of movement for eight hours and 35 cents an hour, and financial assistance. Finding that the Louisville district is not sufficiently well organized to warrant success, the Board denies the request and instructs the G. S. to send a letter of advice and encouragement to the D. C.

APRIL 15th.

Requests of Worcester, Mass., D. C. and Local Unions 496, Kankakee, Ill., and 3, Wheeling, W. Va., for sanction of trade movements and financial aid; trade movements sanctioned, question of rendering aid to be considered later on, if necessary.

Request of Philadelphia, Pa., D. C. for sanction of movement for \$4.00 per day and 44 hours per week. Papers pertaining to this case are read and carefully considered. Deeming the enforcement of the entire demands an improbability, the Board refuses sanction of movement and instructs the G. S. to address words of advice and encouragement to the D. C.

Similar action is taken relative to a request of Queens Borough, N. Y., D. C., the schedule of inquiries and other documents showing that the district is not in proper shape to back up the demand for \$3.50 per day and 44 hours per week.

Advices received from Rochester, N. Y., and St. Louis, Mo., showing that trade demands have been acceded to and agreements signed, requests submitted require no action.

Action on request of Shreveport, La., and Utica, N. Y., District Councils for sanction of trade movements and financial assistance; deferred on account of lack of information.

Request of L. U. 77, Portchester, N. Y., for sanction of movement for \$3.28 per day and 44 hours per week, and financial assistance. Movement sanctioned and \$250 appropriated.

APRIL 16th.

Telegrams from Bros. Duffy and Sullivan received, advising the Board on situation in New York and asking for donation in support of strike. The G. P. is instructed to wire for further information, and the matter is laid over.

Further information having been forthcoming from Irvington, N. J., Akron, O.,

and Halifax, N. S., these movements receive the Board's sanction; question of financial support to be taken up as emergencies may require.

The same course is taken in regard to movements entered into by Local Unions 131, Seattle, Wash.; 135, Allentown, Pa.; 136, Newark, O.; 205, Terre Haute, Ind.; 186, Steubenville, O.; 163, Peekskill, N. Y.; 50, Portland, Ore.; 59, Saginaw, Mich.; 17, Bellaire, O.; 27, Toronto, Can.; 31, Trenton, N. J., and 53, White Plains, N. Y.

A committee from Cincinnati, O., D. C. granted the floor and requests Board to have an organizer for mill men appointed for that locality. The Board decides to refer this matter to the G. P. for due consideration.

Request of L. U. 76, New Orleans, La., for sanction of movement for an increase in wages from 30 to 40 cents per hour and for financial aid. The Board, holding that the demand involves more than can be accomplished at the present time, withholds sanction and instructs the G. S. to send a letter to the L. U. explaining the stand taken by the G. E. B.

Requests of Local Unions 129, Hazleton, Pa.; 150, Plymouth, Pa.; 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., and 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., relative to trade movements are placed on file, same having meanwhile been successfully terminated.

Owing to the incompleteness of the schedule of inquiries the request of L. U. 143, Canton, O., for sanction of trade movement is laid over awaiting further information.

Request of L. U. 63, Bloomington, Ill., for sanction of movement for an increase in wages from 30 to 40 cents is not complied with, a careful review of papers submitted showing a lack of unity among the local membership, and the increase demanded being deemed too large by the G. E. B.

A telegram is received from Utica, N. Y., stating that 200 men are out, and asking for financial aid. The Board donates the sum of \$1,100 for the relief of members on strike.

APRIL 17th.

The schedule of inquiries not being filled out properly, not being submitted, or information lacking in general, consideration of requests of Local Unions 267, Chester, Pa.; 215, Lafayette, Ind.; 589, Chillicothe, O., and 638, Morristown, N. J., for sanction of trade movements, action is deferred pending the arrival of papers giving further particulars.

Upon request by wire of Brothers Duffy and Sullivan, now in New York City, the further amount of \$5,000 is appropriated in support of strike.

Requests of District Council of Yonkers, N. Y., and of Local Unions 217, Westerly, R. I.; 232, Fort Wayne, Ind.; 249, Kingston, Ont., Can.; 556, Meadville, Pa.; 573, Rye, N. Y.; 603, Ithaca, N. Y.; 617, Vancouver, B. C.; 626, Wilmington, Del.; 632, Providence, R. I.; 644, Pekin, Ill.; 645, East Las Vegas, N. M.; 661, Ottawa, Ill.; 694, Boonville, Ind.; 719, Freeport, Ill.; 725, Bowling Green, Ky.; 750, Asbury Park, N. J.; 765, Mascoutah, Ill., and 822, Findlay, O., for sanction of trade movements and financial aid carefully considered, sanction granted and action on question of financial aid deferred.

Local Unions 90, Evansville, Ind.; 568, Lincoln, Ill.; 569, Barborton, O.; 747, Oswego, N. Y., and 734, Kokomo, Ind., reporting the successful issue of their movements, requests are placed on file.

Request of L. U. 574, Middletown, N. Y., for sanction of movement for a minimum scale of \$2.50 and nine hours. After carefully reviewing the situation and considering all papers pertaining to the case, the Board decides not to sanction the movement and instructs the G. S. to send a letter of advice and encouragement.

Advices received from Muncie, Ind., informing the Board that strike has been declared off. Request for sanction of movement placed on file.

Communication from L. U. 585, Port Huron, Mich., asking that an organizer visit that city is referred to G. P.

Request of L. U. 595, Jonesboro, Ark., for sanction of movement for the establishment of a maximum rate of wages; not granted, the demand being unconstitutional.

Upon request by telegram, the Board appropriates the sum of \$150 for the relief of members on strike in Kankakee, Ill.

APRIL 18th.

Requests of L. U. 851, Henderson, Ky., for sanction of movement for advance in wages (amount not stated), and of L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J., for 35 cents per

hour for eight hours. Movements sanctioned without financial aid.

Requests of Local Unions 919, St. John, N. B.; 970, Vicksburg, Miss.; 943, Sidney, N. S.; 251, Kingston, N. Y.; 263, Berwick, Pa.; 269, Danville, Ill.; 287, Harrisburg, Pa.; 289, Lockport, N. Y.; 328, East Liverpool, O.; 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.; 336, LaSalle, Ill., and 343, Winnipeg, Man., Can., for sanction of trade movements. Movements are sanctioned; question of financial aid, if such is needed, to be considered later.

Requests of Local Unions 278, Watertown, N. Y., and 365, Marion, Conn., for sanction of trade movements. Laid over and G. S. ordered to ask for further information.

Request of L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., for donation in support of movement to resist enforcement of reference card system attempted by their employers. The Board appropriates the sum of \$300 for that purpose, and calls on all members of the local union not to submit to this system under any circumstances.

Request of L. U. 358, Tipton, Ind., for sanction of movement for higher wages and adoption of union label. Not complied with, the new schedule providing for a sliding scale of wages.

APRIL 20th.

Movements entered into by Local Unions 369, Tonawanda, N. Y.; 401, Pittston, Pa., and 447, Ossining, N. Y., being reported successful, no action is required, and papers are placed on file.

Requests of Local Unions 384, Asheville, N. C.; 406, Bethlehem, Pa.; 442, Hopkinsville, Ky.; 483, Auburn, N. Y.; 474, Nyack, N. Y.; 500, Butler, Pa.; 501, Stroudsburg, Pa.; 502, Canandaigua, N. Y.; 503, Depew, N. Y.; 519, East Rutherford, N. J., and 532, Elmira, N. Y., for sanction of trade movements. Movements are sanctioned and question of financial assistance laid over.

Requests of L. U. 396, Newport News, Va., for financial aid in trade movement sanctioned at January meeting of Board, and of Local Unions 433, Belleville, Ill.; 1070, Stanton, Va., and 1016, Rome, N. Y. Action deferred and G. S. instructed to communicate with a view of obtaining further information.

The Board appropriates the sum of \$400 in support of members on strike in New Rochelle, N. Y.; \$500 for Yonkers, N. Y.; \$250 for Portchester, N. Y.; \$50 for Mamaroneck, N. Y., and \$100 for Greenwich, Conn.

Request of L. U. 469, Cheyenne, Wyo., for sanction of movement for an advance of 10 cents per hour; not granted. Sanction is also denied in the case of L. U. 1332, Princeton, Ky., the local union not being organized one year; also in the case of L. U. 1074, Eau Claire, Wis., on the ground that this local union is not in proper shape to warrant success of movement, and also in the case of L. U. 1058, Madison, N. Y., the schedule submitted by this union being objected to because of its provision for a maximum instead of a minimum scale.

APRIL 21st.

Requests of Local Unions 1060, Spokane, Wash.; 1136, Donora, Pa.; 1149, Marion, O.; 1156, Point Pleasant, N. J.; 1190, Bellefonte, Pa.; 1243, Oneida, N. Y.; 1279, Shreveport, La.; 1103, Washington, D. C.; 759, Chattanooga, Tenn.; 790, Dixon, Ill.; 835, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; 696, Tampa, Fla.; 669, Harrisburg, Ill.; 546, Olean, N. Y.; 342, Pawtucket, R. I.; 376, Anniston, Ala.; 649, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and District Councils of Washington, D. C., and Montreal, Can., for sanction of trade movements and financial assistance. Sanction granted; financial assistance to be considered later, if necessary.

Trade demands of Local Unions 1111, Ironton, O.; 1124, Newton, N. J., and 658, Vincennes, Ind., having been granted, no action is required.

A committee of L. U. 365, Marion, Ind., is granted the floor and pleads for further appropriation in support of strike. Action is deferred, and proposition of committee will be considered later on.

Requests of Local Unions 895, Tarrytown, N. Y.; 1006, Chatham, Ont., and 1166, Dunkirk, N. Y., laid over pending the arrival of further information.

The Board refuses sanction of trade demands of Local Unions 1143, LaCrosse, Wis.; 1209 (mill men), Newark, N. J.; 847, Manchester, N. H., and 552, Waterloo, Ia., they lacking in proper organization.

Requests of Local Unions 1146, Green Bay, Wis.; 1150, Deckertown, N. Y., and 1253, Gladstone, N. Y., are not consid-

ered, these unions having failed to fill out the schedule of inquiries.

Sanction is withheld in the cases concerning the following local unions, they not being organized one year: 1152, Smiths Falls, Ont., Can.; 1247, Mason City, Ia.; 1254, Harbor Springs, Mich.; 1255, Chillicothe, O.; 1355, Crawfordsville, Ind.; 1312, San Angeles, Tex.; 1373, Morristown, N. J.; 1378, Hagerstown, Md.; 1448, Denton, Tex.; 1419, Johnstown, Pa.; 1427, Lee, Mass.; 1119, Ridgefield, Conn.; 1385, Albert Lea, Minn.; 1091, Ridgewood, N. Y.; 1110, East Chicago, Ind.; 1177, Owosso, Mich.; 1469, Northfield, Vt.; 1402, Franklin, Ind.; 1257, Silverton, Colo.; 1394, Large-mont, Colo., and 1368, Laurens, S. C.

Request of L. U. 1261, Iliou, N. Y., for sanction of movement for nine hours and 27½ cents per hour. Granted with the understanding that, not having been organized one year, they are not entitled to financial assistance.

Requests of Local Unions 1196, Independence, Kans.; 576, Pine Bluff, Ark., and 1041, Lynn, Mass., not granted, their schedule providing for a sliding scale.

Requests of Local Unions 847, Natick, Mass.; 695, Sterling, Ill., and 574, Middletown, N. Y., for sanction of trade movements. Believing that the demands can not be enforced at the present time, the Board denies sanction, and the G. S. is instructed to send letters of advice and encouragement.

APRIL 22d.

Demands of Local Unions 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.; 711, Mt. Carmel, Pa.; 1297, New Brunswick, N. J.; 568, Lincoln, Ill., and 930, St. Cloud, Minn., having been acceded to, cases are closed and papers placed on file.

Requests of Local Unions 871, Battle Creek, Mich.; 589, Chillicothe, O., and 186, Steubenville, O., for sanction of trade movements and financial aid. Laid over awaiting particulars pertaining to movements.

Similar requests of Local Unions 586, Port Huron, Mich.; 215, Lafayette, Ind.; 228, Pottsville, Pa.; 174, Joliet, Ill.; 116, Bay City, Mich.; 940, Sandusky, O.; 900, Altoona, Pa.; 700, Corning, N. Y.; 902, Lawton, O. T.; 921, Portsmouth, N. H.; 548, Minneapolis, Minn.; 316, San Jose, Cal.; 43, Hartford, Conn., and of the District Councils of Newton, Mass.; Toledo, O.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Bronx Borough, N. Y.; Middlesex, Mass., and Cincinnati, O., for sanction of trade movements and financial aid. The Board decides to sanction these movements and defers action on financial question.

Request of L. U. 822, Findlay, O., for sanction of trade movement. The schedule not being properly filled out and not stating particulars as to demand, sanction is refused.

The Board renders a similar decision relative to a request of L. U. 154, Kewanee, Ill., and recommends acceptance of contractors' proposition of 30 cents per hour for eight hours' work.

Communications from G. S. Frank Duffy relative to the controversy in New York City received, discussed and instructions forwarded.

Movement for \$3.00 per day of eight hours entered into by Baltimore D. C. sanctioned without financial aid.

APRIL 23d.

Appeal of L. U. 546, Olean, N. Y., from decision of G. S. in death claim of Sylvester Leutz. Appeal denied and G. S. sustained.

Bros. Sullivan and G. S. Frank Duffy having returned from New York, they submit their report on the strike situation, which is discussed at length. The further sum of \$10,000 is appropriated, and the G. S. is ordered to return to New York to assist in conducting and eventually in settling the strike.

The G. P. on behalf of the conference committee submits a report on the actions taken by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and negotiations with the committee of the Am. Society of Carpenters in Toronto, Can. The Board endorses action taken by the committee on the occasion.

APRIL 24th.

Appropriations for strike relief are made as follows: Local Unions 217, Westerly, R. I., \$352; 573, Rye, N. Y., \$144; 895, Tarrytown, N. Y., \$220; 196, Greenwich, Conn., \$160.

The Board enters into a contract with Leybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, public accountants, of Philadelphia, for the auditing of the books of the General Office until the next convention, at the rate of \$120 per quarter.

Appeal of L. U. 239, Easton, Pa., from decision of G. S. in death claim of M. J. Sprigle. Appeal dismissed and G. S. sustained.

Appeal of John J. Currier of L. U. 91, Racine, Wis., from decision of G. P. in regard to a fine imposed on appellant by the local union. Matter is laid over awaiting further evidence in the case, and L. U. 91 is ordered to accept appellant's dues and restore to him all privileges.

In regard to Clyde death claim and the legal difficulties encountered by L. U. 327, Cincinnati, O., in the case, the Board decides that in view of the fact that the L. U. is in close financial circumstances, the General Office shall pay the claim and legal expenses incurred.

A committee from Sawsmiths' Union of America waits on Board, asking for moral assistance in pushing the union label. Request is complied with and resolution adopted calling on all U. B. members to discriminate in favor of saws bearing the label.

APRIL 25th.

The sum of \$552 is appropriated in support of members on strike in Utica, N. Y., and \$188 for Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Communications received from Bronx Borough, N. Y., D. C. and from L. U. 478, New York, relative to Am. Woodworkers. The G. S. is ordered to reply, and papers are placed on file.

APRIL 27th.

The G. E. B. appropriates in support of strikes: L. U. 496, Kankakee, Ill., \$100; 53, White Plains, N. Y., \$300; 115, Bridgeport, Conn., \$450; 186, Steubenville, O., \$400; 210, Stamford, Conn., \$200.

Appeal of L. U. 208, Lancaster, Pa., against granting charter to a new local union in their locality. Appeal denied and local unions called on to adopt uniform trade rules and work together in harmony.

Request of L. U. 1233, Providence, R. I., to have the General Constitution printed in the Italian language. The G. S. is instructed to notify the local union that it is beyond the power of the Board to grant the request.

Requests of District Councils of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Yonkers, N. Y., and of L. U. 328, East Liverpool, O., for further financial assistance. Action deferred until the arrival of necessary documents.

Request of Monroe Co., N. Y., D. C. for sanction of movement for nine hours and \$2.25 per day for shops, and financial aid. Movement sanctioned, question of appropriation laid over.

Reports from Local Unions 76, New Orleans, La.; 110, St. Joseph, Mo.; 124, Bradford, R. I., and 145, Sayre, Pa., stating that demands have been granted. Requests are placed on file.

A communication is received from L. U. 91, Racine, Wis., in regard to John Currier's appeal concerning a fine imposed. Action is again deferred pending further investigation.

APRIL 28th.

Requests of Brooklyn Borough, N. Y., District Council and Local Unions 351, Northampton, Mass.; 371, Denison, Tex.; 380, Herkimer, N. Y.; 448, Waukegan, Ill., and 912, Richmond, Ind., for sanction of trade movements and financial assistance. Movements sanctioned, financial question to be considered later.

The G. E. B. indorses action of L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., against attempt of employers to enforce reference card system, and decides to grant financial assistance when needed.

Demands of Local Unions 289, Lockport, N. Y.; 479, Sparta, Ill.; 644, Pekin, Ill.; 683, Burlington, Vt.; 765, Mascoutah, Ill.; 822, Columbia, Pa.; 940, Sandusky, O., and 1243, Oneida, N. Y., having been granted, no further action is required.

Action of wage committee of L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich., in rejecting proposition of master builders, is endorsed by the Board.

Request of L. U. 365, Marion, Ind., for further financial assistance. Not granted, but the G. P. is requested to send an organizer with a view of adjusting the difficulty.

Requests of Local Unions 809, Owensboro, Ky., and 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich., for sanction of trade movements. Not granted, the first lacking in organization, the latter not being organized one year.

Papers having arrived from Yonkers, N. Y., District Council, the sum of \$500 is appropriated.

APRIL 29th.

Appeal of Arch. Wornock from decision of G. P. in case of L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., against appellant. Appeal is denied and decision of G. P. sustained.

Appeal of John Svenson from decision of G. P. in case of Manhattan, N. Y., D. C. versus appellant relative to fine imposed. Appeal denied and decision of G. P. sustained.

The same course is taken in the appeals of L. U. 486 vs. L. U. 299, West Hoboken, N. J.; Daniel Prudden vs. L. U. 961, Summit, N. J.; L. U. 212 vs. L. U. 173, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; R. H. Pinder vs. L. U. 655, Key West, Fla.; L. U. 274 vs. L. U. 78, Troy, N. Y., and L. U. 386 vs. Boston, Mass., D. C.

In response to a request from East St. Louis, Ill., to send a General Officer to that locality to adjust internal difficulties, Bro. Chas. Wellman of the G. E. B. is deputized to that locality.

A communication from L. U. 233, Binghamton, N. Y., is submitted, stating that as a consequence of their prolonged struggle for eight hours their funds are exhausted, and asking for financial assistance in paying per capita tax to Gen. Office. The Board appropriates the sum of \$60 for that purpose.

APRIL 30th.

Request of L. U. 1070, Staunton, Va., for sanction of movement for higher wages. The schedule submitted providing for a sliding scale, request is refused.

Communication received from L. U. 496, Kankakee, Ill., asking for further financial aid. The Board does not feel justified in complying with the request.

Advices received from G. S. Frank Duffy, in New York, showing that 3,800 men are out on strike and in need of support. The Board appropriates the further sum of \$12,000.

The auditing of accounts of the General Office entered into and occupies the balance of the day.

MAY 1st.

Telegrams are received from Montreal, Can., advising Board of successful termination of movement of house carpenters, and, from Philadelphia, of 4,000 men being out on strike in that city.

Auditing of financial accounts is resumed and occupies remainder of session.

MAY 2d.

The further sum of \$200 is appropriated for members on strike in Greenwich, Conn.

Communication from Utica, (N. Y.) D. C., asking for advice as to the advisability of calling out all men. Referred to G. P.

A committee from L. U. 496, Kankakee, Ill., being on the premises, their case was again taken up, the Board's decision of April 27th reversed, and decided to consider financial aid upon receipt of strike list.

Request of L. U. 77, Portchester, N. Y., for further financial aid. Action deferred until report of first strike committee is submitted.

Auditing of accounts resumed and continued during balance of day.

MAY 4th.

Itemized reports of Kankakee, Ill., and Portchester, N. Y., strike committees on hand and the sum of \$100 appropriated for the first and \$500 for the latter.

The sum of \$200 is appropriated for the relief of members on strike in Rye, N. Y.

Advices received from Waukegan, Ill., and Queen's Borough, N. Y., stating that movements had been successful. Papers pertaining thereto are placed on file.

Auditing of accounts is continued.

MAY 5th.

Communication on situation of strike in New York City and asking for further financial assistance is received from G. S. Frank Duffy, and the further sum of \$16,000 is appropriated.

The sum of \$250 is appropriated in support of members out in Irvington, N. J.

Communication is submitted from L. U. 695, Sterling, Ill., relative to trade movement. The G. S. is ordered to communicate with local and give advice and encouragement.

Request of L. U. 97, New Britain, Conn., for sanction of trade movement and financial aid. Sanction is granted, financial question laid over.

Auditing of accounts is resumed and continued during remainder of session.

MAY 6th.

The Board appropriates the sum of \$500 in aid of members on strike in East Liverpool, O., and \$100 for Tarrytown, N. Y.

Requests for further appropriations from L. U. 3, Wheeling, W. Va., and L. U. 53, White Plains, N. Y., are laid over until arrival of statements as to number of men out and how previous donations were disposed of.

Reports on strike situation from L. U. 196, Greenwich, Conn., and 106, Steubenville, O., received and placed on file.

Communication from L. U. 592, Muncie, Ind., and report from Bro. W. Workman, of the G. E. B., are submitted in regard to an injunction suit brought against the local union. This case is referred to the General Office for action as occasion may require.

Auditing is resumed and continued.

MAY 7th.

The sum of \$1,200 is appropriated in support of mill men on strike in Montreal, Can.; \$800 for New Rochelle, N. Y.; \$350 for Westerley R. I.; \$100 for Mamaronock, N. Y., and \$100 for Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Requests for financial assistance of L. U. 84, Akron, O.; Boston, Mass., D. C.; L. U. 127, Derby, Conn.; L. U. 207, Chester, Pa.; L. U. 151, Long Branch, N. J., and L. U. 274, Albany, N. Y. Action deferred awaiting further information and statements.

Communication from L. U. 1124, Newton, N. J., received, stating that demands had been granted. Papers are placed on file.

Requests of Peru (Ind.) D. C., and L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., for sanction of trade movements and financial aid. Sanction is granted; financial question will be considered after necessary information has been forthcoming.

Communications received from Wilkes Barre, Pa., and Danville, Ill., relative to jurisdiction over carpenters working in coal mines. The matter is referred to the General Office with the instruction to confer with the officers of United Mine Workers on the subject.

MAY 8th.

Requests of L. U. 133, New London, Conn.; 533, Jeffersonville, Ind.; 1064, Jersey Shore Pa., and 882, Columbia, Pa., for sanction of trade movements and financial assistance.

Request of L. U. 1146, Green Bay, Wis., for sanction of trade movement not granted, the local union not having been in existence one year.

In disposing of a communication received from Wm. Loos relative to fine imposed by L. U. 91, Racine, Wis., on B. A. Currier, the G. P. is requested to send Bro. Workman to Racine for investigation.

Bro. Sullivan of G. E. B. submits report on the efforts made to induce independent carpenters of Lynn, Mass., to join the U. B. Report is endorsed. Payment of T. Le Cain's bill in this case, by G. S. is approved, and bill of Foye ordered paid, but payment of Nelson's bill is refused on account of his acting as chairman of the Non-Intercourse Committee and on behalf of the Central Labor Union of Lynn, Mass.

MAY 9th.

The sum of \$500 is appropriated for the relief of members out in Yonkers, N. Y.; \$300 for White Plains, N. Y.; \$500 for Bridgeport, Conn.; \$400 for Elmira, N. Y.; \$2,000 for Portland, Ore., and \$1,300 for Toronto, Can.

Communication is submitted from L. U. 269, Danville, Ill., asking for a general officer to assist them in pushing their trade demands. The board decides to request G. P. to send Bro. Meyer to Danville on his way home.

Appeal of W. DeGrood from decision of G. P., relative to a \$25 fine imposed on appellant by Manhattan (N. Y.) D. C. Decision of G. P. is reversed and D. C. ordered to remit fine.

The Board sanctions the movement in Philadelphia, Pa., but the demand being so far-reaching as to constitute an advance in wages of 80 cents per day, the Board does not feel justified to make an appropriation in its support, and instructs G. S. to explain the Board's attitude to Philadelphia D. C.

L. U. 1201, Woodstock, Can., advising the Board of successful termination of trade movement. No further action required.

Communication from G. S. Frank Duffy in New York is received, stating that he demanded the D. C.'s re-affiliation with Board of delegates. Action of G. S. is endorsed.

Request of L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich., is referred to General Office because of lack of necessary information.

The question of granting a charter to carpenters in Porto Rico is again discussed at length, and decided not to grant charter.

Quarterly report of G. P. is submitted, debated on and approved, particularly the recommendation to levy an extra assessment on all members of the U. B.

The Board passes a resolution instructing the G. S. to send out notifications to all local unions of an assessment of 50 cents per member being due on June 1st, 1903.

Appeal of L. U. 441, Cambridge, Mass., from decision of G. S. in death claim of James Gammon. Appeal is denied and G. S. sustained.

The expert accountant submits the subjoined report, which is received and placed on file:

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, G. P. U. B. C. and J., Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—We have the honor to report that we have examined the accounts of your organization for the nine months ending March 31st, 1903, and found them to be correct.

Very truly yours,
LYBRAND, ROSS BROS & MONTGOMERY.

Request of L. U. 1410 for financial aid is refused, the local union not being one year old, and the whole matter referred to G. P.

The Board decides to instruct the G. S. to compile a list of all printed supplies required by the organization and obtain estimates from three reliable union printing firms on the cost of specified lots.

Financial Statement for the Months of December, 1902, and January, February and March, 1903

Funds on hand Nov. 30, 1902.....	\$131,979 26
Receipts for December, 1902.....	28,782 85
Receipts for January, 1903.....	30,301 71
Receipts for February.....	28,718 32
Receipts for March, 1903.....	34,500 53
Checks returned from L. U.'s.....	104 85
	\$254,446 92

Exp. for Dec., '02.....	\$24,821 10
Exp. for Jan., '03.....	17,410 96
Exp. for Feb., '03.....	24,333 60
Exp. for Mar., '03.....	33,572 33
Cks. ret'd to L. U.'s.....	229 95
	\$100,367 94
	\$154,078 98

Funds on hand Mar. 31,	
Distr'd as follows:	
Penn Nat'l Bank.....	\$49,785 61
Third Nat'l Bank.....	40,800 00
Capital Nat'l B'k.....	20,000 00
Amer. Nat'l Bank.....	51,002 50
Cash in hand.....	280 57
	\$161,868 98

Less outstand'g cks.	7,790 09
	\$154,078 98

Adjournment.
A. D. Post,
Sec'y G. E. B.
Attest: FRANK DUFFY,
General Sec'y.

Becoming More Popular Each Year

Local Union 744, Manhattan, N. Y., held its sixth annual entertainment on February 20th, which was an unqualified success. The program consisted of musical selections by the best professional talent obtainable, after which dancing was indulged in. The seating capacity proved inadequate on this occasion; we find that our entertainments are becoming more popular each year, so much so, that next year it will be necessary to hire a larger hall.

The true feeling of "Auld Lang Syne" was made plain as the old friends and acquaintances met to pass the evening in friendship and pleasure.

General President Huber, whom we had with us, lead the grand march accompanied by the wife of the floor manager, President Huber wearing the local President's badge, presented to him as a souvenir of the occasion.

Both old and young danced until the small hours of morning, and "Home, Sweet Home" was played only too soon, every one feeling inclined to keep up the merry time much longer.

We hope that our future entertainments will turn out as pleasant as those of the past, and we tender our sincerest thanks to those who helped us in the line of entertaining, as well as to all who participated in this enjoyable and successful affair.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS

During Month Ending May 29, '03, for
Tax, Assessments, Pins and Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1	\$500.00	127	\$24.60	255	\$31.60
2	94.60	128	3.40	256	14.20
3	65.40	129	34.60	257	135.90
4	135.80	131	219.00	258	24.00
5	76.80	132	60.40	259	7.20
6	24.20	133	27.70	260	120.00
7	249.40	134	300.20	261	11.60
8	219.80	135	34.00	262	46.20
9	110.65	136	40.40	263	25.00
10	206.40	137	33.05	264	18.40
11	121.50	138	17.00	265	26.90
12	74.40	139	43.80	266	34.60
13	63.20	140	2.80	267	75.40
14	32.60	141	33.60	268	30.40
15	14.60	142	165.80	269	11.80
16	71.80	143	35.80	270	8.40
17	32.30	144	26.20	271	29.80
18	20.60	145	29.50	272	43.80
19	142.60	146	6.25	273	15.00
20	29.40	147	67.60	274	39.80
21	39.50	148	32.05	275	179.80
22	268.80	149	9.50	276	31.65
23	39.60	150	11.00	277	10.00
24	33.40	151	43.40	278	4.20
25	53.40	152	9.80	279	169.65
26	63.35	153	12.20	280	24.85
27	99.80	154	26.20	281	11.40
28	30.00	155	35.20	282	58.60
29	113.20	156	2.60	283	27.60
30	58.40	157	10.60	284	33.80
31	62.20	158	11.40	285	44.00
32	278.60	159	3.80	286	28.80
33	51.20	160	19.45	287	12.40
34	12.80	161	24.80	288	35.80
35	133.80	162	19.40	289	17.90
36	30.60	163	143.60	290	3.20
37	17.80	164	23.60	291	22.60
38	8.65	165	115.40	292	36.25
39	11.25	166	23.20	293	14.00
40	32.60	167	104.55	294	49.85
41	100.60	168	8.80	295	18.60
42	18.50	169	126.80	296	32.60
43	53.80	170	14.60	297	31.40
44	11.80	171	62.00	298	30.10
45	84.00	172	17.40	299	27.60
46	5.60	173	47.40	300	13.80
47	12.70	174	36.80	301	122.80
48	169.60	175	29.50	302	11.65
49	56.80	176	10.20	303	244.40
50	62.00	177	157.20	304	9.80
51	32.00	178	9.60	305	13.40
52	51.60	179	58.40	306	5.50
53	214.20	180	61.80	307	47.60
54	20.70	181	5.20	308	43.50
55	13.35	182	46.00	309	29.50
56	176.30	183	15.80	310	14.60
57	25.00	184	28.05	311	7.60
58	15.50	185	31.30	312	48.00
59	61.20	186	128.30	313	75.30
60	146.80	187	21.40	314	3.80
61	45.40	188	5.40	315	7.60
62	32.10	189	23.90	316	70.40
63	18.40	190	20.20	317	22.80
64	27.60	191	7.90	318	32.10
65	6.80	192	43.20	319	31.00
66	12.60	193	129.40	320	18.60
67	6.40	194	53.60	321	48.20
68	87.80	195	33.20	322	109.50
69	220.20	196	14.80	323	13.40
70	12.60	197	69.40	324	15.60
71	42.75	198	29.60	325	65.80
72	62.60	199	3.30	326	65.80
73	1.00	200	38.80	327	11.20
74	81.20	201	48.60	328	5.00
75	76.00	202	17.15	329	4.55
76	28.00	203	32.20	330	51.10
77	20.90	204	49.20	331	67.80
78	30.20	205	26.70	332	39.25
79	82.30	206	34.40	333	65.40
80	40.30	207	18.80	334	6.20
81	6.00	208	34.40	335	11.20
82	145.80	209	32.10	336	4.80
83	21.90	210	21.80	337	7.40
84	5.60	211	39.20	338	70.00
85	50.45	212	27.60	339	21.00
86	25.80	213	15.80	340	13.00
87	12.80	214	8.00	341	19.80
88	88.95	215	2.20	342	7.40
89	5.00	216	12.40	343	72.50
90	21.85	217	12.90	344	16.80
91	63.60	218	32.15	345	5.80
92	51.20	219	19.80	346	7.60
93	76.20	220	11.00	347	69.60
94	14.60	221	30.40	348	12.80
95	19.50	222	19.20	349	120.60
96	2.00	223	36.00	350	104.00
97	15.00	224	19.40	351	29.05
98	47.20	225	81.60	352	16.00
99	50.40	226	18.20	353	17.30
100	10.00	227	19.80	354	19.60
101	98.80	228	5.50	355	8.60
102	7.80	229	17.00	356	35.55
103	4.40	230	28.30	357	20.40
104	114.10	231	20.40	358	5.70
105	75.30	232	30.00	359	71.40
106	18.80	233	40.80	360	122.80
107	62.00	234	36.20	361	20.90
108	11.80	235	51.00	362	7.60
109	59.40	236	2.40	363	8.60
110	75.20	237	7.00	364	18.90
111	43.80	238	25.40	365	20.00
112	6.20	239	45.80	366	22.20
113	34.60	240	8.40	367	11.05
114	53.60	241	13.50	368	20.20
115	10.00	242	13.50	369	10.00
116	27.00	243	13.50	370	38.60
117	24.00	244	20.20	371	43.40
118	67.60	245	7.00	372	32.60
119	23.60	246	22.10	373	

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
389	\$26.60	550	\$60.70	709	\$5.80	879	\$5.40	1043	\$21.00	1214	\$9.40	1387	\$14.45	1466	\$17.75
390	44.40	551	16.10	710	8.60	880	15.05	1044	28.90	1215	15.90	1388	4.80	1467	7.50
391	37.20	552	22.00	711	22.80	881	13.45	1045	22.70	1216	3.00	1389	4.80	1468	6.70
392	.50	553	9.40	712	12.25	882	8.60	1046	4.60	1217	3.60	1390	7.40	1469	7.60
393	23.60	554	25.40	713	13.80	883	10.00	1047	13.85	1223	4.20	1391	3.20	1474	7.40
394	22.60	555	5.20	716	40.25	884	34.30	1048	2.00	1224	13.80	1392	16.50	1475	2.00
395	11.20	556	10.60	717	57.40	885	14.60	1049	7.00	1225	5.80	1393	3.80	1477	5.60
396	33.80	557	20.20	718	21.20	886	14.90	1050	21.00	1226	20.00	1394	2.50	1478	8.00
398	14.80	558	11.40	719	26.20	887	22.60	1051	65.40	1227	19.60	1395	6.45	1479	9.10
400	2.40	559	12.10	720	19.60	888	40.20	1052	9.40	1228	19.10	1396	6.10	1480	4.80
401	18.60	560	6.30	722	26.40	889	15.20	1053	5.00	1229	2.00	1397	15.00	1481	4.40
402	22.60	561	22.80	723	33.90	890	10.20	1054	3.20	1230	6.90	1398	4.80	1482	2.00
403	15.80	562	39.20	724	2.00	891	26.20	1055	24.00	1231	25.00	1399	14.00	1483	3.60
404	12.60	563	74.10	725	12.40	892	21.60	1056	7.40	1232	10.60	1400	19.00	1484	5.00
405	14.70	564	22.10	726	38.50	893	10.60	1057	1.00	1234	7.40	1401	18.60	1485	10.70
406	12.40	565	16.20	727	13.20	894	18.90	1058	8.60	1235	31.50	1402	8.40	1486	8.40
407	21.40	566	4.20	728	9.40	895	12.20	1059	8.20	1236	2.60	1403	7.40	1487	8.05
408	81.81	567	.50	730	21.50	896	7.40	1060	25.80	1238	17.10	1404	6.00	1488	3.80
409	44.70	568	7.00	731	9.40	897	25.70	1061	12.60	1239	8.00	1405	16.80	1489	5.20
410	6.70	569	11.60	733	4.00	898	11.50	1062	33.00	1241	10.00	1406	4.00	1490	3.40
411	6.80	570	8.40	734	8.20	899	16.40	1063	8.20	1242	19.20	1407	11.45	1491	11.20
412	3.80	571	35.00	735	10.40	900	48.10	1064	13.20	1244	48.20	1408	7.40	1492	3.40
413	27.40	572	3.20	736	29.40	901	14.40	1065	13.00	1245	31.10	1409	6.80	1493	4.40
414	15.35	573	11.90	737	7.85	902	18.60	1066	2.40	1246	10.05	1410	29.40	1494	7.60
415	65.80	574	14.00	738	3.60	903	29.05	1067	10.20	1247	19.40	1412	5.40	1495	2.00
416	15.80	575	27.85	739	3.60	904	14.00	1068	2.40	1248	9.00	1413	10.80	1496	3.40
417	2.60	576	17.80	740	11.00	905	5.10	1070	10.00	1249	4.25	1415	8.45	1497	2.20
418	58.45	577	4.00	741	3.80	906	10.00	1071	6.60	1251	7.60	1416	11.80	1498	15.00
419	2.60	578	98.15	742	16.10	907	40.80	1072	42.95	1252	10.60	1417	14.00	1499	4.80
421	7.80	579	14.20	743	9.20	908	5.40	1075	18.40	1253	10.40	1418	9.00	1500	2.50
422	2.20	580	17.60	744	5.50	909	1.50	1076	6.80	1254	10.80	1419	28.05	1501	9.20
423	98.40	581	8.50	745	7.80	910	23.40	1077	13.20	1255	9.65	1420	6.25	1503	4.80
424	9.00	582	6.80	746	26.60	911	12.40	1078	7.45	1257	8.40	1422	4.20	1504	7.15
425	18.80	583	9.70	747	28.80	912	11.75	1079	24.00	1258	22.20	1423	6.30	1506	11.12
426	191.20	585	27.20	748	10.00	913	1.00	1081	2.80	1259	6.90	1425	5.20	1508	10.10
427	74.80	586	55.90	749	6.80	914	20.40	1082	64.60	1260	18.60	1426	9.00	1509	5.80
428	21.40	587	26.70	750	77.40	916	37.20	1083	8.00	1261	12.65	1427	3.00	1510	15.70
429	65.00	589	18.40	751	16.00	917	11.60	1084	24.90	1262	9.80	1428	2.80	1511	16.60
430	37.40	590	2.00	752	2.00	918	18.00	1086	11.30	1263	6.80	1429	9.60	1512	3.60
431	16.85	592	35.80	753	15.30	919	21.40	1087	5.60	1264	7.40	1430	16.80	1514	5.50
432	50.40	593	24.20	754	10.20	920	17.20	1088	10.60	1265	9.80	1431	7.80	1515	8.50
433	25.15	594	11.50	755	36.30	922	11.35	1089	13.00	1266	1.00	1432	14.00	1516	8.00
434	44.85	595	11.45	756	14.80	923	4.00	1090	23.20	1267	6.60	1433	11.45	1517	13.85
436	21.90	596	6.00	757	11.80	924	31.05	1091	8.80	1268	10.00	1435	23.60	1518	11.00
437	15.40	597	9.60	758	5.40	925	4.20	1092	6.00	1269	7.00	1436	11.70	1519	9.30
438	36.40	598	7.60	759	20.10	926	26.00	1093	47.60	1270	4.00	1438	21.90	1520	12.40
439	6.80	599	26.80	760	13.40	927	17.85	1094	13.40	1271	4.00	1439	3.80	1521	13.80
440	6.00	600	18.60	761	11.20	928	5.75	1095	10.90	1272	18.05	1440	19.20	1522	.50
441	52.60	602	.50	762	16.80	930	6.40	1096	18.90	1273	15.10	1441	25.80	1523	5.60
442	12.60	603	31.60	764	15.60	931	48.90	1097	9.60	1274	17.60	1442	4.45	1524	18.05
443	47.30	605	9.20	765	2.40	932	16.10	1099	4.40	1275	9.20	1443	20.20	1525	6.80
444	47.30	606	11.20	766	19.00	933	4.40	1100	8.00	1276	5.85	1444	13.80	1526	32.50
446	3.50	606	24.80	767	15.40	935	7.40	1101	3.00	1278	9.40	1445	9.40	1527	3.60
447	13.40	607	10.60	768	11.60	936	6.00	1102	14.95	1279	21.55	1446	4.40	1528	2.00
448	31.60	608	2.40	769	38.00	938	46.20	1103	39.60	1279	8.00	1448	10.55	1529	12.65
450	9.90	610	12.80	770	13.20	938	13.80	1104	11.60	1280	3.20	1449	3.60	1530	9.60
451	19.40	611	2.00	771	11.10	939	4.10	1105	16.00	1281	8.40	1450	11.00	1533	3.60
453	58.40	612	16.80	772	18.80	940	20.20	1107	18.30	1283	4.60	1451	6.00	1535	2.25
454	18.60	613	19.90	776	3.60	941	17.40	1108	23.80	1284	5.20	1452	2.60	1536	4.40
455	15.80	614	5.00	777	10.60	942	12.15	1109	7.40	1285	9.20	1453	56.60	1537	2.00
456	6.00	616	11.80	779	7.80	943	5.25	1110	15.20	1286	8.10	1456	9.00	1544	3.75
457	.50	617	28.80	780	19.20	944	9.80	1111	20.60	1288	4.80	1457	5.60	1545	2.80
458	14.60	618	4.80	781	16.40	945	10.40	1112	12.40	1290	3.80	1458	7.35	1547	3.20
459	56.15	619	5.00	783	6.90	946	3.80	1113	6.30	1291	4.65	1459	8.95	1548	.45
460	12.20	620	8.80	784	5.60	947	18.00	1114	14.40	1292	6.20	1460	12.80	1549	3.00
461	10.40	621	39.80	785	6.40	948	36.00	1115	4.60	1294	19.20	1461	4.20	1550	4.00
463	16.60	622	23.80	786	11.80	950	8.40	1116	6.40	1295	7.60	1462	12.60	1551	.75
464	44.80	623	5.40	787	24.00	951	7.80	1119	6.40	1296	5.60	1463	1.70	1553	3.25
465	42.15	624	54.60	788	5.00	952	13.75	1121	6.40	1297	23.40	1464	2.40	1559	2.40
467	21.20	625	10.00	789	7.00	953	11.20	1122	9.50	1298	7.00	1465	5.40		
468	35.00	626	58.95	790	8.00	954	26.30	1123	10.40	1299	3.40				
469	13.20	627	24.56	791	15.50	955	12.80	1125	33.25	1300	20.70				
470	79.28	628	16.70	792	10.50	956	6.80	1126	21.08	1301	10.80				
471	45.20	629	21.40	793	4.80	957	20.10	1127	35.00	1303	3.00				
472	23.50	630	3.80	794	9.80	958	15.80	1128	4.60	1304	3.40				
473	34.80	631	8.80	796	10.20	959	7.80	1129	14.40	1305	30.55				
474	12.80	632	232.40	797	6.00	960	9.20	1130	6.60	1306	19.50				
475	5.00	633	26.20	798	4.00	961	17.38	1131	9.40	1307	15.80				
476	5.00	634	11.00	799	4.60	962	14.00	1132	2.60	1308	4.20				
477	8.40	635	20.60	800	14.70	963	4.20	1135	6.40	1309	3.60				
478	82.80	636	9.80	802	16.80	964	35.80	1136	14.60	1310	3.60				
479	3.00	637	33.00	803	2.80	965	16.60	1138	10.40	1311	4.40				
480	3.00	638	39.00	804	10.40	966	6.80	1139	10.40	1312	9.40				
481	20.80	640	5.60	805	4.60	968	3.20	1140	9.80	1313	10.80				
482	21.20	641	7.60	806	2.20	969	2.00	1141	5.20	1314	11.60				</

G. E. B. Meeting—			
Meyer, Hy.	\$405 80		
Post, D. A.	166 00		
Ogletree, J. P.	166 80		
Sullivan, T. J.	99 00		
Alney, Jos.	187 90		
Workman, Wesley.	136 65		
Wellman, Chas.	116 25		
Organizing, Deputies, Investigating, etc—			
Duffy, Frank, N. Y. City.	181 00		
Ainey, Jos., Canada.	84 53		
Brower, J. H., Illinois.	37 10		
Loos, Wm., Racine, Ill.	8 50		
Sullivan, T. J., Conn. and Mass.	146 88		
Wellman, Chas., Kansas.	26 75		
Workman, W., Ohio.	27 88		
Ogletree, J. P., S. Carolina.	100 00		
Lemmerhirt, A., Philadelphia.	77 00		
Savage, M. J., Chicago.	57 75		
McFarlane, W. B., Michigan.	50 00		
Virtue, J. J., Woodstock, Ont.	25 10		
Moers, E. H., Lansing, Mich.	17 75		
Guerin, T. M., New York.	156 22		
Murray, Geo. R., Canada.	231 85		
Henry, W. L., Wisconsin.	119 30		
Biggins, Wm., Virginia.	204 08		
Kent, S. J., Colo. and Neb.	202 43		
Bowland, D. P., Tenn. and Va.	227 10		
Beagle, A. L., N. Y., N. J. & Can.	150 25		
Shields, W. J., Massachusetts.	232 05		
Cunningham, S. G., Ohio.	281 10		
Buckley, E., Md. and Del.	215 25		
Swartz, A. M., Pennsylvania.	81 40		
Ehret, W. F., New York.	115 50		
Grimes, J. F., Southern States.	123 90		
Wilson, W. J., Jacksonville, Fla.	14 10		
Plunket, J. F., Mass. and Conn.	213 75		
Fuelle, R., St. Louis, Mo.	9 40		
White, A. B., Washington.	99 70		
Judge, C. A., New York City.	121 00		
Quinn, A. A., N. Y., N. J. & R. I.	188 54		
Walquist, Jno., Minnesota.	22 25		
Connolly, R. E. L., So. States.	150 35		
Arcand, M., Canada.	25 00		
White, W. L., Indiana.	184 27		
Marshall, C. E., L. U. 1576.	15 00		
Berthiaume, E., Canada.	5 30		
Hall, W. C., Cons., Pa.	5 00		
Johnson, E. G., Ohio and Ill.	255 93		
Glass, Don, N. Y. and Canada.	117 11		
Grassl, Chas., Waukegan, Wis.	18 00		
Melcher, J. B., Cleveland, O.	81 00		
Livingston, S. H., Georgia.	63 99		
Burgess, W. H., S. Carolina.	146 93		
Walz, F. C., Waterbury, Conn.	9 69		
Jack, J. C., Portland, Me.	6 00		
Emerick, A. W., Spring City, Pa.	5 00		
Keefe, P. B., Northampton, Mass.	19 74		
Waite, J. L., Georgia.	13 50		
Bruce, G. W., Ware, Mass.	8 00		
General Office—			
Salary and clerk hire.	1,484 10		
Postage and stamped envelopes	204 66		
Telegrams.	168 87		
Typewriter and desk.	122 50		
Rent.	100 00		
Vault and safe repairs.	12 25		
Sundries.	75 00		
Official Journal—			
Printing and mailing.	2,948 65		
Supplies for Locals—			
Constitutions, Day Books, Ledgers, etc.	1,515 88		
Seals and daters.	77 25		
Pins and emblems.	789 59		
Charters (blank).	140 00		
Expressage.	318 46		
Miscellaneous—			
Huber, W. D., trav. expenses.	100 30		
Neale, Thos., trav. expenses.	32 60		
Tax to A. F. of L. for March and April.	800 00		
	\$75,376 66		

Claims Paid in May, 1903.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
278	Margaret A. Clark.	1	\$50.00
279	James O'Connor.	1	200.00
280	Caroline Peterson.	7	50.00
281	Erick Nelson.	7	200.00
282	Chas. Larson.	7	50.00
283	John O. Johnson.	7	50.00
284	Frieda Schwartzman.	8	50.00
285	Catherine Schindler.	9	50.00
286	John D. Ryan.	10	200.00
287	Theo. Scherm.	12	200.00
288	Magda. Stoppeworth.	16	50.00
289	John W. Scott.	16	200.00
290	Mary Cole.	19	50.00
291	Daniel Quinnan.	21	200.00
292	Martha E. Hale.	24	50.00
293	Chas. P. Phillips.	25	200.00
294	Nathan J. Warthen.	28	100.00
295	Geo. W. Redman.	29	100.00
296	Chas. H. Cook.	31	200.00
297	Minnie F. Glnite.	43	25.00
298	J. W. Baker.	50	100.00
299	Frank W. Vliet.	50	200.00
300	Frank Fennick.	52	50.00

301	Frank Dusil.	54	200.00
302	Frank Kopstain.	54	200.00
303	Wm. J. Hamilton.	55	50.00
304	Laura J. Flack.	55	50.00
305	Mamie C. Gilda.	55	50.00
306	Rueske Talsma.	62	25.00
307	Hattie Hadlock.	62	50.00
308	Jos. P. Lara.	72	50.00
309	W. P. Layton.	73	50.00
311	Era Orman.	83	25.00
312	Susan Pheeny.	83	50.00
313	Marie Coleman.	92	50.00
314	Jennie B. Ault.	98	50.00
315	David J. Demaray.	101	50.00
316	Wm. W. Morris.	115	50.00
317	John H. Seaman.	115	50.00
318	Geo. Gibbon.	125	50.00
319	Sarah Kuhl.	126	50.00
320	Mary E. Gimmel.	127	50.00
321	Leah Brobst.	129	25.00
322	William Miller.	134	200.00
323	Chas. Brueckel.	135	200.00
324	Gothard Nelson.	141	200.00
325	John Reaney.	142	50.00
326	Bernard Rourk.	146	200.00
327	Dora D. Harbaugh.	165	50.00
328	Mollie Wright.	169	50.00
329	Henry B. Hart.	176	200.00
330	Carl Meyer.	179	200.00
331	Chas. Asp.	181	200.00
332	Robert Brown.	190	200.00
333	T. E. Seale.	198	50.00
334	Harry Habbersett.	207	200.00
335	Mary I. Finney.	210	25.00
336	Mary Smith.	211	25.00
337	Louis Lang.	214	200.00
338	Barbara Rees.	215	50.00
339	Samuel W. Twine.	224	200.00
340	Ida D. Sparrow.	288	50.00
341	Elizabeth S. Sawm.	229	50.00
342	James V. Bradford.	236	100.00
343	Archibald Hoag.	240	200.00
344	Hannah Vermilyea.	240	50.00
345	Johana Hammergreu.	241	50.00
346	Lena S. Valentine.	245	50.00
347	W. S. Collins.	257	200.00
348	Ottillie Dyer.	257	50.00
349	Caroline Schweer.	272	50.00
350	Thos. Bearisto.	273	200.00
351	Amelia A. Jalet.	274	50.00
352	Henrietta Finn.	274	50.00
353	John G. Morris.	277	200.00
354	Mary A. Johnson.	277	50.00
355	John W. Andrews.	277	200.00
356	Julia E. Neil.	277	25.00
357	Hampton Callis.	281	200.00
358	Aug. Weissing.	288	100.00
359	Diedrich Schoen.	291	200.00
360	T. W. Giyan.	300	50.00
361	Lorinda M. Blakesley.	308	25.00
362	Ernest Weiss.	309	200.00
363	Joseph Gottfried.	309	200.00
364	Chas. Boeckler.	309	200.00
365	Jefferson A. Hudgins.	331	200.00
366	Rosa Brejcha.	339	50.00
367	J. J. O'Reilly.	340	200.00
368	F. D. Jones.	362	50.00
369	Amanda Bauman.	361	50.00
370	L. D. Potter.	362	200.00
371	George Skoning.	363	200.00
372	Morris Hughes.	369	200.00
373	Elizabeth Balz.	375	50.00
374	Mrs. Ola Scott.	379	25.00
375	Wm. Willis.	385	200.00
376	Ferdinand Dispello.	391	200.00
377	H. B. Mullins.	392	100.00
378	John Fassinger.	402	50.00
379	Chauncey B. Talcott.	404	100.00
380	Urbic Dansereau.	408	50.00
381	Ambra Orcult.	409	50.00
382	John M. Abbott.	413	100.00
383	John H. Nickel.	416	200.00
384	Josephina Lange.	419	50.00
385	C. L. Younkman.	426	50.00
386	A. D. Cox.	426	50.00
387	Alvin C. Kenner.	426	100.00
388	Benj. Taylor.	444	200.00
389	Emma A. Van Marter.	453	50.00
390	Samuel Taff.	470	50.00
391	Era Francis Walker.	471	50.00
392	A. H. Fraser.	478	200.00
393	Margaret Yore.	486	50.00
394	Margaret Maloney.	509	50.00
395	Bernhard Stuesse.	522	50.00
396	Anna Yofs.	539	50.00
397	Jas. Zook.	541	200.00
398	Addie V. Harman.	571	25.00
399	Jas. E. Hanson.	578	100.00
400	Archie A. McFarland.	578	200.00
401	Martha E. Anderson.	592	50.00
402	Lena Calben.	612	50.00
403	Ludwig Sturmer.	612	200.00
404	Chas. G. Calder.	639	150.00
405	Levi M. Dudley.	706	200.00
406	Mary McSkimin.	724	25.00
407	Chas. S. Roberts.	726	100.00
408	Alex. LeBlanc.	755	200.00
409	Francis Vandal.	761	200.00
410	Josephine Tromater.	812	50.00
411	Irwin T. McCarthy.	827	200.00
412	Ida May Slygh.	840	25.00
413	Jennie Gill.	884	50.00
414	Delima Englehart.	888	50.00
415	Geo. H. Blake.	953	50.00

415	Louis D. Helfrich.	1011	200.00
416	Elizabeth A. Smith.	1065	25.00
417	Josie White.	1097	25.00
418	Mary H. Kinney.	1131	25.00
Total.			
\$14,825.00			

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Albany, N. Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Delaware avenue.
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. E. Benner, 406 Sewel avenue.
Asheville, N. C.—J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main.
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Jas. Neill, 7 Warren ter.
Austin, Tex.—J. Geggie, Box 182.
Baltimore, Md.—George Griffen.
Beaumont, Tex.—J. J. Slaymaker.
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st avenue.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; C. A. McDonald, 724 Washington st.
Bramard, Minn.—J. Williams.
Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, Carpenters' Hall, 176 Fairfield ave.
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Washington st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—E. O. Yukom, 19 Ferguson av.
Cambridge, Mass.—Ronald McGillivray, 622 Massachusetts ave.
Charleston, S. C.—R. A. Williams, 82 Nassau.
Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View Road.
Chicago, Ill.—A. W. Simpson, President, 502 Garden City Block; Assistants: Geo. Ratcliff and Fred Lemke, 502 Garden City Block; No. 1, W. G. Schardt, 503 Garden City Block; and Wm. Loos, 40 Morgan Place; No. 10, J. McHendry, 3856 State st. (Room 1a); No. 58 Chas. Grassl, 503 Garden City Block; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 593 Garden City Block; No. 181, T. F. Church, 336 W. Erie st.; No. 199, James Kirby, 10827 ave. G.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. House, 1318 Walnut st.
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant avenue.
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.
Dallas, Tex.—S. Lotzenheiser.
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
Dayton, O.—F. H. Davis, 876 N. Main st.
Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storkel, 16 Roby st.; L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Baton, 68 Florida st.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave. West.
East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glenmore Place.
East St. Louis, Ill.—C. R. Palmer, 318 Missouri avenue.
Elizabeth, N. J.—John T. Cosgrove, 709 Elizabeth st.
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeson, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839 Davis st.
Fort Worth, Tex.—M. H. Rhodes.
Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 1127 Willard st.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Houston, Texas.—J. E. Proctor, Box 46.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
Jacksonville, Fla.—W. J. Wilson, Box 155.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Ed. Schuler, 720 Fulton.
Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Claremont ave.
Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st.; Carl A. Nelson, 4216 Euclid ave.
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightoure, 513 Arthur st.
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Wankegon, Ill.
Leavenworth, Kan.—C. F. M. Deweese, 425 Shawnee st.
Louisville, Ky.—J. Meyer, 1101 Ash st.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Block.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—J. T. Hall, 355 2d st.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th st.
Minneapolis, Minn.—L. U. 7, M. D. Rogers.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 180 a Sanguinet.
Newark, N. J.—C. C. Maull, 147 N. 11th st.; F. F. Kunz, 1247 Springfield ave.
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.
New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.
New York City (Brooklyn)—R. Beatty, 33 Dean st.; H. Erickson, 288 Degraw st.
New York City (Bronx)—C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.; Wm. F. Wood, 37 Stevens ave., Mt. Vernon.
New York City (Manhattan)—Thomas McCracken, 233 E. 114th st.; Robert Thompson, 77 W. 95th st.; Geo. Umbach, 1836 2d ave.; (Shops)—Wm. Laste, 240 East 80th st.; (Stairbuilders)—Emil Haar, 811 E. 147th st.
New York City (Queen's Borough)—Phillip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.; E. F. Class, Boulevard, cor. Hummels ave., Rockaway Beach.
Niagara Falls—Wm. H. English, 238 3d st.
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.

Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st.
Con. Grow, L. U. 36.
Oklahoma—Sam F. Heisler.
Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.
Paterson, N. J.—Fred. Swift, Helvetia Hall.
Peoria, Ill.—F. M. Ralsch, 206 Main st.
Philadelphia, Pa.—A. Lemerhirt, N. E. cor.
Broad and Race sts.; Wm. McClain, N. E.
cor. Broad and Race sts.; E. Walsh, N. E.
cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred. W. Bier-
maas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; J. J.
Keely (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor.
Broad and Race sts.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 San-
dusky st., Allegheny, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—N. F. Storm, 349 5th ave.,
Room 313.
Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Blenis.
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.
Providence, R. I.—T. F. Kearney, 96 Math-
ewson st.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205½ Commerce st.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litch-
field st.
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th
st.
Salt Lake City—R. E. Curry, 233 S. 7th West.
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.
Savannah, Ga.—B. F. Smith.
Sharon, Pa.—O' Miner, 50 A st.
Schenectady, N. Y.—A. F. Wiley, P. O. Box 1030.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lacka-
wanna ave.
Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope st.
Summit, N. J.—Albert Snook, Glenwood
Place.
St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 1306 Olive
st.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R.
Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Gar-
rison ave.; Jas. Traner, 1629 Grattan st.;
Jas. A. Shine, 5451 Odell ave.; John Rein-
hard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mill),
604 Market st.
St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland
avenue.
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North
Grand avenue.
Springfield, Mass.—G. W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th
st., West Superior.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton
Block.
Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm
avenue.
Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltsman, 503½
Ohio st.
Toledo, O.—H. S. Shewell, 1024 Madeline st.
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Richard Southwell,
18 Victoria st., Room 45.
Troy, N. J.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6,
Warder Building.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.
Watertown, N. Y.—R. Knight, 8 Arcade st.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—D. F. Grover, 219 N. River.
Wilmington, Del.—Millard F. Ritchie, 916
Orange st.
Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main
st.
Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott st.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatt, 376 Ashburton
avenue.

Verhandlungen

der Zweiten Viertelsjahrs-Sitzung des General-Executiv-Boards.

13. April.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Der Board tritt in eine Diskussion ein über den Zustand in New York und die zwischen der B. B. und der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters herrschende Streitfrage, welche Diskussion die ganze Vormittags- und Nachmittags-Sitzung in Anspruch nimmt. Der Board beschließt, den General-Sekretär, Frank Duffy, und das Board-Mitglied Sullivan nach New York zu senden, und instruiert dieselben, den Zustand zu leiten und möglicherweise eine Schlichtung herbeizuführen.

14. April.

Gesuch des New Rochelle, N. Y., District Council um Genehmigung einer Lohnforderung, 44 Stunden per Woche und finanziellen Beistand. Gesuch gewährt und die Summe von \$400 bewilligt.

Gesuche der District Councils von North Shore, Mass.; Boston, Mass.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Davenport, Ia.; Newport, R. I.; Paterson, N. J., und Newark, N. J., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderungen für höhere Löhne, kürzere Arbeitszeit, oder beides, und um finanzielle Hilfe. Gesuche gewährt und die finanzielle Frage zurückgelegt.

Gesuche der District Councils von Bronx Borough, N. Y.; Atlanta, Ga., und Knoxville, Tenn., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und finanzielle Unterstützung. Da diesen Gesuchen der ausgefüllte Fragebogen nicht beigelegt ist, wird die Beschlussfassung über dieselben vertagt.

Gesuch des Birmingham, Ala., District Council um Vergütung der ihnen durch einen Anfangs 1902 stattgefundenen Zustand erwachsenen Unkosten. Da mehr denn ein Jahr seit diesem Zustande verlossen ist, wird das Gesuch abgelehnt.

Gesuche der District Councils von Detroit, Mich.; Kings County, N. Y., und Lincoln, Neb., und der Local Union 1209 (Maschinenarbeiter), Newark, N. J., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderungen und finanziellen Beistand. Vertagt bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Auskunft.

Von Cleveland, O., und East St. Louis, Ill., laufen Berichte ein, laut denen die dortigen Bewegungen siegreich beendet sind; diese Fälle sind somit erledigt.

Gesuch des Louisville, Ky., District Council um Genehmigung einer Forderung für acht Stunden und 35 Cents per Stunde. Der Board findet, daß der District nicht so stramm organisiert ist, wie es die Durchführung der Forderung erfordert, und verweigert Genehmigung.

15. April.

Gesuche von Local Union 496, Kanakee, Ill.; Worcester, Mass., District Council und Local Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderungen und um finanzielle Hilfe. Die Forderungen genehmigt und Finanzfrage zur späteren Erörterung zurückgelegt.

Gesuch des Philadelphia, Pa., District Council um Genehmigung einer Forderung für \$4.00 per Tag und 44 Stunden per Woche. Da diese Bewegung dem Board in Anbetracht ihrer Tragweite nicht erfolgversprechend erscheint, wird die Genehmigung der Forderung vorenthalten.

Ähnliche Verfügung trifft der Board bezüglich des Gesuchs des Queens Borough, N. Y., District Council, indem aus dem unterbreiteten Fragebogen und anderen Dokumenten hervorgeht, daß der District nicht in der Lage ist, der Forderung für \$3.50 per Tag und 44 Stunden per Woche den nötigen Nachdruck zu geben.

Die Gesuche von Rochester, N. Y., und St. Louis, Mo., sind durch die erfolgreiche Beendigung der dortigen Bewegungen erledigt.

Die Gesuche der District Councils von Shreveport, La., und Utica, N. Y., werden bis zum Eintreffen weiterer notwendiger Auskunft zurückgelegt.

Gesuch der Local Union 77, Portchester, N. Y., um Genehmigung einer Forderung für \$3.28 per Tag und 44 Stunden per Woche und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Gesuch genehmigt und die Summe von \$250 bewilligt.

16. April.

Von General-Sekretär Duffy und dem Board-Mitglied Sullivan, zur Zeit in New York, laufen Telegramme ein, welche den Board über die Situation in jener Stadt informieren und um weitere Geldbewilligung nachsuchen. Der Board ersucht den General-Präsidenten, weitere Auskunft von Obigen zu verlangen, und die Angelegenheit wird zurückgelegt.

Die von den Local Unions in Irvington, N. Y., Akron, O., und Halifax, N. S., ver-

langte Auskunft liegt vor. Die Forderungen werden genehmigt; der finanzielle Beistand wird später besprochen, falls es nötig ist.

Dasselbe geschieht bezüglich der Forderungen der Local Unions 131, Seattle, Wash.; 135, Allentown, Pa.; 136, Newark, N. J.; 255, Terre Haute, Ind.; 186, Steubenville, O.; 163, Peckskill, N. Y.; 50, Portland, Ore.; 59, Saginaw, Mich.; 17, Bellaire, O.; 27, Toronto, Can.; 31, Trenton, N. J., und 53, White Plains, N. Y.

Einem anwesenden Comité des Cincinnati, O., District Council wird das Wort erteilt. Dasselbe ersucht den Board, einen Organisator im Interesse der Maschinenarbeiter nach jener Stadt zu senden. Wird dem General-Präsidenten zur Erwägung überwiesen.

Gesuch der Local Union 76, New Orleans, La., um Genehmigung einer Forderung für eine Lohnhöhung von 30 auf 40 Cents per Stunde und um finanzielle Hilfe. Der Board hält die Forderung für zu gewagt und weitgehend und verweigert Genehmigung.

Die Gesuche der Local Unions 129, Hazleton, Pa.; 150, Plymouth, Pa.; 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., und 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., sind durch erfolgreichen Verlauf der Bewegungen erledigt.

Dem Gesuche der Local Union 143, Canton, O., um Genehmigung einer Forderung liegt ein unvollständig ausgefüllter Fragebogen bei; das Gesuch wird deshalb bis zum Eintreffen der Einzelheiten zurückgelegt.

Dem Gesuche der Local Union 63, Bloomington, Ill., um Genehmigung einer Forderung für eine Lohnhöhung von 30 auf 40 Cents per Stunde wird nicht willfahren, da aus den vorliegenden Dokumenten hervorgeht, daß unter ihren Mitgliedern bezüglich der Forderung keine Einigkeit herrscht, und da diese zu weitgehend ist.

Von Utica, N. Y., läuft ein telegraphischer Bericht ein, wonach 200 Mitglieder am Ausstande sind. Die Summe von \$400 wird zu deren Unterstützung bewilligt.

17. April.

Weil den Gesuchen der folgenden Local Unions kein oder nur ein mangelhaft ausgefüllter Fragebogen, oder die nötige Information nicht beigelegt ist, werden die Gesuche nicht in Erwägung gezogen: Local Unions 267, Chester, Pa.; 215, Lafayette, Ind.; 589, Chillicothe, O., und 638, Morristown, N. J.

Nachdem weitere Berichte seitens des General-Sekretärs, Frank Duffy, eingelaufen sind, wird die weitere Summe von \$5,000 zur Unterstützung der in New York ausstehenden Mitglieder bewilligt.

Gesuche der nachstehenden Local Unions, Forderungen betreffend, werden bewilligt, die Frage des finanziellen Beistands jedoch zurückgelegt: 217, Westerly, R. I.; 232, St. Wayne, Ind.; 249, Kingston, Ont., Can.; 556, Meadville, Pa.; 573, Rye, N. Y.; 603, Ithaca, N. Y.; 617, Vancouver, B. C.; 626, Wilmington, Del.; 632, Providence, R. I.; 644, Pefin, Ill.; 645, East Las Vegas, N. M.; 661, Ottawa, Ill.; 694, Booneville, Ind.; 719, Freeport, Ill.; 725, Bowling Green, Ky.; 750, Albany Park, N. J.; 765, Mascoutah, Ill.; 822, Findlay, O., und Yonters, N. Y., District Council.

Die Local Unions 90, Evansville, Ind.; 568, Lincoln, Ill.; 569, Barborton, O.; 747, Oswego, N. Y., und 734, Kokomo, Ind., melden Bewilligung ihrer Forderungen. Die betreffenden Gesuche werden zu den Akten gelegt.

Nach Einsicht der von Local Union 574, Middletown, N. Y., unterbreiteten Papiere wird deren Gesuch um Bewilligung einer Lohnforderung abgewiesen.

Von Muncie, Ind., läuft die Nachricht ein, daß der Ausstand beendet sei, und die diesbezüglichen Papiere werden zu den Akten gelegt.

Local Union 585 wendet sich an den Board wegen eines Organisators. Wird dem General-Präsidenten überwiesen.

Eine Forderung der Local Union 595, Jonesboro, Ark., für einen Maximal-Lohn wird, weil unkonstitutionell, nicht genehmigt.

Einem telegraphischen Gesuche der Local Union 196, Kanakee, Ill., um finanzielle Unterstützung ihrer ausstehenden Mitglieder wird willfahren und die Summe von \$150 bewilligt.

18. April.

Gesuche der Local Unions 851, Henderson, Ky., und 265, Hadenack, N. J., um Genehmigung von Lohnforderungen. Gesuche gewährt.

Gesuche der Local Unions 919, St. Johns, N. B.; 970, Wicksburg, Miss.; 943, Sidney, N. S.; 251, Kingston, N. Y.; 263, Berwick, Pa.; 269, Danville, Ill.; 287, Harrisburg, Pa.; 289, Lockport, N. Y.; 328, East Liverpool, O.; 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.; 336, LaSalle, Ill., und 343, Winnipeg, Man., Can., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und um finanzielle Unterstützung.

Die Forderungen genehmigt, Unterstützungsfrage vertagt.

Gesuche der Local Unions 278, Watertown, N. Y., und 365, Marion, Conn., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen. Zurückgelegt und der General-Sekretär angewiesen, nähere Einzelheiten zu verlangen.

Gesuch der Local Union 115, Bridgeport, Conn., um Geldbewilligung zur Bekämpfung des Versuches der Arbeitgeber, ein Empfehlungskarten-System einzuführen. Der Board bewilligt die Summe von \$300 und fordert alle Mitglieder in Connecticut auf, sich unter keinen Umständen diesem System zu unterwerfen.

Der Forderung der Local Union 358, Tipton, Ind., wird Genehmigung verweigert, da dieselbe das Lohnklassen-System vorsieht.

20. April.

Nach Meldung des erfolgreichen Abchlusses der Bewegungen in Tonawanda, N. Y., Pittston, Pa., und Ossining, N. Y., werden die hierauf bezüglichen Papiere zu den Akten gelegt.

Gesuche der Local Unions 384, Ashville, N. C.; 406, Bethlehem, Pa.; 442, Hopkinstown, Pa.; 483, Auburn, N. Y.; 474, Nyack, N. Y.; 500, Butler, Pa.; 501, Stroudsburg, Pa.; 502, Canandaigua, N. Y.; 503, Depew, N. Y.; 519, E. Rutherford, N. J., und 532, Elmira, N. Y., um Genehmigung von Gewerksforderungen und finanzielle Hilfe. Forderungen genehmigt, Finanzfrage vertagt.

Bezüglich der in der Januar-Sitzung des Board genehmigten Forderung der Local Union 396, Newport News, Va., sowie bezüglich der Gewerksforderungen der Local Unions 433, Belleville, Ill.; 1070, Stanton, Pa., und 1016, Rome, N. Y., wird der General-Sekretär angewiesen, nähere Auskunft zu verlangen, und Beschlussfassung vertagt.

Der Board macht im Interesse ausstehender Mitglieder die folgenden Bewilligungen: New Rochelle, N. Y., \$400; Yonters, N. Y., \$500; Portchester, N. Y., \$250; Mamaroneck, N. Y., \$50, und Greenwich, Conn., \$100.

Folgende Gesuche um Genehmigung von Gewerksforderungen werden abschlägig beschieden: Local Union 469, Cheyenne, Wyo., zehn Cents mehr per Stunde; 1332, Princeton, Ky., weil nicht ein Jahr bestehend; 1074, Eau Claire, Wis., weil der Fragebogen mangelhaft ausgefüllt, und 1058, Madison, N. J., weil die Forderung einen Maximal-anstatt Minimal-Lohn enthält.

21. April.

Gesuche um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen der Local Unions 1060, Spokane, Wash.; 1136, Donora, Pa.; 1149, Marion, O.; 1156, Point Pleasant, N. J.; 1190, Bellefonte, Pa.; 1243, Oneida, N. Y.; 1279, Shreveport, La.; 1103, Washington, D. C.; 759, Chattanooga, Tenn.; 790, Dixon, Ill.; 835, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; 696, Tampa, Fla.; 669, Harrisburg, Ill.; 546, Olean, N. Y.; 342, Pawtucket, R. I.; 376, Anniston, Ala.; 649, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., und District Councils von Washington, D. C., und Montreal, Can., und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Forderungen genehmigt und Unterstützungsfrage vertagt.

Die Forderungen der Local Unions 1111, Fronton, O.; 1124, Newton, N. J., und 658, Vincennes, Ind., werden als durchgesetzt berichtet und deren Gesuche als erledigt erklärt.

Einem Comité der Local Union 365, Marion, Ind., wird das Wort erteilt, und ersucht um weitere Geldbewilligung im Interesse ihrer ausstehenden Mitglieder. Soll später in Erwägung gezogen werden.

Die Gesuche der Local Unions 895, Tarrytown, N. Y.; 1006, Gatham, Ont., und 166, Duntirt, N. Y., werden bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Einzelheiten zurückgelegt.

Der Board findet, daß die Organisation der Local Unions 1143, LaCrosse, Wis.; 1209, Newark, N. J.; 847, Manchester, N. H., und 552, Waterloo, Ia., nicht genügend erstarkt ist, um einen Kampf aufzunehmen, und verweigert Genehmigung ihrer Forderungen.

Die Gesuche der Local Unions 1146, Green Bay, Wis.; 1150, Dedertown, N. Y., und 1253, Gladstone, N. J., werden nicht berücksichtigt, da es diese Unions veräumt haben, den Fragebogen auszufüllen.

Die Forderungen folgender Local Unions finden nicht die Genehmigung des Board, weil sie noch nicht ein Jahr lang organisiert sind: 1152, Smiths Falls, Ont., Can.; 1247, Mason City, Ia.; 1254, Harbor Springs, Mich.; 1255, Chillicothe, O.; 1355, Crawfordsville, Ind.; 1312, San Angelo, Tex.; 1373, Morristown, N. J.; 1378, Sagers-town, Md.; 1448, Denton, Tex.; 1419, Johnston, Pa.; 1427, Lee, Mass.; 1119, Ridgely, Conn.; 1385, Albert Lea, Minn.; 1091, Ridgewood, N. J.; 1110, East Chicago, Ind.; 1077, Oswego, Mich.; 1469, Northfield, Vt.; 1402, Franklin, Ind.; 1257, Silverton, Colo.; 1394, Longmont, Colo., und 1368, Laurens, S. C.

Gesuch der Local Union 1261, Zion, N. Y.,

um Sanktionierung ihrer Gewerksforderung. Wird gewährt, finanzielle Unterstützung ist jedoch ausgeschloffen, da die Local Union noch nicht ein Jahr lang besteht.

Die Gesuche der Local Unions 1196, Independence, Kans.; 576, Pine Bluff, Ark., und 1014, Lynn, Mass., werden nicht berücksichtigt, da deren Forderungen ein Lohnklassen-System in sich schließen.

Der Board sieht gegenwärtig keine Möglichkeit für die Durchführung der Forderungen der Local Unions 847, Natick, Mass.; 695, Sterling, Ill., und 574, Middletown, N. Y., und verweigert daher deren Genehmigung.

22. April.

Die Bewegungen insoweit von den Local Unions 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.; 711, Mt. Carmel, Pa.; 1227, New Brunswick, N. J.; 568, Lincoln, Ill., und 930, St. Cloud, Minn., werden als erfolgreich beendet gemeldet, und deren Gesuche sind somit erledigt.

Gesuche der Local Unions 871, Battle Creek, Mich.; 589, Chillicothe, O., und 186, Steubenville, O., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und finanzielle Hilfe. Zurückgelegt, bis weitere Auskunft vorhanden ist.

Ähnliche Gesuche der Local Unions 585, Port Huron, Mich.; 215, Lafayette, Ind.; 288, Pottsville, Pa.; 174, Joliet, Ill.; 116, Bay City, Mich.; 940, Sandusky, O.; 900, Altoona, Pa.; 700, Corning, N. Y.; 902, Lawton, O. I.; 921, Portsmouth, N. H.; 548, Minneapolis, Minn.; 316, San Jose, Cal.; 43, Hartford, Conn., und der District Councils von Newton, Mass.; Toledo, O.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Bronx Borough, N. Y.; Middlesex, Mass., und Cincinnati, O., werden bewilligt. Die Frage finanziellen Beistands soll später erörtert werden.

Gesuch der Local Union 822, Findlay, O., um Genehmigung einer Gewerksforderung. Genehmigung verweigert, da der Fragebogen nicht gehörig ausgefüllt und nähere Angaben fehlen.

Bezüglich eines ähnlichen Gesuches der Local Union 154, Kewanee, Ill., empfiehlt der Board Annahme der Offerte der Contractoren, nämlich 30 Cents per Stunde und acht Stunden Arbeit.

Bericht läuft ein von Frank Duffy über den Stand der Streitfrage in New York City. Wird diskutiert und Instruktionen werden erteilt.

Die seitens des Baltimore, Md., Districts inscenirte Bewegung für \$3.00 per Tag von acht Stunden wird sanktioniert, ohne Gewährung finanzieller Unterstützung.

23. April.

Appellation der Local Union 55, Denver, Col., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs im Falle Wm. S. Lake, Sterbegeld betreffend. Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der Local Union 546, Olean, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs im Falle Sylvester Leuz, Sterbegeld betreffend. Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

T. J. Sullivan und Frank Duffy sind von New York zurückgekehrt und anwesend. Ihr Bericht über den Verlauf des Ausstandes in New York wird diskutiert, die weitere Summe von \$10,000 bewilligt und Frank Duffy angewiesen, abermals nach New York zu reisen, um an der Leitung des Ausstandes und der etwaigen Schlichtung Theil zu nehmen.

Im Namen des Konferenz-Comités unterbreitet der General-Präsident einen Bericht über die Verhandlungen mit dem Comité der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters in Toronto, Can. Die Handlungsweise des Comités in dieser Angelegenheit wird indosiert.

24. April.

Den nachfolgenden Local Unions werden Unterstützungssummen bewilligt, wie folgt: 217, Westerly, N. J., \$352; 573, Rye, N. Y., \$144; 895, Tarrytown, N. Y., \$220, und 196, Greenwich, Conn., \$160.

Der Board geht einen Contract ein mit Leyland, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, Rechnungs-Experten in Philadelphia, behufs vierteljährlicher Revision der Finanzbücher bis zur nächsten Convention zu dem Preise von \$120 per Vierteljahr.

Appellation der Local Union 239, Easton, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs im Falle M. J. Sprigle, Sterbegeld betreffend. Entscheidung sanktioniert und Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation John J. Currier's von Local Union 91, Racine, Wis., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten betreffs einer von dieser Union dem Appellanten auferlegten Geldstrafe. Die Angelegenheit wird bis zum Eintreffen weiteren Beweismaterials zurückgelegt und Local Union 91 angewiesen, die Beiträge Currier's anzunehmen und ihn wieder in seine Mitgliedsrechte einzufügen.

Local Union 327, Cincinnati, O., ersucht um Vergütung der ihr im Falle Clyde, Sterbegeld betreffend, entstandenen Gerichtskosten. In Anbetracht der mäßigen Finanz-

Verhältnisse dieser Local Union beschließt der Board, das Sterbegeld und die Gerichtskosten zu bezahlen.

Ein Comité der Sägemacher-Union von Amerika ist anwesend und ersucht um Beistand zur Verbreitung ihres Union Labels. Es wird eine Resolution angenommen, welche alle Mitglieder der U. B. auffordert, nur solche Sägen zu kaufen, welche mit dem Union Label versehen sind.

25. April.

Zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder in Utica, N. Y., werden \$552 bewilligt. Zu demselben Zwecke für Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., \$188.

Schreiben von Local Union 478 und dem District Council von Bronx Borough, N. Y., die Amalgamated Woodworkers betreffend, werden erörtert, Antwort beschloffen und die Schreiben zu den Akten gelegt.

27. April.

Nachfolgende Strite-Unterstützung wird bewilligt: Local Union 496, Rantakee, Ill., \$100; 53, White Plains, N. Y., \$300; 115, Bridgeport, Conn., \$450; 186, Steubenville, Ohio, \$400, und 210, Stamford, Conn., \$200. Protest der Local Union 208, Lancaster, Pa., gegen die Ertheilung eines Charters an eine neue Local Union in dieser Stadt. Protest abgewiesen und die dortigen Local Unions aufgefordert, gemeinschaftliche Gewerksregeln einzuführen und einmütig zu handeln.

Gesuch der Local Union 1233, Providence, R. I., um Ausgabe der General-Constitution in italienischer Sprache. Der General-Sekretär wird angewiesen, der Local Union mitzuteilen, daß die Gewährung des Gesuches nicht in der Macht des Boards liege.

Gesuche der District Councils von New Rochelle, N. Y., und Yonkers, N. Y., und der Local Union 328, East Liverpool, O., um weitere finanzielle Unterstützung werden zurückgelegt, bis weitere Auskunft eingetroffen ist.

Gesuch des Monroe Co., N. Y., District Council um Genehmigung einer Forderung für neun Stunden und 25 Cents per Stunde in Shops, und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Gesuch gewährt und letztere Frage zurückgelegt.

Die Gesuche der Local Unions 76, New Orleans, La.; 110, St. Joseph, Mo.; 124, Bradford, Pa., und 145, Sayre, Pa., werden zu den Akten gelegt, da laut Bericht deren Forderungen durchgesetzt sind.

Betreffs der Appellation John Currier's von Local Union 91, Racine, Wis., läuft ein Schreiben der Local Union ein. Weitere Untersuchung des Falles wieder angeordnet und Beschlussfassung nochmals verschoben.

Genehmigt werden die Gewerksforderungen der Local Unions 351, Northampton, Mass.; 371, Denison, Tex.; 380, Germantown, N. Y.; 448, Baulegan, Ill.; 912, Richmond, Ind., und des Brooklyn Borough, N. Y., District Council. Finanzielle Unterstützung in diesen Fällen wird später in Erwägung gezogen werden.

Der Board indossiert die Stellung der Local Union 260, Waterbury, Conn., gegenüber dem Versuch der Arbeitgeber, Empfehlungs-karten einzuführen, und beschließt, wenn möglich, finanziellen Beistand zu gewähren.

Die Meldung trifft ein, daß die Forderungen der Local Unions 289, Lockport, N. Y.; 479, Sparta, Ill.; 644, Pekin, Ill.; 683, Burlington, Vt.; 765, Mascoutah, Ill.; 882, Columbia, Pa.; 940, Sandusky, O., und 1243, Oneida, N. Y., bewilligt sind, und diese Fälle sind somit erledigt.

Die Zurückweisung der Offerte der Arbeitgeber in Grand Rapids, Mich., seitens des Lohn-Comités der Local Union 335 wird indossiert.

Gesuch der Local Union 365, Marion, Ind., um weitere finanzielle Unterstützung wird abschlägig beschieden, aber der General-Präsident ersucht, einen Organisator nach dieser Stadt zu senden, um den Versuch zu machen, die Differenzen zu schlichten.

Gesuche der Local Unions 809, Owensboro, Ky., und 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen. Genehmigung vorenthalten, weil diese Local Unions nicht ein Jahr lang bestehen.

Die von dem Yonkers, N. Y., District Council verlangte Auskunft ist eingetroffen und wird die Summe von \$500 zur Unterstützung der Ausständigen bewilligt.

29. April.

Appellation Arch. Wornod's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle der Local Union 43, Hartford, Conn., gegen den Appellanten. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation John Svenson's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle des Manhattan, N. Y., District Council, eine Geldstrafe betreffend. Appellation abgewiesen und Entscheidung gutgeheißen.

Dasselbe geschieht in den Fällen der Local Union 486 gegen 299, West Hoboken, N. J.;

Daniel Trudden gegen Local Union 961, Summit, N. J.; Local Union 212 gegen 173, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; R. S. Binder gegen Local Union 655, Key West, Fla.; Local Union 274 gegen 78, Troy, N. Y., und Local Union 386 gegen Boston, Mass. District Council.

Der Board beordert sein Mitglied Chas. Wellman nach East St. Louis, Ill., zur Regelung innerer Angelegenheiten.

Ein Schreiben von Local Union 233, Binghamton, N. Y., liegt vor, welches ihre mißliche Lage schildert, in die sie in Folge der anhaltenden Kämpfe mit den Arbeitgebern versetzt ist. Da diese Local Union gegenwärtig nicht im Stande ist, ihre Kopfsteuer zu entrichten, wird ihr die Summe von \$60 zu diesem Zwecke bewilligt.

30. April.

Gesuch der Local Union 1070, Stanton, Pa., um Genehmigung einer Lohnforderung. Da letztere ein Lohnklassen-System einschließt, wird das Gesuch abgewiesen.

Gesuch der Local Union 496, Rantakee, Ill., um weitere Geldbewilligung wird nicht gewährt.

Frank Duffy meldet von New York, daß sich dort 3,800 Mitglieder im Auslande befinden und finanzielle Hilfe nötig sei. Die weitere Summe von \$12,000 wird bewilligt.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher wird begonnen und nimmt den Rest des Tages in Anspruch.

1. Mai.

Ein Telegramm aus Montreal, Canada, trifft ein, die Nachricht enthaltend, daß die Forderung der Haus-Carpenter bewilligt sei. Ein Telegramm aus Philadelphia meldet, daß 4,000 Mann im Auslande seien.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher wird während des Restes des Tages fortgesetzt.

2. Mai.

Den ausstehenden Mitgliedern in Greenwich, Conn., wird die weitere Summe von \$200 bewilligt.

Eine Anfrage des Utica, N. Y., District Council betreffs der Zweckmäßigkeit der Herausforderung aller Mitglieder wird an den General-Präsidenten verwiesen.

Ein Comité der Local Union 496, Rantakee, Ill., ist anwesend, und deren Fall wird in Wiedererwägung gezogen. Der am 27. April gefasste Beschluss wird widerrufen und beschloffen, finanzielle Hilfe zu gewähren, sobald ein detaillierter Bericht über den Ausstand und dessen Umfang vorliegt.

Gesuch der Local Union 77, Portchester, N. Y., um weitere Hilfe wird bis zum Eintreffen des Berichts des Strite-Comités zurückgelegt.

Revision der Bücher wird wieder aufgenommen.

4. Mai.

Detaillierte Berichte von Rantakee, Ill., und Portchester, N. Y., liegen vor, und wird der ersten die Summe von \$100 und der letzteren \$500 bewilligt.

Den ausstehenden Mitgliedern in Rye, N. Y., werden \$200 angewiesen.

Die Bewegungen in Baulegan, Ill., und Queens Borough, N. Y., werden als erfolgreich beendet gemeldet und deren Gesuche zu den Akten gelegt.

Die Revision der Bücher wird fortgesetzt.

5. Mai.

Frank Duffy sendet Bericht ein über den Stand des Ausstandes in New York, und wird die weitere Summe von \$16,000 angewiesen.

Den Ausständigen in Irvington, N. Y., werden \$250 bewilligt.

Ein auf eine Gewerksforderung bezügliches Schreiben der Local Union 695, Sterling, Ill., wird erwogen und der General-Sekretär angewiesen, dasselbe in geeigneter Weise zu beantworten.

Gesuch der Local Union 97, New Britain, Conn., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung und um finanziellen Beistand. Forderung genehmigt, die Finanzfrage vertagt.

Revision der Bücher wird fortgesetzt.

6. Mai.

Zur Unterstützung des Ausstandes in East Liverpool, O., werden \$500 und für Tarrytown, N. Y., \$100 bewilligt.

Gesuche der Local Unions 3, Wheeling, W. Va., und 53, White Plains, N. Y., um weitere Hilfe werden zurückgelegt, bis detaillierter Ausweis über vorher bewilligte Gelder eingelaufen ist.

Strite-Berichte aus Greenwich, Conn., und Steubenville, O., werden unterbreitet und zu den Akten gelegt.

Berichte der Local Union 592, Muncie, Ind., und W. Workman's betreffs eines der Local Union zugestellten gerichtlichen Einhaltsbefehls wird dem General-Präsidenten zu entsprechendem Handeln in der Angelegenheit überwiesen.

Revision wird fortgesetzt.

7. Mai.

Zur Unterstützung des Ausstandes der Maschinenarbeiter in Montreal, Can., werden \$1,200; für New Rochelle, N. Y., \$800; für Westerlo, N. J., \$350; für Mamaroneck, N. Y., \$100, und für Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., \$100 bewilligt.

Gesuche um finanzielle Hilfe von Local Unions 84, Akron, O.; 127, Derby, Conn.; 207, Chester, Pa.; 151, Long Branch, N. J.; 274, Albany, N. Y., und des Boston, Mass., District Council werden zurückgelegt, bis detaillierte Berichte eingelaufen sind.

Newton, N. J., berichtet Durchsetzung ihrer Forderung, und bedarf dieser Fall keiner weiteren Verfügung.

Gesuche des Peru, Ind., District Council und der Local Union 16, Springfield, Ill., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung und um finanzielle Hilfe. Forderungen genehmigt, Geldbewilligung verschoben.

Von Seiten der Local Unions in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., und Danville, Ill., wird die Frage der Jurisdiktion über Carpenter, welche in Kohlenminen arbeiten, aufgeworfen. Wird den General-Beamten überwiesen, mit der Instruktion, in dieser Angelegenheit mit den General-Beamten der United Mine Workers zu konferieren.

8. Mai.

Gesuche der Local Unions 133, New London, Conn.; 533, Jeffersonville, Ind.; 1064, Jersey Shore, Pa., und 882, Columbia, Pa., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und um finanzielle Hilfe. Forderungen genehmigt, finanzielle Frage zurückgelegt.

Ein Gesuch der Local Union 1146, Green Bay, Wis., wird nicht berücksichtigt, da dieselbe noch nicht ein Jahr lang besteht.

Auf Veranlassung eines von Wm. Loos bezüglich des Falles B. A. Currier und Local Union 91, Racine, Wis., eingelaufenen Schreibens wird B. Workman, Mitglied des Board, nach Racine beordert, um den Fall zu untersuchen.

T. J. Sullivan unterbreitet einen Bericht über die Bemühungen, die unabhängigen Carpenters von Lynn, Mass., zum Anschluß an die U. B. zu bewegen. Der Bericht wird gutgeheißen; ebenso die Zahlung der Rechnung T. L. Cain's und Roy's. Die Zahlung Nelson's Rechnung wird verweigert, da er im Auftrage der Central Labor Union handelte.

Der Board weist folgende Summen als Strite-Unterstützung an: Yonkers, N. Y., \$500; White Plains, N. Y., \$300; Bridgeport, Conn., \$500; Elmira, N. Y., \$400; Portland, Ore., \$2,000, und Toronto, Can., \$1,300.

In Erledigung eines Gesuches der Local Union 269, Danville, Ill., um einen Abgesandten der General-Office zur Vertretung ihrer Gewerksforderung, wird beschloffen, den General-Präsidenten zu ersuchen, Board-Mitglied Meyers zu beauftragen, auf seinem Heimwege in Danville anzuhalten.

Appellation B. DeGrood's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten bezüglich einer vom Manhattan District Council dem Appellanten auferlegten Strafe von \$25. Die Entscheidung wird umgehoben und der District Council angewiesen, die Strafsomme zurückzuerstatten.

Der Ausstand in Philadelphia wird in Erwägung gezogen und sanktioniert, doch beschließt der Board in Anbetracht der weitgehenden Forderung, nämlich Lohnhöhung von 80 Cents per Tag, zu einer Geldbewilligung nicht berechtigt zu sein. Der General-Sekretär wird beauftragt, dem Philadelphia District Council die Stellung des Board zu erklären.

Die Forderung der Local Union 1201, Woodstock, Can., ist bewilligt und Gesuch erledigt.

Frank Duffy berichtet aus New York, daß er vom District Council verlangt habe, seine Vertreter wieder nach dem Board of Delegates zu senden. Wird indossiert.

Gesuch der Local Union 335, Grand Rapids, Mich., um Genehmigung einer Gewerksforderung wird wegen mangelhafter Auskunft an den General-Präsidenten verwiesen.

Die Gewährung eines Charters an Gewerksgenossen in Porto Rico, Cuba, wird abermals diskutiert und abschlägig entschieden.

Der Vierteljahres-Bericht des General-Präsidenten wird unterbreitet und gutgeheißen, besonders der Passus, welcher sich auf die Erhebung einer Extra-Generalsteuer bezieht, und wird beschloffen: Der General-Sekretär ist angewiesen, am 1. Juni alle Local-Unions zu benachrichtigen, daß eine Extra-Generalsteuer im Betrage von 50 Cts. per Mitglied an die General-Office zu entrichten ist.

Appellation der Local Union 441, Cambridge, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs im Falle James Gammon, Sterbegeld betreffend. Appellation abgewiesen, Entscheidung besteht zu Recht. Die Rechnungs-Experten unterbreiten den

nachstehenden Bericht, welcher entgegenge-nommen und zu den Akten gelegt wird:

Herrn W. D. Huber, G. B. der U. B. der C. und J., Indianapolis, Ind.

Werther Herr—Wir haben die Ehre, zu berichten, daß wir die Rechnungsbücher der letzten mit dem 31. März 1903 abgelassenen neun Monate geprüft und für richtig befunden haben.

Ergebenst,

Lybrand, Roß Bros. & Montgomery.

Gesuch der Local Union 1410 um Genehmigung einer Gewerksforderung wird abge-wiesen, da die Local Union noch nicht ein Jahr lang besteht, und das Weitere dem General-Präsidenten überwiesen.

Der Board beauftragt den General-Sekre-tär, eine Liste aller von der Organisation benötigten Drucksachen aufzustellen und drei zuverlässige Union Drucker-Firmas zu er-suchen, spezifizierte Kostenanschläge einzureichen. Hierauf folgt Vertagung.

(Finanz-Ausweis, siehe englischen Bericht.)

A. D. Post, Sek. des G. C. B.

Frank Duffy, Gen. Sec.

Der Verband der Zimmerleute Deutschlands hatte laut der 1892 Abrechnung 23,898 Mitglieder in 504 Zahlstel-len; gegen das Vorjahr hätte die Organisa-tion somit 253 Mitglieder verloren; nach den Gesamtbeiträgen berechnet, ergibt sich aber eine Steigerung der Mitgliederzahl um 218. Die reine Einnahme der Hauptkasse betrug rund 261,350 M., wohingegen die Ausgaben sich auf rund 325,820 M. beliefen. Der Fehlbetrag konnte aus dem Kassenbe-stand und aus den Kapitalszinsen gedeckt werden. Der Kassenbestand ist von 302,-183.58 auf 245,769.41 M. gesunken. Hierzu kommen größere Bestände und Reservefonds in den Zahlstellen, so daß sich das Vermögen des Verbandes am Jahres-schluß auf 419,-111.81 belief. Größere Ausgabeposten sind: 209,705.23 M. für Streikunterstützung, 37,-336.38 M. Fachorgan, 25,542.70 M. Agitation inkl. Bauarbeiterschut, 9,163.10 M. Reiseun-terstützung, 8,640 M. Gehälter, 7,231.54 M. Rechtschutz, 5,981.60 M. Sitzungen und Kon-ferenzen, 3,219 M. Druckkosten für die Ge-schichte der Zimmerleutenbewegung, 3,151.66 M. Kontrolle der Lohnbewegungen, 3,036.20 M. Gemäßregelunterstützung, 2,748.12 M. Generalkommission, 2,287.78 M. Druckkosten, 2,272.64 M. Statistik, 2,002.50 M. Hilfsar-beiten und Vertretungen. — Seine größte Mitgliederzahl hat der Verband in Berlin mit 1,966; dann folgen Hamburg mit 1,389, Leipzig mit 777, Stettin mit 572, Dresden mit 528, Bremen, Breslau und Kiel je mit rund 460. Dann folgen in weitem Abstand Hannover mit 291, Charlottenburg mit 287, Lübeck mit 269, Posen mit 255, Düsseldorf mit 239, Magdeburg mit 236, Altona mit 211 und Stuttgart mit 207.

Der Verband der Hutmacher Deutschlands hatte am Schluß des Jahres 1902 nach der Abrechnung für das vierte Quartal 3,354 Mitglieder und ver-fügte über einen Kassenbestand von 87,946.19 Mark. An Arbeitslosenunterstützung ver-ausgabte der Verband im vierten Quartal 5,482.90 M. in 217 Fällen, an Umzugskosten 318.72 M., Fahrgelder 473.29 M. und für Unterstützung gemäßregelter resp. ausständi-ger Kollegen wurden 485.82 M. ausgeben.

Eine japanische Metallar-beiter-Gewerkschaft. Das Organ der sozialdemokratischen Partei von Japan, „The Labor World“, enthält einen längeren Be-richt über eine Organisation von Metallar-beitern in Japan. Wir entnehmen dem in englischer Sprache geschriebenen Artikel fol-gende interessante Einzelheiten: Es sind jetzt sechs Jahre verstrichen, seitdem die Ei-senarbeiter sich zu einer Organisation ver-banden. Dieser Verband entwickelte sich bald zu einer mächtigen Organisation. Die Zahl der Mitglieder stieg auf 6,000 in 42 Zweig-vereinen.

Unter dem heutigen Pro-duktions-System wird Jeper, der für Lohn arbeitet, eines Theiles seines Arbeits-Ertrags beraubt. Wer dieses System befürwortet, sanktioniert gesetzwidrigen Diebstahl.

La Situation Économique des Ouvriers Travaillant le Bois

III.

LES ÉBÉNISTES.

Dans les deux premiers articles sur les ouvriers du bois nous avons considéré la situation des travailleurs dans le bâtiment même; nous allons donc voir quel sont les conditions données à l'ouvrier qui travaille dans l'atelier, prépare les différents objets, tel que portes, fenêtres, boiserie, lambrequins, etc.

Malgré les longues années d'apprentissage exigé pour la qualité d'un ouvrier ébéniste, les conditions d'existence et de salaire dans cette spécialité de métier sont fort précaires. Un bon ouvrier ébéniste doit comprendre l'arithmétique, la géométrie, le dessin. Il doit savoir manier une foule d'outils, qui pour la plupart doivent encore être payés et entretenus à ses frais. Les ouvriers de langue allemande ou française doivent connaître outre leur langue maternelle la langue anglaise, car il est presque toujours certain que le patron, le contremaître, l'architecte ou les voisins ou camarades d'atelier parleront anglais, selon la contrée où la ville dans laquelle l'ouvrier se trouve. Rarement l'ébéniste fera deux fois le même objet. La forme, la mesure ou le style varie après chaque travail. Chaque architecte a un propre style à lui, dans chaque ville on emploie un genre différent d'assemblage, et chaque atelier se sert d'une moulure différente, tandis que l'ouvrier ébéniste doit toujours se conformer à tout genre qui lui est demandé.

Des dangers pour sa santé se présentent en grand nombre. L'apprenti qui se met à l'établie de bonne heure, aura le dos voûté avant l'âge d'homme mûre. Les poumons, courbés et réplés par le genre de travail qui l'oblige couramment à baisser la tête, à tourner le corps de travers, ne donneront pas d'accès à l'air d'y pénétrer. De plus, l'air vicié, rempli de poussière, est des plus malsains pour les poumons, et grand est le nombre d'hommes qui contractent des maladies de poitrine avant l'âge. Cette poussière, qui est composée de sciure de bois, du verre pilé, provenant du papier de verre usé, et de l'éméris, émanant des meules à affûter les fers de rabot, ou du ponçage des moulures, est reconnue par les médecins, qui sont autorisés dans la matière, comme des plus dangereux dans ce métier. La colle bouillante, et la vapeur, sortant des tuyaux qui ne sont jamais nettoyés, empestent l'air, et il est plutôt étonnant que le nombre de malades ne soient plus grands dans des conditions déplorables pareilles.

Fort peu d'ateliers n'existent aujourd'hui, qui ne forcent leurs ouvriers ébénistes à manier, au moins en partie, une machine quelconque. Que cela soit une scie circulaire, ou une raboteuse, jointeuse ou toupie à moulure, il y aura toujours l'une ou l'autre de ces machines dans un atelier, et bien petit est le nombre de ceux, qui se servant d'elles, ont encore l'usage complet de leurs membres. Bien n'est plus triste à voir, qu'un jeune homme de 16 à 20 ans, les mains estropiées. Presque des enfants encore sont ils déjà privés de leurs doigts, et ainsi estropiés pour le restant de leur vie.

L'on devrait croire qu'un travail pareil serait payé largement, en conséquence de ses dangers pour santé et corps mais cela serait mal connaître nos patrons et capitalistes d'aujourd'hui. Ni les dangers du métier ou les accidents qui estropient les travailleurs n'influent sur le salaire extorqué à l'entrepreneur. L'offre de travail excédant de beaucoup la demande, forçant crée une réserve d'ouvriers sans travail, prêt à vendre leur savoir et leur force de travail à un vil prix, empêchera

toujours ceux qui sont occupés à prendre ce que l'on leur voudra bien donner.

Sous prétexte que l'ouvrier travaillant dans l'atelier, à l'établie, a de l'occupation pendant toute l'année, l'ébéniste sera toujours payé moins que son confrère, qui fait la pose dans le bâtiment. La machine remplace bon nombre d'ébénistes, quand elle ne saurait remplacer le charpentier, et il arrive ainsi que la paye de l'ébéniste varie de \$1.25 par jour, jusqu'à \$3.00, suivant les villes, et surtout suivant la valeur de l'organisation ouvrière à laquelle il appartient.

Seul, à la merci du patron il travaillera pour le prix que ce dernier voudra bien lui accorder; étant bien organisé, une bonne chambre syndicale imposera aux patrons récalcitrants un minimum de salaire au peu près suffisant à l'ouvrier pour satisfaire à ses besoins et nourrir sa famille. Seul, la chambre syndicale pourra procurer du travail aux non-employés, en réduisant les heures de travail de 12 heures, ou dix heures à huit, comme nos frères l'ont déjà fait dans tant de villes des États-Unis et le Canada. Pour cette raison nous rappelons aux ouvriers du métier la fin de nos deux premiers articles.

Ouvriers ébénistes, joignez la fraternité des charpentiers et ébénistes de l'Amérique du Nord.

A. H. HENRYOT.

Moins de Travail, Plus de Loisir

Depuis longtemps déjà, la question de la réduction de la journée de travail est à l'ordre du jour et a fait l'objet de nombreuses études. Nous n'avons pas la prétention d'apporter ici de solution toute prête, pas plus que de nouvelles formules. Mais trop peu de camarades sont encore, selon nous, convaincus de la nécessité urgente qu'il y a à réduire le temps passé à l'atelier, et nous voudrions faire à notre tour un peu de propagande en faveur de cette idée.

Pour nous, cette question est d'un intérêt plus pressant que la question des salaires. En effet, en supposant que l'on parvienne à augmenter les salaires, le bien-être qui en résulterait ne serait que passager et le prix des divers objets de consommation en serait augmenté d'autant; heureux encore si les fabricants et les nombreux intermédiaires ne profitent pas de la circonstance pour le majorer outrageusement. Comme exemple, on pourrait citer le prix de la houille qui, depuis des années, n'a fait que monter progressivement, les compagnies minières faisant payer chèrement au consommateur les élévations de salaires qu'elles étaient forcées de concéder aux mineurs.

Au contraire, la réduction des heures de travail présente des avantages plus réels et qui influeraient d'une façon plus profonde sur la vie de l'ouvrier; nous allons essayer de les énumérer.

D'abord, au point de vue de la santé. Il est évident qu'un homme travaillant moins fournit un effort musculaire et nerveux moins grand et présente une proie moins facile à la maladie, comme la tuberculose, par exemple. Mais cette partie de la question demanderait de trop grands développements, et nous nous proposons d'y consacrer un article spécial.

Ensuite,—et c'est à notre avis le point le plus important,—l'ouvrier aurait plus de loisir. Quittant plus tôt l'atelier, il en sortirait moins exténué, moins abruti (c'est le mot); il serait plus dispos, et de corps et d'esprit. Beaucoup de camarades ont pu remarquer qu'après une longue journée de travail intense, non seulement les membres sont las, mais encore le cerveau est incapable du moindre effort de pensée. On se contente de passer sa soirée chez le "bistro", à faire une savante

manille, ou au concert, dont le répertoire éminemment choisi vous dispense de tout travail cérébral. Au contraire, si la journée était moins longue et moins pénible, on goûterait mieux la douce sensation de rêver, nonchalamment assis sur le banc d'un square ou d'une promenade quelconque, par une bonne soirée de printemps ou d'été. Et l'hiver, lorsque la veillée est longue, on serait plus disposé à aller écouter, dans quelque université populaire, une substantielle conférence sur un sujet de science ou d'art. À ce salutaire exercice, à cette bienfaisante gymnastique intellectuelle, l'esprit s'affine, le moral devient meilleur; on s'habitue à réfléchir, à discuter; on examine avec plus de sang-froid et plus de méthode, la situation actuelle des salariés, et, peu à peu, on songe à sortir de l'ornière où nous sommes emmêlés.

En troisième lieu, comme il ne devra jamais être question de faire en huit ou neuf heures ce que l'on faisait autrefois en dix ou en onze, le nombre des chômeurs diminuera, ce qui n'est pas à dédaigner par les temps de crise que nous traversons.

* * *

Mais, malheureusement, tous ceux qui se sont occupés de la question ont, pour la plupart, fait appel aux pouvoirs publics, ont compté sur la voie législative pour faire aboutir une réforme aussi urgente et aussi utile. Nous croyons, quant à nous, qu'ils se sont engagés sur un mauvais terrain et que tous les efforts dépensés de ce côté le seront en pure perte. Une loi à bien été votée qui réduit la journée de travail. Mais cette loi supporte de nombreuses exceptions, ce qui la rend déjà bien élastique; de plus, elle n'est applicable que dans les ateliers où travaillent des femmes et des enfants. Et puis, nous savons trop la façon dont les inspecteurs du travail remplissent leurs fonctions la plupart du temps; s'il s'en trouve un par hasard qui prenne son rôle au sérieux et qui veuille faire ce que l'on est convenu d'appeler "son devoir", toutes les puissances sociales ont vite fait de se retourner contre lui et la justice sait bien lui prouver qu'il a tort. (Voyez le jugement de la Cour de cassation, dans l'affaire des tullistes de Calais, interprétant la loi Millerand-Colliart, qui pourtant défendait le travail par "quarts" dans un sens favorable aux gros usiniers.) De plus, lorsqu'il s'agit de tourner la loi, les patrons trouvent trop facilement des ouvriers dociles et tout disposés à les aider dans cette besogne.

Toutes ces raisons nous font préférer à l'action législative, toute d'autorité et de domination,—et malgré cela, presque toujours inefficace,—l'action incessante et journalière du prolétariat tout entier. En agissant par nous-mêmes, nous supprimons des intermédiaires encombrants, dispendieux et souvent dangereux. Nous seuls savons ce qu'il nous faut, ce dont nous avons besoin. Le bien-être qui nous manque; prenons-le. Si nous voulons un peu plus de loisir et de liberté, réduisons nous-mêmes notre journée de travail.

ANDRÉ MICHAUX,

dans La Revue Sociale.

Stay Away From Chicago!

CHICAGO, ILL.—This city is at present witnessing a great influx of carpenters, most of them U. B. members, coming from all parts of the country, who, work being dull, are doomed to idleness. Traveling brothers are advised to stay away from Chicago, for a while at least.

• • •

This would be a dreary world without grandmothers and maiden aunts.

From St. Augustine, Fla.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Local Union 864 wishes, through the medium of THE CARPENTER, to let its readers know that unionism is not a dead issue in this part of the "Master's vineyard," but, to the contrary, it is the paramount issue with the wage-earners, politics not excepted. Although it is less than two years since the advent of unionism in this city we can boast of being the only city in the state without an unfair contractor. There are only two or three non-union carpenters in the city. With the aid of our sister local at Palm Beach we have succeeded in unionizing all construction work of the Florida East Coast Hotel System, which is owned by the secretary of the Standard Oil Co., comprising eight or ten magnificent hotels, worth millions of dollars, and employs a large force of mechanics throughout the year. Of the ten aldermen of the city four are union men; we have one man on the board of county commissioners; the chief of police and the whole of the fire department, from the chief down, are good union men belonging to different locals. In fact, it is conceded by union men all over the state, who are conversant with affairs here, that this is the best organized city in the state, if not in the South. Yet those among us who are fully imbued with the spirit of unionism feel that the work has only just begun, and, before the expiration of another twelve months, we intend to have more union men holding offices, not only in this city but in the state. We intend to have another reduction in work hours and an increase of pay.

Yours fraternally,

W. F. EDGERTON.

• • •

Fraternity a Great Harmonizer

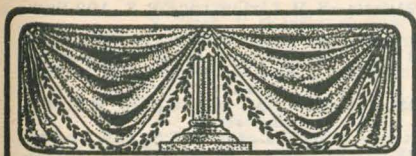
To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In receiving and carefully reading each monthly issue of THE CARPENTER I fail to notice in its columns any article containing a single paragraph touching or setting forth the necessity and importance of cultivating the spirit of fraternity as it should prevail in trades unions. Yet, Bro. Editor, there is no doubt a great many men and women who would say fraternity belongs exclusively to beneficial organizations. This, to my mind, is one of the greatest mistakes any union man or woman can make, for it is a well-known fact that not all mechanics are possessed of the same skill; that a great deal of jealousy exists between the better and the lesser skilled workmen, and through the existence of this jealous feeling the progress of labor organizations has been greatly retarded. I claim it to be one of our first and most sacred duties to endeavor to weed out this feeling where and whenever it is encountered. By so doing the unions of every craft would grow not only in membership but also in respect and influence and their objects would be more readily accomplished. Let us establish a more harmonious feeling among our memberships; let us get in closer touch with one another, and let the lesser skilled mechanics appreciate the benefits derived by trade organization, placing them on the same line with better-skilled workmen. Let them realize that as members of a trade organization they enjoy equal rights and privileges and enjoy the fruit of years of toil, hardship and sacrifices of men who were of skilled fame, who now occupy unmarked graves and whose names have been unwritten upon the pages of modern history.

M. L. TOLAND.

Otumwa, Ga.

Local Union 767.



OBITUARY

LOCAL UNION 205, Terre Haute, Ind.

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Ruler of the Universe in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Jas. C. House; and

Whereas, We deeply regret his death, losing in him a good member and one who was respected and esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife and family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes as a record of respect, also a copy of same presented to the bereaved family.

A. E. SALTSMAN, } Committee.
S. C. MAHAN, }

LOCAL UNION 385, Pittsburg, Pa.

Whereas, Wm. Willis, an honored member and President of this local union, has by death suddenly been taken away from his fellow members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sorrow at his mysterious and sudden removal to that bourn from which no traveler returns, and console with his family in their hour of trial and bereavement; that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That this local union testifies and places on record its appreciation of our deceased brother's merits as a member of the United Brotherhood. As a kind father and loving husband he merited and received in his domestic relations the confidence and warmest affections of his many friends. And be it further

Resolved, That we tender to the widow, sons and daughter of our departed brother our heartfelt sympathy and condole with them in the great loss they have sustained, and point them to the Great Helper who will give strength to the despondent and those who are of a heavy heart, as well as courage to endure trials incidental to human life.

OSCAR GLUECKLER, } Committee.
EDWARD MITCHELL, }
JOES. WESS. }

LOCAL UNION 114, Houston, Tex.

Whereas, God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to take unto Himself our beloved brother, H. J. Lyons; and

Whereas, In his death we suffer the loss of a faithful member, one who merited the respect and esteem of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God we sincerely regret the death of our brother, and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother; that a copy be presented to his bereaved family, a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

CHRIS. SCHULTZ, } Committee.
L. E. BEARDSLEE, }
E. T. HOGAN, }

LOCAL UNION 104, Dayton, Ohio.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, the Divine Architect of the Universe, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, George Smith; and

Whereas, The deceased was a member in good standing in our Brotherhood and Local Union 104, a good citizen, honest, upright and industrious, commanding the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Smith we lose one of our most respected and upright members, Dayton loses one of her best citizens, the home a noble husband and father, and we one who was ever ready to help a friend and brother in distress; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother; that a copy be spread upon the minutes, a copy be furnished our official journal, and also a copy to the Union Picket, for publication.

J. H. HILEY, } Committee.
CHAS. E. BOWERSOX, }
VALENTINE DOOLEY. }

LOCAL UNION 953, Houston, Tex.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Geo. H. Blake, and

Whereas, We deeply regret the loss of one who was a good member and one who was respected and esteemed by all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family of our deceased brother and that the charter of our union be draped in mourning for thirty days and that a page of our minutes be set aside for these resolutions and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

R. S. WILSON, } Committee.
PETER ALLERUP, }
G. J. JONES. }

LOCAL UNION 83, Halifax, N. S., Can.

Whereas, It has pleased God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Charles Pheneey, be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the brother in his sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JAMES P. FLANIGAN, R. S.

LOCAL UNION 83, Halifax, N. S., Can.

Whereas, It has pleased God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Jas. C. Ormon, be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the brother in his sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JAMES P. FLANIGAN, R. S.

LOCAL UNION, 541, Washington, Pa.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call from his earthly labors our friend and brother, James Zook; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy in their sad loss; that a copy of this resolution be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be sent to the local papers and a copy to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. M. MCGILL, } Committee.
JAS. LOUGHMAN, }
FRANK CLARK, }

LOCAL UNION 116, Bay City, Mich.

Whereas, It was the divine will of God to remove from our midst Brother James Ballor, be it

Resolved, That we bow with reverence to the will of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. A. ROTH, } Committee.
J. P. INGLIS, }
J. PILDITCH, JR., }

LOCAL UNION 444, Pittsfield, Mass.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved fellow workman, Benjamin F. Taylor, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother our union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and a good citizen, one who merited the respect and esteem of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow and trouble; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the record of our union, and a copy presented to the family of the deceased brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

E. H. CARMAN, } Committee.
CURTIS CLOW, }
P. J. DOWNES, }

Local Union 236, Clarkesburg, W. Va.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst a brother in the organized labor movement, James V. Bradford; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the bereaved family who, as we know, have lost in the deceased brother a devoted husband and father; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this Local Union, and one be forwarded to the family of the deceased brother, and that these resolutions be published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

J. A. DUNBERGER, } Committee.
C. P. HOWELL, }
JOHN D. PRIMM, }

LOCAL UNION 578, St. Louis, Mo.

Whereas, It has pleased God to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, James Hamson; and

Whereas, In him we lose one of our most faithful and ardent members, one who enjoyed the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That, though we meekly bow to the will of God, yet we keenly regret the loss of our worthy brother and offer the bereaved family our sincere sympathy in their sorrow and affliction, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that these resolutions be spread upon our minute book as a tribute of respect, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and one forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. S. DECKER, } Committee.
MAJOR C. MOORE, }
E. C. TUCKER, }

LOCAL UNION 114, Houston, Tex.

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained by the death of our friend and brother, J. W. Frye, and the still heavier loss by those who were near and dear to him; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed that we mourn the loss of one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard; and be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the afflicted family and commend them to him who orders all for the best; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that the same be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to THE CARPENTER, for publication.

CARIS. SHULTZ, } Committee.
L. B. BEARDSLEE, }
E. T. HOGAN, }

LOCAL UNION 132, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Architect and Master Builder, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Fred. Restorff; and

Whereas, Brother Restorff was installed as our first presiding officer on June 15th, 1899, the date of our organization and was one of its most faithful and energetic members; those among us who have known him intimately for years can testify to his sterling worth and integrity, both as a union man and a citizen in all walks of life; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of him who doeth all things well, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother, and we tender to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a page of our minutes book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

FRANK WOLFLING, } Committee.
GUSTAV WAHL, }
EBERHARDT MILLER, }

Earnestness

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

The fruits of toil maturing on life's way
We pluck with pride. Unfailing energy
O'er adverse fate prevails. Then comes a day
Rich in reward for earnest drudgery,
All art requires the strength of tireless zeal,
And patient labor honest and sincere
Attains the longed-for goal. Time must reveal
Life's purpose won, if we but persevere.

Whate'er the task we set our minds to do,
If sanctioned by the seal Divine of right,
All undismayed the end we may pursue,
For worthy aims to strive with all our might;
Ambition brooks no failure—woos success.
And wins the way by force of earnestness.
Kirkwood, Ga.



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Jos. Knadler, F. S., 671 9th St.
810 San Diego—Jas. McCormick, R. S., 833
13th St.
E. E. Hiatt, F. S., 708 Franklin Ave.
San Francisco—Secretary of Dist. Council,
L. B. Regan, 927 Mission St.
22 "—W. E. Smith, R. S., 335 27th St.
N. L. Wandall, F. S., 927 Mission
95 "—John V. Enes, R. S. and F. S.,
121 Turk St.
304 "—(Ger.) L. Hippely, R. S., 1464
Grove St.
W. Jilge, F. S., 405 Ellsworth.
423 "—W. T. Burmish, R. S., 927 Mis-
sion St.
J. G. Fallon, F. S., 331 Duncan.
483 "—William Little, R. S.
Guy Lathrop, F. S., 915 1/2 Market St.
616 "—(Stair) Thos. Pepler, R. S.
E. B. Dwyer, R. S., 854 Folsom.
766 "—(Mill) H. R. Spaulding, R. S., 211
A. Capp St.
C. A. Kinnear, F. S., 3317 Army.
1082 San Francisco—E. E. DeRoin, R. S., 507
Gough.
Frank Stradling, F. S., 915 1/2
Market St.
316 San Jose—R. I. Summers, R. S., 1019
Sherman St.
W. Reinhold, F. S., 490 N. 8th St.
262 "—(Mill) Geo. Edmans, R. S., Fre-
mont and Chapman.
D. M. James, F. S.
Santa Clara.
162 San Mateo—Hy. Meyer, R. S.
L. Huyck, F. S.
1140 San Pedro—J. D. King, R. S., Box 2218.
J. R. Howerton, F. S.
85 San Rafael—Wm. Ross, R. S., Box 199.
Wm. Barber, F. S., Box 194.
1415 Santa Anna—J. H. Haddock, R. S.: Or-
ange, Cal.
R. F. Foss, F. S.
1062 Santa Barbara—Wm. I. Murphy, R. S., R.
D. No. 3.
W. S. Coleman, F. S., 319 W. Ortega St.
829 Santa Cruz—A. F. Convey, R. S., and
F. S., 375 Ocean St.
1400 Santa Monica—R. H. Prentiss, R. S.
V. H. Rowland, F. S., Ocean Park.
751 Santa Rosa—C. Grosjean, R. S., 441 2d.
John Stevens, F. S., Box 83.
266 Stockton—A. V. Hoffman, R. S., 1036 E.
Church St.
J. D. Finney, F. S., 322 W. Oak St.
1295 Toulumne—Henry C. Smith, R. S., Car-
ters P. O.
W. Cole, F. S.
1484 Usalla—Geo. Pratt, 711 S. Church St.
1537 Vacaville—J. B. Vren, F. S.
180 Vallejo—Ed. Wilson, R. S., Box 191.
Harry Chance, F. S., 1302 Colusa St.
771 Watsonville—Harry Walker, R. S.
R. E. Woodworth, F. S.
CANADA
1204 Brandon, Man.—Geo. Glover, R. S.
P. John Morgan, F. S., Box 22.
498 Brantford, Ont.—Chas. Willmont, R. S. and
F. S., Box 596.
799 Brockville Ont.—W. A. Fitzsimmons, R. S.
Box 404.
E. Parcelow, F. S., Box 200.
1055 Calgary Alberta—J. C. Boyd, R. S. and F. S.
933 Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Alex. Currie, R. S.,
Box 89.
H. Corcoran, F. S., Box 89.
1006 Chatham, Ont.—E. Courtney, R. S.
James Leak, F. S.
1583 Collingwood, Ont.—Neil Bell, F. S.
1325 Edmonton Alberta—R. L. Haskell, R. S.
and F. S.
796 Fernie, B. C.—Geo. Williams, R. S.
Walter Martin, F. S., Box 6.
1012 Frank—R. W. Johnson, R. S.
J. McDonald, F. S., Box 18, Frank Alberta.
1498 Fort William, Ont.—W. J. Huston, R. S.
Geo. Possinghour, F. S.
1216 Galt, Ont.—Jos. Schofield, R. S., Conces-
sion St.
H. Taylor, F. S., McNaughton St.

727 Glace Bay, N. S.—E. L. Dillon, R. S.
D. McIsaac, F. S.
529 Greenwood, B. C.—C. M. Stasck, R. S., Box
121; W. J. Kirkwood,
F. S., Box 121.
663 Guelph, Ont.—Jonathan Huggill, R. S., 77
London Road.
Geo. A. Scroggie, F. S., 105 London road.
83 Halifax, N. S.—James P. Planigan, R. S.,
164 Argyle St.
Robert Hemming, F. S., Chebucto
road, Leahyville.
18 Hamilton, Ont.—Wm. Brass, R. S., 176
Market St.
W. J. Frid, F. S., 25 Nelson St.
249 Kingston, Ont.—W. H. Hubble, R. S., 36
Quebec.
W. J. Veale, F. S., Frontinac St.
1240 Lindsay, Ont.—Jos. Little, R. S.
R. Patterson, F. S., 46 Bertie St.
817 Midland, Ont.—J. L. Beaudoin, R. S. and
F. S.
71 Moncton, N. B.—Geo. Lidstone, R. S.
Fred Brown, F. S., High St.
134 Montreal, Quebec—(Fr.) Thos. Ortigue, R.
S., 586 Droile St.
1084 "—J. Bayard, F. S., 523 Sanguinet St.
—Ludger Clement, R. S. and F. S.,
364 Logan St.
1127 "—(Mill) J. F. Milot, R. S. and F. S.,
a 702 Sanguinet St.
1244 "—Allan Muir, R. S., 1294 Berre St.
Jesse Lodge, F. S., 186 Ryde St.
524 Nelson, B. C.—J. Collings, R. S.
Edward Kilby, F. S., Box 202.
713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—Hewlett Green, R. S.
C. J. Webber, F. S., Box 392.
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R. Ritchie, F. S., Box 750.
618 Phoenix, B. C.—W. H. Branberry, R. S.,
Phoenix, B. C.
Dan. Biner, F. S., Box 121.
1168 Port Colbourne, Ont.—W. Morningstar,
R. S., Humberstone.
O. F. Minor, F. S., Humberstone.
730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) Louis Mathieu, R. S.,
447 DuRoi.
J. O. Dugal, F. S., 187 Dorchester.
1301 Sarnia, Ont.—Thos. C. Sloan, R. S.
Henry J. Simmerman, F. S., Box 665
1169 Sault Ste. Marie—Archie Rendall, R. S.
Andrew Brown, F. S., Box 507.
1152 Smith's Falls, Ont.—C. McDonald, R. S.
and F. S., Box 367.
761 Sorel, Quebec—Frank Lansault, R. S.,
Box 529.
Adelard Levigny, F. S., Box 527.
1584 St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Jos. De Repenti-
ny, F. S.
38 St. Catharines, Ont.—Jas. Carty, R. S., Box
193.
C. O'Malley, F. S., Victoria St.
108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, R. S.
and F. S., Box 413.
919 St. John, N. B.—Milton Manning, R. S.
John A. Miller, F. S., 176 Douglass Ave.
1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—James P. McQuel-
len, R. S., Champlain St.
A. Menard, Jacques, F. S., Cartier St.
560 Stratford, Ont.—H. J. Jacobs, R. S., Box
254.
C. J. Cummings, Box 254.
943 Sydney, N. S.—A. E. Young, R. S., Box 377
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Yarmouth.
27 Toronto, Ont.—D. D. McNeill, R. S. and
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1408 Toronto Jct., Ont.—W. M. Irwin, R. S.,
21 Pacific Ave. N.
J. Mole, F. S., 125 Clendaman Ave.
1320 Truro, N. S.—R. R. Stevenson, R. S., Pleas-
ant St.
J. D. McKay, F. S., Brunswick St.
617 Vancouver, B. C.—Geo. Dobbin, R. S., 400
Georgia St.
E. J. Moore, F. S.
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and F. S., Box 37.
553 Berlin, Ont.—Jacob Fenner, R. S., Box 222.
Peter Jacobs, F. S., Wellington St.,
Berlin, Ont.
969 Welland, Ont.—Weldon Roands, R. S.
Wm. Spencer, F. S.
689 Windsor, Ont.—John Smith, R. S., 109
Aylmer Ave.
C. Hall, F. S., 71 1st St., Walkerville.
343 Winnipeg, Man.—Charles Sott, R. S., 54
Adelaide St.
W. Dakins, F. S., 122 June St.
1201 Woodstock, Ont.—James Lamb, R. S., 76
Bay St.
C. Garbett, F. S.
COLORADO
264 Boulder—G. H. Drake, R. S., 1013 Hill St.
F. J. Anderson, F. S., 735 Walnut St.
489 Canon City—B. E. Evans, R. S.
C. J. Stawkey, F. S., 701 Rudd Ave.
417 Colorado City—R. G. Grotfelter, R. S., Box 2.
B. Martin, F. S., Box 761.
515 Colorado Springs—W. C. Daily, R. S., 115
S. 2d St.
D. R. Blood, F. S., 17 W. Fountain St.
547 Cripple Creek—J. W. Searle, R. S.
W. M. Teeter, F. S., Box 623.
55 Denver—Wm. Stocker, R. S., 140 S. La-
fayette.
D. M. Woods, F. S., 1451 Curtis St.
475 Florence—T. B. Borrowdale, R. S.
J. H. Chorman, F. S., Box 442.
1340 Fort Collins—R. B. Leonard, R. S., 229
Whedbee St.
W. Golden, F. S., 301 S. Sherwood
1396 Golden—James T. Smith, R. S.
F. O. Unger, F. S.
244 Grand Junction—D. Friedman, R. S., Box
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F. M. Deihl, F. S., 317 S. 6th St.
850 Leadville—R. W. Peabody, R. S., 227 E.
10th.
E. E. Kirchoff, F. S., 213 E. 3d St.
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C. O. Porter, F. S.
681 Loveland—James R. Adams, R. S.
Geo. W. Wagner, F. S., Box 182.
1633 Monte Vista—
1640 Peonia—Ben F. Wade, R. S., Box 183.
Josiah Osborn, F. S., 183.
362 Pueblo—R. A. Rhodes, R. S., P. O. St'n A.
E. E. Westbrook, F. S., 1016 E. 10th St.
832 Salida—O. C. Colly, R. S.
C. E. Holland, F. S.
1257 Silverton—D. A. Gillis, R. S.
J. W. Bunker, F. S., Box 104.
267 Telluride—A. B. Cooper, R. S.
R. M. Dutton, F. S.
1173 Trinidad—Julian Erion, R. S., 328 S.
Commercial St.
Jno. W. Adams, F. S., Box 301.
584 Victor—C. J. Wallace, R. S., 120 S. 7th St.
C. E. Palmer, F. S., Box 384.

CONNECTICUT

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E. K. Hosley, F. S., Box 576.
115 Bridgeport—E. O. Houghton, R. S., 179
Golden Hill St.
M. L. Kane, F. S., 158 George St.
952 Bristol—G. H. Andrews, R. S., 21 Sum-
mer St.
C. H. Peck, F. S., 323 Summer St.
927 Danbury—W. T. Wooden, R. S., 12 Crane.
M. L. Barber, F. S., 11 Lake Ave.
623 Danielson—L. H. Foster, R. S., Box 239.
Van R. Andrews, F. S., Box 116.
127 Derby—Geo. A. Lewis, Sr., R. S. and F.
S., 235 Main St.
647 Fairfield—Russell B. Jennings, R. S.
Henry Williams, F. S., Box 65.
196 Greenwich—Harry E. Morgan, R. S.
P. K. Herbert, F. S., 25 Davenport Ave.
43 Hartford—P. J. Fagan, R. S., 34 Cedar St.
G. B. Miskill, F. S., 21 May St.
920 Meriden—Geo. Thorrett, R. S., Baldwin
Ave.
H. E. Tracy, F. S., 58 Charles St.
1512 Middletown—Roderick Dixon, F. S.
804 Naugatuck—H. W. Wells, R. S. and F. S.
97 New Britain—Wm. Morton, R. S., 132 Arch.
Geo. F. Simons, F. S., 12 Hurlburt St.
79 New Haven—G. W. Mordecai, R. S., 39 Ivy.
D. F. Early, R. S.
133 New London—Wm. Gunn, Jr., R. S. and F.
S., Crystal Ave.
1172 "—Frank Burdick, R. S., N. Main.
Den. B. Gallagher, F. S., 61 Crystal Av.
1005 New Milford—Erskine H. Bradley, R. S.,
Box 386.
E. Howland, F. S., Wellsville Ave.
137 Norwich—F. S. Edmonds, R. S. and F. S.,
293 Central Ave.
746 Norwalk—H. Bull, R. S.
Wm. A. Kellogg, F. S., Box 74.
818 Putnam—Fred W. Teft, R. S., 82 Mechan-
ics St.
Geo. A. Youngs, F. S., 15 Centre St.
1119 Ridgefield—Charles Bennett, R. S., West
Lane.
F. J. Walker, F. S.
757 South Manchester—Frank C. Ingraham,
R. S., 6 Welherell St.
J. McCarthy, F. S., 74 Olcott.
210 Stamford—R. D. Black, R. S., 28 William.
J. P. Flynn, F. S., 106 W. Broad St.
234 Thompsonville—Edward S. Welch, R. S.,
Box 40.
Thos. McCarroll, F. S., Box 166
216 Torrington—Albert Bray, R. S., 135 Post
Ave.
C. Arnold, F. S., 113 Migeon Ave.
1341 Unionville—Wm. A. Rutherford, R. S.
Arthur Graham, F. S.
1626 Wallingford—
260 Waterbury—Adelo Jordon, R. S., 541 N.
Riverside St.
N. J. Engleke, F. S., 31 Meadow St.
825 Willimantic—T. J. Reagan, R. S., 399
Pasant.
Geo. Taft, F. S., 155 Main St.
583 Winsted—J. A. Dean, R. and F. S., 92 Ridge.

DELAWARE

422 Dover—Edwin Moore, R. S., 128 N. New.
Oliver C. Hayes, F. S.
626 Wilmington—Millard F. Richie, R. S., 916
Orange St.
H. S. Lynch, F. S., 1208 Dupont St.
1526 "—(Mill) R. E. Davis, R. S., 71 E.
10th St.
W. B. Wellows, F. S., 1011 Kirk-
wood St.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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W. Matter, 409 G St., N. E.
190 "—C. H. Sherer, R. S., 936 4th St.,
N. E.
P. J. Niedomanski, F. S., 358 N. St., S. W.
884 "—R. M. Clift, R. S. and F. S., 612 1
St., N. W.
1103 "—(Mill) P. Wilkerson, R. S., 816 G
St., S. E.
L. C. Golladay, F. S., 1254 Con-
cord, Brookland, D. C.

FLORIDA

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224 "—(Col.) H. T. Baker, R. S., 1134
W. Ashley St.
C. P. Davis, F. S., Box 90.
605 "—J. M. Cromer, R. S., 9th and Hub-
bard.
A. C. MacNeill, F. S., 509 W. Ad-
ams St.
627 "—J. H. Balster, R. S. and F. S.,
1516 Florida Ave.
1521 "—L. W. Tucker, F. S., 630 Myrtle Av.
655 Key West—Ralph Russell, R. S., Eaton St.
N. P. Nelson, F. S., 1018 Olivia St.
1137 "—Timothy Tynes, R. S., 207 Julia.
A. B. Kelly, F. S., 825 Virginia St.
1482 Lake City—C. A. Thompson, R. S.
T. J. Clements, F. S.
993 Miami—L. A. Osborn, R. S., Box 333.
William G. Coats, F. S., Box 141.
74 Pensacola—W. E. Taylor, R. S., 612 Hayne.
John D. Rendall, F. S., 4 W. Chase.
107 "—(Col.) G. W. Scott, R. S.
W. H. Walls, F. S., 102 S. Tarraona.
864 St. Augustine—C. E. Hood, R. S., 115 Bravo
Jens. Jensen, F. S., 63 Hypolita.
531 St. Petersburg—Tracy Lewis, R. S.
M. Morse, F. S.
420 Tampa—(Colored) J. J. Hendry, R. S.,
211 La Salle St.
A. E. Vearance, F. S., 23 Coustads St.
696 "—G. G. Cooper, R. S., 2507 Tampa.
F. Pimbley, F. S., Box 111.
1458 Tarpon Springs—Jas. Nelson, F. S., Box 143
819 West Palm Beach—J. A. Whitney, R. S.
W. E. Glenn, F. S., Box 227.

GEORGIA

1370 Albany—U. S. Pepper, R. S., care C. & P.
W. A. Bell, F. S., 72 Washington St.
1534 "—H. L. Solomon, F. S.
1360 Americus—B. R. Smith, R. S.
H. C. Bell, F. S., 317 Hampton St.
Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, Vin-
cent N. Ridgely, 12 Orme St.
317 "—F. M. Bridges, R. S., 350 Cooper.
(Care) H. Morgan, F. S., 117 McAfee.
329 "—E. Watkins, R. S., 57 E. Ellis St.
John Chambers, F. S., 47 Plum St.

439 Atlanta—S. H. Livingstone, R. S., 109 Pow-
ers St.
T. H. J. Miller, F. S., 16 Venable St.
542 "—A. Stallings, R. S., 406 Decaton.
J. O. Alexander, F. S., 124 Oak-
land Ave.
1293 "—(Col.) M. B. Campbell, R. S., 178
Baker St.
L. P. Latimer, F. S., 169 Howell.
1391 "—(Cabinet Makers) J. W. Yates,
R. S., 108 1/2 S. Forsyth St.
283 Augusta—Jno. A. Penwell, R. S., 1745
Walker St.
A. T. Lang, F. S., Sav. rd. and 12th.
1228 "—(Col.) L. A. Thomson, R. S., 733
Taylor.
J. A. Demps, F. S., 30 Sherman St.
1580 "—(Mill) W. G. Culpepper, R. S.,
1321 May Ave.
Warren Jones, F. S., 1108 N. Antiguac.
1068 Bainbridge—J. R. Smith, R. S.
R. W. Smith, F. S.
527 Brunswick—(Col.) J. B. Harrington, R. S.
J. M. Pitts, F. S., 714 S. Lee.
865 "—J. I. Waite, R. S., 115 Amherst
Walter Girvin, F. S., 1120 S. Amherst St.
1622 Canaleon—
1617 Cudartown—C. E. Rakestan, F. S.
1620 Fitzgerald—W. M. Holman, F. S.
918 Griffin—S. G. Tingle, F. S.
793 Gainesville—E. O. Peterson, R. S., Box 63.
W. I. Wane, F. S.
Macon—Sec. of Dist. Council, W. B. Breed-
love.
144 "—E. S. Horton, R. S., 226 Ross St.
G. S. Bolton, F. S., 520 Elm St.
326 "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, R. S. and
F. S., 136 Jackson St.
654 "—O. C. Morgan, R. S. and F. S.,
617 Adams.
1390 Newman—E. G. Page, R. S.
J. C. Taylor, F. S.
411 Rome—J. W. Whitmire, R. S., 3021st Ave.
T. Johnson, F. S., 213 W. Fifth St.
Savannah—Secretary of District Council,
J. W. Anderson, 625 Cemetery St.
256 "—S. F. B. Hendrix, R. S., Box 251.
W. W. Smith, F. S., Box 251.
318 "—(Col.) I. J. Jones, R. S., 47 Charles
Lane.
G. G. Green, F. S., 8 Manpas Lane.
1421 St. Augustine—M. Nelson, F. S., 48 Char-
lotte St.
1445 Tifton—(Mill) J. M. Hamlin, R. S., Gen.
Deliv.
W. R. White, F. S.
261 Valdosta—J. C. Huckabay, R. S., 402
River St.
J. B. Lyons, F. S., 519 Jackson St.
1389 "—(Col.) G. B. Sanders, R. S., 908
Magnolia.
J. W. Dowdy, F. S., 302 Wiesenbaker Lane.

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S. K. Nawaa, F. S., Box 611.

IDAHO

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398 Lewiston—Jas. L. Smith, R. S., Box 419.
J. L. Barham, F. S., Box 193.
635 Boise City—John Layson, R. S., 425 S.
11th St.
C. M. Abbott, F. S., 306 S. 4th St.
1605 Moscow—W. H. Kinkard, F. S.
1615 Sand Point—C. W. Sines, F. S.
220 Wallace—Jeff D. Fraser, R. S.
H. K. Helbstad, F. S.
1042 Weiser—Frank Hopkins, R. S., Box 53.
A. W. McCully, F. S., Box 37.

ILLINOIS

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Chas. E. Grace, F. S., 1114 B. 3d
788 Anna—G. A. Hill, R. S.,
S. F. Bayer, F. S.
1184 Auburn—F. O. Lorton, R. S. and F. S.
916 Aurora—W. J. Bristol, R. S., 117 S. River.
Geo. Baxter, F. S., 51 Wilder St.
1248 Batavia—Ira D. Runyon, R. S., Frank-
lin St.
Milo Miller, F. S., 151 Spring St.
741 Beardstown—Fred Gersmeyer, R. S.
Geo. Hegener, F. S.
433 Belleville—(Mill) Jacob L. Tribout, R. S.,
706 Centerville Ave.
Theo. J. Kauffhold, F. S., 26
Harding Lane.
1473 "—Henry Schuff, R. S., 113 S. Race.
George Christ, F. S., West A.
975 Benton—J. H. Mundell, R. S. and F. S.
63 Bloomington—H. M. Rollins, R. S., 209 S.
Madison St.
J. H. Rader, F. S., 602 N. Center.
894 Cairo—A. Prince, R. S., 2808 Com'l Ave.
J. H. C. Smith, F. S. Union
and Elm Sts.
1530 "—(Col.) C. D. Kimuson, R. S., 325
18th St.
C. W. Chavers, F. S.
939 Campbell Hill (Jackson Co.)—C. T. Lu-
thy, R. S.
H. Huffmaster, F. S.
293 Canton—S. E. Snyder, R. S., 53 N. Ave. B.
J. H. Ellis, F. S., 564 B. Ash St.
841 Carbondale—Harry Keown, R. S., 178 N.
East St.
T. J. Vineyard, F. S.
737 Carlinville—Jos. Boente, R. S. and F. S.
1081 Carlyle—John C. Crabtree, R. S.
H. E. Graham, F. S.
588 Cartersville—L. C. Holland, R. S.
R. J. Peterson, F. S.
367 Centalla—H. B. Pitts, R. S.
J. F. Adcock, F. S., 846 Morrison St.
41 Champaign—Wm. Barber, R. S., 404 S. 1st.
J. J. Shook, F. S., 310 Wheaton Av.
518 Charleston—W. S. Edman, R. S., 1128 S.
4th St.
F. Huffman, F. S., 4 State St.
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City Block, 56 Fifth Ave.
1 "—James McKinnon, R. S., 310
Courtland.
W. G. Schardt, F. S., 56 Fifth Ave.,
room 503.
10 "—D. J. Ryan, R. S., 420 Duncan Prk.
J. H. Stevens, F. S., 6029 Peoria St.
13 "—Geo. M. Harper, R. S., 338 S.
Wood.
Frank Pieters, F. S., 425 W. Park Ave.
21 "—(French) A. Morency, R. S., 357
W. Van Buren.
P. Hudon, F. S., 207 E. Center Ave.

54 Chicago—(Boh.) Frank Kret, R. S., 967 W. 18th.
 58 "—V. Zitek, F. S., 1301 S. 41st av.
 "—Wm. Bennett, R. S., 1876 Seeley avenue.
 Otto Anderson, F. S., 1231 Addison avenue.
 62 "—(Englewood) G. W. Bailey, R. S., 513 W. 60th st.
 70 "—J. A. Julien, F. S., 5750 Carpenter st.
 "—(Brighton Park) Joe La Chance, R. S., 2222 39th st.
 P. Pouliot, F. S., 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
 80 "—(Moreland) S. Gaylord, R. S., 612 N. Central ave., Austin.
 Henry Bowmaster, F. S., 8 Franklin st., Oak Park, Ill.
 141 "—(Grand Crossing) Phil Howley, R. S., 7520 Adams ave.
 I. Murray, F. S., 1310 70th Place.
 181 "—F. Korsgaard, R. S., 211 N. Humboldt st.
 Jens Jensen, F. S., 713 W. North av.
 199 "—(South Chicago) W. W. McGary, R. S., 8159 Cornell av.
 J. C. Gantham, F. S., 8023 Escanaba ave., Chicago.
 242 "—(Ger.) Charles Holk, R. S., 5017 Ashland ave.
 C. Streit, F. S., 5620 Emerald av.
 416 "—Wm. M. Millar, R. S., 773 W. 12th.
 C. H. Wagner, F. S., 364 Washburn av.
 419 "—(Ger.) Chas. Butler, R. S., 37 Bissell st.
 Aug. Mueller, F. S., 82 Emma st.
 434 "—(Kensington) (Fr.) W. F. Schuler, R. S., 12113 Parnell av.
 F. Gagnan, F. S., 1362 75th st.
 504 "—(Jewish) I. Birkhan, R. S., 95 Wilson st.
 S. Ziskind, F. S., 59 Edgmont ave.
 521 "—(Stairs) Henry Goerk, R. S., 89 Florence ave.
 Gust. Hansen, F. S., 745 W. Division st.
 1597 "—
 272 Chicago Heights—L. W. Baker, R. S., 1616 Hanover st.
 W. E. Howard, F. S., 1914 Chicago road.
 869 Chilliote—S. H. Cunningham, R. S.
 W. B. Steiner, F. S.
 1418 Clinton—H. O. Bogardus, R. S., E. Adams
 R. M. Arnold, F. S., West White st.
 1544 Coal City—Wm. C. Nicholson, F. S.
 204 Coffee—W. W. Whitlock, R. S.
 W. H. Snyder, F. S.
 295 Collinsville—W. B. Spidler, R. S.
 M. J. Dooner, F. S.
 1191 Coulterville—Robert Douglas, R. S.
 Elmer Garvin, F. S.
 269 Danville—H. A. Ingersoll, R. S., 802 Hamilton ave.
 C. H. Wilson, F. S., 16 Fremont st.
 742 Decatur—C. E. Wise, R. S., 545 E. Herkimer st.
 C. C. Merris, F. S., 764 N. Monroe.
 965 DeKalb—Roy Spicer, R. S., 304 S. 7th st.
 John Halsne, F. S., 417 Pine st.
 1121 De Soto—D. M. West, R. S.
 L. S. Winter, F. S., Box 114.
 928 Divernon—W. B. Dyson, R. S.
 J. C. Wall, F. S., Box 141.
 790 Dixon—S. J. Friedline, R. S., 213 Peoria.
 R. McMaster, F. S., 610 Spruce st.
 1589 Dalton—Wm. Krueger, F. S., Dalton Sta., Cook Co.
 510 Duquoin—H. C. Thomsbury, R. S.
 A. L. Gothard, F. S.
 1439 Dwight—Andrew Nielson, R. S.
 I. D. Empe, F. S.
 East St. Louis—Sec. District Council, C. R. Palmer, 301 Missouri ave.
 169 "—P. A. Marr, R. S., 135½ St. Clair ave.
 E. Wendling, F. S., 512 Illinois ave.
 697 "—(Stairs and Mill) E. Grayson, 808 Missouri ave.
 H. J. Shireff, F. S., 614 Josephine av.
 903 "—J. T. Montgomery, R. S., N. Belmont ave.
 D. Grines, F. S., Ronshow place.
 378 Edwardsville—A. H. Eberle, R. S., Box 451.
 F. B. Dietz, F. S., Box 311.
 363 Elgin—J. C. Jensen, R. S.
 Wm. A. Underhill, F. S., 358 Bent st.
 1507 Elmhurst—Fritz Nemitz, F. S., Box 181.
 1048 Fairbury—J. George Dexter, R. S.
 B. H. Bastian, F. S.
 480 Freeburg—C. L. Ross, R. S.
 Otto Rickert, F. S.
 719 Freeport—John F. Hinceline, R. S., 74 Whistler st.
 H. H. Hinceline, F. S., Douglas ave.
 1449 Galatia—E. T. Willis, R. S. and F. S., Box 237, Eldorado, Ill.
 1087 Galena—A. S. Toepel, R. S.
 F. G. Eggleston, F. S., Box 654.
 360 Galesburg—Noah H. Davis, R. S., 1609 Ed. Chelstrand, F. S., 1474 N. Seminary st.
 1290 Geneseo—Ed Oleson, R. S.
 Oscar Boom, F. S.
 1234 Girard—John Young, R. S.
 T. W. Starkay, F. S.
 1467 Georgetown—Wm. Thomson, F. S.
 178 Goreville—C. G. Anderson, R. S.
 L. I. Albright, F. S.
 1421 Grand Tower—H. C. Larson, F. S.
 669 Harrisburg—W. S. Prout, R. S.
 Isaac M. Allen, F. S., Box 282.
 805 Havana—Luther Anno, R. S.
 John Dwyer, F. S.
 581 Herria—W. H. Burges, R. S.
 A. E. Spence, F. S.
 461 Highwood—Louis Berube, R. S.
 Jos. Severson, F. S., Box 83.
 1466 Hoopston—O. Logan, F. S.
 904 Jacksonville—H. F. Reeves, R. S., 603 E. State
 Geo. James, F. S., 736 North st.
 174 Joliet—H. W. Cook, R. S., 627 Ridgewood ave.
 A. Leach, F. S., 1201 Vine st.
 1029 Johnston—Ben Perrine, R. S.
 S. A. Hyre, F. S., Lake Creek, Ill.
 496 Kankakee—W. S. Taylor, R. S.
 B. C. Hutton, F. S., 215 Poplar.
 154 Kewanee—W. H. Arnold, R. S.
 F. Johnson, F. S., 700 E. 4th st.
 1066 Kilmduy—J. W. Allen, R. S. and F. S.
 250 Lake Forest—Wm. Hansen, R. S.
 W. B. Russell, F. S., Box 47.
 336 La Salle—Wm. Hindman, R. S., 605 9th.
 W. E. Timmons, F. S., 736 Wright st.
 1585 Lebanon—E. G. Becherer, F. S., Box 63.
 568 Lincoln—S. G. Morris, R. S., 329 Wilhard ave.
 F. Dalzell, F. S., 329 Sagamon st.
 505 Litchfield—C. H. Roberts, R. S., 716 Illinois ave.
 Geo. C. Fellner, F. S., 820 Chestnut.

1561 Macomb—Frank Moon, F. S.
 633 Madison—J. L. Coleman, R. S., Venice, Ill.
 J. M. Richie, F. S., Granite City, Box 353.
 508 Marlon—J. L. D. Hartwell, R. S.
 Frank Woodside, F. S.
 789 Marissa—J. H. McConnell, R. S.
 A. F. Jensen, F. S.
 1037 Marselles—B. A. Blake, R. S.
 E. B. Covell, F. S.
 765 Mascoutah—J. P. Friess, R. S., Box 43.
 Edm'd Hoerd, F. S., Box 43.
 347 Mattoon—Wm LaClair, R. S.
 W. W. Walker, F. S., 1819 Grant av.
 1296 Mendota—August P. Schmidt, R. S.
 J. B. Phelps, F. S., 210 Meridian st.
 803 Metropolis—W. Q. Tunc, R. S., Box 272.
 B. P. D. Schroder, F. S., Box 229.
 241 Moline—H. L. Burg, R. S., 1846 12th ave.
 J. C. Pullmer, F. S., Box 267.
 1265 Monmouth—Frank Watson, R. S.
 A. A. Laury, F. S., 718 S. 6th st.
 1161 Morris—S. H. Fisher, F. S.
 Noble Holmes, F. S., Box 424.
 1188 Mt. Carmel—C. W. Phillips, R. S.
 A. Schuckers, F. S., Box 612.
 280 Mt. Olive—Ernest Jubelt, R. S.
 K. Beyer, F. S.
 999 Mt. Vernon—T. A. Donald, R. S., 423 S. 15th st.
 A. E. Frost, R. S., 404 E. Harrison.
 604 Murphyboro—Fred W. Schmahleberger, R. S., 1520 Oak st.
 J. Weingard, F. S., 527 N. 9th st.
 1859 New Athens—Chas Becker, F. S., Box 184.
 671 New Baden—Julius Hummel, R. S. and F. S., Box 53.
 582 Odia—C. Vandercok, R. S.
 C. B. Vandercok, F. S.
 1192 Oglesby—Fred N. Taylor, R. S.
 Robert Pryde, F. S.
 1478 Olney—Rolla Dean, R. S.
 Jno. N. Shephard, F. S., Box 502.
 661 Ottawa—Geo. E. Whitney, R. S., 413 Cornell st.
 J. D. Geary, F. S., 216 Delean st.
 1211 Palmyra—Fred O. Crum, R. S.
 John Hunt, F. S., Box 49.
 648 Pana—J. Dawers, R. S., S. Elam st.
 W. L. Wright, F. S., 702 S. Spruce.
 1334 Paris—Joseph Stephens, R. S.
 W. A. Thompson, F. S., 309 Kimble st.
 644 Pekin—Henry G. Herin, R. S., 421 Catherine st.
 F. P. Heffenstein, F. S., 1014 Henrietta st.
 183 Peoria—L. G. Humphrey, R. S., 129 Bestor st.
 W. E. Miller, F. S., 1030 N. Monroe st.
 733 Percy—David Lewis, R. S. (Willesville).
 W. C. Flisk, F. S.
 195 Peru—John Henkel, R. S., Box 322.
 Gustav Schmidt, F. S., Box 317.
 1056 Plackneyville—L. S. Sterling, R. S.
 J. Funk, F. S.
 728 Pontiac—Frank Sipe, R. S., 805 E. Madison st.
 L. McCombs, F. S., 416 W. Moulton.
 1525 Princeton—A. Medahl, R. S., 503 Church.
 L. C. Thurston, F. S., 627 N. 4th st.
 189 Quincy—Nick Hoffner, R. S., 407 S. 4th.
 F. W. Buscher, F. S., 1025 Madison.
 792 Rockford—C. O. Miller, R. S., Box 628.
 I. W. Tutill, F. S., 330 Penfield Pl.
 166 Rock Island—J. Ford, R. S., Room 14 Buford Bldg.
 A. Johnson, F. S., 917 11th av.
 798 Salem—W. U. Huff, R. S.
 S. M. Pratz, F. S., Box 302.
 1564 Savanna—H. O. Atkins, F. S.
 1299 Seatonville—V. H. Weisenburger, R. S. and F. S., Ladd, Ill.
 1574 Shawneetown—Wm. M. Lane, F. S.
 1083 St. Charles—R. H. Cutler, R. S.
 Peter Ray, F. S.
 479 Sparta—Robt. W. Cathcart, R. S., Box 367.
 H. C. Pilars, F. S., Box 326.
 16 Springfield—Edgar Offlighter, R. S., 946 S. 9th st.
 John Dick, F. S., 615 Eastman ave.
 631 Spring Valley—T. Moir, Jr., R. S., Box 118.
 D. F. Dilts, F. S., Box 621.
 156 Staunton—John D. Bule, R. S.
 C. F. Kruse, F. S.
 695 Sterling—Charles Uhl, R. S. and F. S.
 495 Streator—W. C. Schroeder, R. S., 119 S. Bloomington st.
 Ed. Kraske, F. S., 1004 S. Bloomington st.
 826 Sycamore—A. H. Lehman, R. S., 107 S. Main st.
 John Lundquist, F. S., Box 785.
 1250 Tamaroa—W. S. Long, R. S.
 Geo. B. Toftie, F. S., Box 15.
 748 Taylorville—Terry Rope, R. S. and F. S.
 1515 Thebes—C. C. Miller, F. S.
 807 Toluca—J. J. Seminger, R. S., Box 234.
 S. L. Wells, F. S., Box 21.
 1026 Urbana—G. S. Helfey, R. S. and F. S.
 1338 Utica—Harlow Wertz, R. S.
 Sam. B. Schmieding, F. S.
 1163 Virden—Chas. Hearin, R. S.
 Fred G. Becker, F. S.
 448 Waukegan—M. D. Adams, R. S., 316 Center st.
 G. Williams, F. S., 1209 Washington st.
 1527 Wheaton—Jas. A. DeGrasse, F. S., 526 Maple st.
 1193 West Frankfort—A. M. Crim, R. S.
 S. W. Parrish, F. S., Frankfort.
 418 Witt—Hugh Whitenack, R. S., Box 45.
 Samuel Kessinger, F. S., Box 45.

INDIANA

477 Alexandria—K. E. Thomas, R. S., 209 Walnut st.
 Clarence Noble, F. S.
 352 Anderson—Jas. Mitchell, R. S., 904 1st.
 W. E. Swan, F. S., 1541 Ohio ave.
 1380 Bedford—M. E. Fultz, R. S., 1711 S. I st.
 J. W. Boyce, F. S.
 1308 Bluffton—W. P. McConnell, R. S., 530 E. Cherry st.
 W. P. McConnell, F. S., 530 E. Cherry.
 694 Boonville—Clarence Stouten, R. S.
 W. T. Kelly, F. S.
 431 Brazil—R. W. Grim, R. S., 9 Methodist st.
 H. Hays, F. S., 603 1st st.
 488 Clinton—D. T. Davis, R. S.
 Edward Oxford, F. S.
 1155 Columbus—C. B. Lackey, R. S.
 A. B. Morton, F. S., E. Columbus.
 1355 Crawfordsville—P. O. Bowers, R. S., 612 Milligan st.
 A. B. West, F. S., 307 W. Main.
 1454 Danville—Wm. Stutsman, R. S.
 Jack McLouf, F. S.
 946 Decatur—Ross Malone, R. S. and F. S.
 998 Dugger—O. M. Anderson, R. S., Box 25.
 Richard Shepler, F. S., Box 25.
 565 Elkhart—L. H. Welter, F. S., 1107 N. M'n.
 Geo. Pimbley, F. S., 410 N. 2d st.
 652 Elwood—J. G. Fields, R. S., Room 29 Fitzwilliams Bldg.
 Hugh Moore, F. S., 2501 S. A st.

90 Evansville—J. J. Schoettlin, R. S., 1611 W. Franklin st.
 S. A. Stork, F. S., 920 E. Illinois st.
 1465 Frankfort—Frank Gocke, R. S., 208 W. Armstrong st.
 Harry Foley, F. S., 609 W. Walnut.
 1402 Franklin—A. A. Jones, R. S., 574 W. Adams st.
 Wm. Jenkins, F. S., 186 W. Jefferson st.
 232 Ft. Wayne—E. F. Delagrang, R. S., 444 Buchanan st.
 L. Delegrange, F. S., 3531 Piqua av.
 859 French Lick—J. W. Elledge, R. S.
 J. B. Hawk, F. S.
 1350 Garrett—I. O. Swank, R. S.
 Sam. M. Noel, F. S., Garrett City.
 160 Gas City—D. M. Jackson, R. S.
 I. W. Lucas, F. S., Box 26, Jonesboro.
 908 Goshen—J. H. Fletcher, R. S.
 M. C. Ulery, F. S., 108 Olive st.
 1430 Greensburg—Richard Thomson, 228 E. Worth st.
 James Douglas, F. S.
 Hammond—Secretary of District Council, H. B. Easter, 488 Towle st.
 599 "—H. B. Easter, R. S., 488 Towle.
 W. W. Dicks, F. S., 632 Hoffman st.
 1110 East Chicago—J. I. Day, R. S.
 P. Kansfield, F. S.
 1317 Indiana Harbor—C. O. Johnson, R. S.
 E. C. Brown, F. S.
 213 Hartford City—Harry Ashbaugh, R. S.
 J. W. Couter, F. S., 370 W. Franklin st.
 1429 Huntington—J. E. Chamberlin, R. S., 55 High st.
 J. W. Satterwaft, F. S., 86 Salimonia ave.
 Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, M. H. Evans, 704 W. 11th.
 60 "—(Ger.) Paul Kahn, R. S., 1057 Virginia ave.
 H. Schilling, F. S., 1110 Harlan.
 281 "—S. R. Cook, R. S., 92 N. Keystone avenue.
 J. T. Goode, F. S., 24 Kentucky ave.
 549 "—(Stairs) L. E. Taylor, R. S., 2824 N. Missouri st.
 W. L. Evans, F. S., 516 Bright st.
 1003 "—R. W. Sproston, R. S., 610 Shelby.
 P. H. Ringolds, F. S., 1005 Jefferson.
 1460 "—(Mill) W. Thomas, R. S., 1317 Mass. ave.
 J. Kirch, F. S., 1805 Union st.
 1529 "—L. A. McCurry, R. S., 2108 Bellefontaine st.
 J. W. Cherry, F. S., 1553 W. New York st.
 909 Jasonville—Rural Ryan, R. S.
 Chas. H. Edmondson, F. S.
 533 Jeffersonville—E. Schuler, R. S., 720 Fulton.
 Louis Miller, F. S.
 1275 Kendallville—Bert Baughman, R. S.
 S. E. Carter.
 734 Kokomo—G. Mitchell, R. S., 149 Ky. ave.
 M. R. McBeth, F. S., 158 Louisa st.
 215 Lafayette—Herman Kessen, R. S., 1512 N. 12th st.
 J. McKinley, F. S., 511 Wall st.
 1485 La Porte—J. C. Smith, R. S., 915 Scott st.
 John C. Bauman, F. S., 1110 Scott st.
 1538 Lebanon—E. Tindler, F. S., 1016 Hamilton.
 1557 Lewis—Lewis B. Dreynolds, F. S.
 487 Linton—E. Merrill, R. S.
 W. S. Potter, F. S.
 808 Logansport—H. A. DeFord, R. S.
 W. J. French, F. S., Box 491.
 1602 Loogootee—Walter Vanhoy, R. S.
 Jack Nally, F. S.
 365 Marlon—J. S. Meyers, R. S., 329 E. Walnut.
 I. M. Simons, F. S., 709 E. Sherman.
 1221 Mathews—J. H. Richards, R. S. and F. S.
 1238 Michigan City—Walter Harris, R. S.
 E. T. Hill, F. S., 218 Pine st.
 1200 Midland—Chas. Beckwith, F. S.
 1470 Mishawaka—Wm. Schane, F. S., 712 Ann.
 592 Muncie—S. A. Reeves, R. S., 710 West Spring st.
 D. M. Winters, F. S., 535 Sharkey st.
 436 New Albany—Geo. W. Lemmon, 203 W. Spring st.
 445 New Castle—L. T. Pennell, R. S. and F. S., 201 S. 24th st.
 1196 Oakland City—George Christmas, R. S.
 G. R. Thurman, F. S.
 932 Peru—L. Huffman, R. S., 18 E. Wash. st.
 John W. Taylor, F. S., 565 W. 3d st.
 1367 "—(Mill) J. W. Snyder, R. S., 202 W. 7th st.
 J. Dreher, F. S., 158 E. 8th st.
 935 Princeton—W. J. Curran, R. S., S. Hart.
 J. T. Davison, F. S., 328 Seminary st.
 912 Richmond—V. Juerling, R. S., 808 S. 8th.
 O. A. Lauck, F. S., 417 S. 9th st.
 413 Rushville—Nate Seybold, R. S., 633 Sherman ave.
 W. Wollung, F. S., 340 Jackson st.
 1071 Seymour—T. B. Abbott, R. S., 106 Carter.
 C. H. Moritz, F. S.
 1435 Shelbyville—J. C. Dugan, R. S., 247 S. West.
 Oliver Buell, F. S., Coleseott st.
 1106 Shelbyburn—John Meblure, F. S.
 806 South Bend—S. M. Thompson, R. S., 302 Julian st.
 W. H. Stahly, F. S., 159 Penn'a av.
 1304 Spencer—Wm. M. Crist, R. S. and F. S., Box 327.
 706 Sullivan—Otto South, R. S.
 R. E. Rice, F. S.
 205 Terre Haute—L. E. Mahan, R. S., 1420 Grand ave.
 A. E. Saltsman, F. S., 1709 Poplar.
 358 Tipton—Linn Cole, R. S.
 Henry Speckbaugh, F. S.
 1357 Valparaiso—Edward James, R. S., 43 Institute.
 D. L. Mathews, F. S., 93 Franklin.
 1546 Versailles—Lee Pendergast, F. S.
 658 Vincennes—Edward Vencovine, R. S. and F. S., 6th and Brocton sts.
 812 "—C. J. Benedict, R. S., 404 Harrison st.
 M. St. Tromater, F. S., 514 Clarreson.
 598 Wabash—Oren Smith, R. S., Ross Heights.
 1581 "—Chas. Gift, F. S., 112 Chestnut st.
 1337 Warsaw—J. J. Hale, R. S.
 W. L. Stewart, F. S., Box 747.
 1076 Washington—J. W. Mattingly, R. S., Washington st.
 James Ramsey, Jr., F. S.
 1038 Winslow—D. B. Busch, R. S., Box 52.
 E. Gladdish, F. S.
 1626 Whiting—Richard Krause, R. S.
 George Gable, F. S., Box 247.

INDIAN TERRITORY

1028 Ardmore—Albert Harris, R. S. and F. S.
 1659 Bartlesville—
 1359 Bokchite—J. T. Chapman, R. S.
 T. J. Baker, F. S.
 653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller, R. S. and F. S.
 1590 Coalgate—H. A. Hay, F. S.

1199 Durant—L. F. Heartly, R. S. and F. S., Box 731.
 1092 Haileyville—H. J. Gerard, R. S., Box 94.
 H. S. Harding, F. S., Box 94.
 1483 Hartshorne—T. R. Mitchell, F. S.
 896 Holdenville—J. B. Weist, F. S.
 1417 Hugo—W. M. Helms, R. S. and F. S.
 1524 McCurtain—J. F. Colmes, F. S., Box 28.
 1072 Muskogee—L. P. Stine, R. S., Box 314.
 S. C. Stewart, F. S., Box 485.
 986 South McAlester—H. J. Rodgers, R. S.
 C. W. Barton, F. S., S. McAlester.
 1594 Tahlequah—S. M. Simonds, F. S.
 1629 Tishomingo—T. O. Willis, F. S.
 1575 Wagoner—H. L. Olmstead, F. S., Box 594.
 1276 Wilburton—Wm. M. Young, R. S.
 Allen McMurtrey, F. S., Box 212.

IOWA

315 Boone—Philip Conklin, R. S., 803 Washington st.
 Theo. Johnson, F. S., 323 16th st.
 534 Burlington—Frank Bloomer, R. S., Gordon st.
 Theo. Lehmann, F. S., 1311 N. Oak.
 308 Cedar Rapids—C. E. Payne, R. S., 825 19th ave., W.
 M. Carpenter, F. S., 339 4th ave., W.
 597 Centerville—M. B. Pennington, R. S.
 G. W. Jones, F. S., Box 87.
 1523 Chariton—C. W. Vorhies, F. S.
 772 Clinton—G. M. Olney, R. S., 42 Grand av.
 M. Hansen, F. S., 250 Peck ave.
 1142 Colfax—B. L. Logsdon, R. S.
 Arthur C. Cox, F. S.
 611 Corydon—W. P. Alfred, Jr., F. S. and E. S.
 864 Council Bluffs—J. W. Taylor, R. S.
 F. H. Stover, F. S., 1124 S. 6th.
 634 Creston—J. A. Thayer, R. S., 502 N. Elm.
 John Harshaw, F. S., 710 W. Spencer.
 Davenport—Sec. District Council, Chas. Adrian, 1418 Liberty st.
 554 "—Louis C. Schmidt, R. S., 428 Onelda st.
 W. Peterson, F. S., 528 W. 2d st.
 1272 "—W. T. Gallagher, R. S., 709 W. 16th st.
 W. H. Hitchcock, F. S., 1034 E. 14th.
 106 Des Moines—E. J. Jones, R. S., 3306 N. W. 2nd st.
 J. C. Walker, F. S., 510 7th.
 425 "—(Mill) C. Johnson, R. S., 31st and Easton Road.
 E. Johnson, F. S., 606 S. E. 4th st.
 678 Dubuque—W. F. Miller, R. S., 834 Rhomburg ave.
 M. R. Hogan, F. S., 299 7th st.
 1579 Eldora—Geo. Houghton, F. S.
 284 Fort Dodge—G. M. White, R. S.
 Wm. Leahy, F. S., Box 417.
 1648 Fort Madison—A. S. Gaylord, R. S., 533 6th.
 Joe S. Ewing, F. S., 707 Park st.
 514 Hiteam—C. J. Anderson, R. S., Box 213.
 Lucius Oaks, F. S., Box 213.
 1260 Iowa City—Frank Novak, R. S., 630 N. Van Buren.
 Jos. A. Poor, F. S., 210N. Gilbert.
 523 Keokuk—J. Rossen, R. S., 129 N. 7th st.
 H. L. Breitenstein, F. S., 1522 Bank.
 1644 Knoxville—E. B. Eldridge, R. S.
 M. M. Monroe, F. S.
 1621 Lehigh—
 1171 Marion—S. M. Wiley, R. S. and F. S., Box 836.
 1112 Marshalltown—J. H. Kinzey, R. S., 501 S. 3rd ave.
 F. Nicholson, F. S., 1006 W. Boone.
 1247 Mason City—Chas. E. Frederick, R. S.
 Tom Hodges, F. S., 210S. Jackson av.
 1613 Milton—E. E. Gaston, R. S.
 Harry Floyd, F. S.
 1069 Muscatine—D. M. Kerkler, R. S., 914 E. 6th.
 R. K. Rowland, F. S., Monroe.
 1213 Mystic—Wm. Hilderbeard, R. S., Box 525.
 B. P. Taylor, F. S.
 1116 Newton—Will Smith, R. S.
 W. Sparks, F. S.
 1508 Oelwein City—N. F. Hodgdon, R. S. and F. S.
 1034 Oskaloosa—P. R. Swayque, R. S., 410 S. 1st.
 J. A. Harriman, F. S., 415 B. ave., W.
 767 Ottumwa—W. R. Launing, R. S., 1106 N. Elm st.
 C. W. Cutler, F. S., 1215 West st.
 879 Red Oak—W. E. Elwood, R. S.
 J. A. Elwood, F. S., 111 S. 3d.
 1548 Shenandoah—W. N. Jordan, F. S.
 948 Sioux City—R. H. Bridgutte, R. S., 1207 8th st.
 Jas. O'Brien, F. S., 201 Market.
 552 Waterloo—W. D. Miller, R. S., 453 Locust.
 W. C. Bickelberg, F. S., Cor. Water and 5th sts.

KANSAS

1632 Abilene—W. J. Gunzbacher, R. S.
 W. F. Galliger, F. S.
 253 Argentine—M. Murphy, R. S. and F. S., Box 347.
 753 Atchison—C. Grosjean, R. S.
 B. B. Harman, F. S., 711 Kansas av.
 1205 Chanute—J. H. Edmons, R. S.
 W. O. Thomas, F. S., 121 Kansas av.
 1404 Cherryvale—W. F. Cleck, R. S., N. Neosha.
 Robert Woodridge, F. S., B. 6th.
 1212 Coffeyville—Fred Kinney, R. S., 1315 Maple st.
 B. S. Harper, F. S., 509 E. 4th.
 1224 Emporia—G. E. Blakeley, R. S., 26 Commercial st.
 W. E. Daniels, F. S., 1427 Merchant.
 942 Fort Scott—Newton Boatright, R. S., 1222 Scott ave.
 Clarence Bell, F. S., 615 S. Wilson.
 876 Frontenac—Sam Edgcomb, R. S. and F. S.
 1587 Hutchinson—O. M. Phillips, F. S., 208 W. 5th.
 1198 Independence—W. W. Addington, R. S., 1129 W. Pine st.
 J. J. Konz, F. S.
 123 Iola—E. S. Abdill, R. S., 217 N. Chestnut.
 C. O. Churchill, F. S., 505 S. 2d st.
 1509 "—C. L. Livingston, F. S., 411 N. 3d.
 1342 Junction City—H. H. Haffner, R. S.
 C. E. Turner, F. S.
 138 Kansas City—H. Johnson, R. S., 1012 Scott ave.
 G. Turner, F. S., 909 S. 13th.
 458 Lawrence—A. M. Curry, R. S., 928 N. Y. st.
 W. Dunn, F. S., 465 Locust st.
 499 Leavenworth—N. E. Dawes, R. S., 1113 N. 8th st.
 G. McCaully, F. S., 217½ N. 5th.
 1556 Ottawa—C. C. Stewart, F. S., 758 S. Locust st.
 1022 Parsons—John Bero, R. S., 2221 Belmont avenue.
 W. King, F. S., 1918 Clark av.
 561 Pittsburg—J. A. Bradley, R. S., 303 E. Washington.
 W. Williamson, F. S., 307 W. Forrest.

1571 Salina—Oliver O. Richardson, F.S., S. 9th.
1001 Scammon—C. S. Martin, R. S.
Wm. Thompson, F.S., Box 43.
158 Topeka—H. A. Lewis, R. S.
R. M. Vanzant, F.S., Box 30.
1459 " —J. H. Imbler, R. S., 512 E. 4th st.
J. A. Jessop, F.S., 822 W. 5th st.
1220 Wellington—L. W. Robinson, R. S., 413
S. J. st.
L. Mosby, F.S., 409 N. Blaine st.
201 Wichita—W. O. Peckham, R. S., 914 N.
Sante Fe ave.
W. E. Youngmeyer, F.S., 911 S.
Emporia ave.
1611 Wichita—J. W. Digwell, R. S., 211 S. To-
peka st.
W. R. Cooper, F.S.
1183 Winfield—Walter Baston, R. S.
Geo. Vandywater, F.S.

KENTUCKY

472 Ashland—C. L. Herren, R. S., S. Point, O.
W. R. Pelphry, F.S.
684 Bardwell—W. C. Harelson, R. S. and F.S.
725 Bowling Green—E. N. Vernon, R. S.
H. C. Cox, F.S.
1542 Catlettsburg—Nat. Curnutt, F.S., Box 15.
641 Central City—G. M. York, R. S., Box 65.
L. N. Jenkins, F.S., Box J.
712 Covington—Frank Lucas, R. S., 120 6th
st. Newport
C. Glatting, F.S., 1502 Kavanaugh.
785 " —J. F. Muehling, R. S., 136 Trevor.
J. Mautz, F.S., 138 Trevor st.
937 Fulton—W. S. Goyle, F.S.
J. H. Cullin, F.S.
851 Henderson—H. H. Rodman, R. S., 9 Julia.
J. D. Nordgauger, F.S., 7 Julia st.
442 Hopkinsville—E. H. Hester, R. S.
Jas. Western, F.S., 1006 E. 7th.
1463 Kattawa—A. D. Guess, R. S.
J. A. Hanson, F.S.
1650 Lexington—J. F. Llewellyn, R. S., 62
Chestnut st.
Albert Miller, F.S.
1218 Ludlow—Wm. E. Slaick, R. S.
James Glaser, F.S.
Louisville—Secretary of District Council,
Mike Guelda, 1503 Hull st.
103 " —C. G. Huffman, R. S., 1721 Bay-
less ave.
C. J. Phillips, F.S., 2428 Rowan.
214 " (Ger.) Jas. Huecker, R. S., 831 E.
Chestnut st.
Jacob Schieder, F.S., 915 East.
Chestnut st.
1369 " —Mike Steimle, R. S.
Edward Stone, F.S.
1506 Madisonville—E. P. P. Pool, F.S.
1039 Marion—G. F. Jennings, R. S.
Sam. Hurst, F.S.
698 Newport—W. H. Boyd, R. S., 1345 Wash-
ington ave.
J. Sexton, F.S., 9th and Patterson.
809 Owensboro—J. N. Miller, R. S., 1312 E. 7th.
J. Owen, F.S., 102 Woodford ave.
559 Paducah—Joe Arts, R. S., 1936 Clark st.
Wm. H. Hester, F.S., 1303 Timble.
1352 Princeton—Ed. Shelton, R. S.
J. J. Jennings, F.S.
1017 Sturgis—P. B. Graham, R. S.
B. R. Williams, F.S.

LOUISIANA

1496 Abbeville—R. J. Montague, F.S., Box 30.
1147 Baton Rouge—Frank Dunn, R. S., 205
Duncan st.
J. Lyons, F.S., 211 15th st.
1225 " —Joe Sanchez, R. S., Gen. Del.
W. T. Reeks, F.S., 308 Americast.
1495 Breaux Bridge—Alph Mouchet, F.S.
874 Jennings—B. Miller, R. S.
T. J. Woodworth, F.S.
1057 Lake Charles—Geo. L. Murphy, R. S., 424
Peak st.
E. L. Prewett, F.S.
868 Monroe—H. A. Henning, R. S., 710 Wash-
ington st.
E. W. Anderson, F.S., 710 Washing'n.
758 " —(Col.) B. H. McNear, R. S.
Wm. Barnes, F.S.
1494 Natchitoches—S. S. Simmons, R. S.
E. J. Starkins, F.S.
1251 New Iberia—L. H. Hudgens, R. S.
Clarence French, F.S.
76 New Orleans—P. W. Parr, R. S., 419 Dry-
odras st.
F. Duhkrup, F.S., 616 Cadiz st.
397 Ruston—Charles Russ, R. S. and F.S.
Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
85 " —S. A. Fuller, R. S., Box 261.
James Cannon, F.S., Box 261.
764 " —J. A. Frazier, R. S., 442 Maple.
P. F. Hartel, F.S., 442 Maple.
1279 " —(Mill) J. K. Stewart, R. S., 457
Murphy st.
D. D. Swindle, F.S., care People's
Drug Store.

MAINE

914 Augusta—Ira H. Foster, R. S., Box 198.
John F. Spaulding, F.S., Box 198.
621 Bangor—W. L. Castellon, R. S., 7 Hol-
yoke st.
W. A. Crocker, F.S., 367 Essex.
459 Bar Harbor—George Guptill, R. S., Mt.
Derat st.
N. Cheney, F.S., 20 Holland ave.
1259 Gardner—C. L. Maloon, R. S., 23 Pope.
G. A. Jaquith, F.S., 76 Spring.
407 Lewiston—J. E. Ballard, R. S., 79 Lowell.
C. M. Page, F.S., 106 Holland st.
1623 Livermore Falls—S. H. Benner, R. S., 18 Ocean
ave., Woodford.
A. H. Parker, F.S., 254 Brackett.
1474 " —(Mill) H. B. Carr, F.S.
1031 Madison—C. T. Miller, R. S. and F.S.
1189 Rumford Falls—Carl G. Thurston, R. S.
Edwin Brown, F.S.
787 Skowhegan—C. W. Grovin, R. S.
M. S. Adams, F.S.
348 Waterville—J. S. Presscy, R. S. and F.S.

MARYLAND

1126 Annapolis—Mark I. Smith, R. S., Box 133.
H. S. Crawford, F.S., West st. ext'd.
Baltimore—Sec. District Council, Wm. R.
Phillips, 917 Ryan st.
990 " —G. Wooden, R. S., 1428 Preston.
G. Hewing, F.S., 1030 N. Eden.
29 " —G. Rollman, F.S., 834 Aisquith.
Wm. Keenan, R. S., 728 Aisquith.
44 " —(Ger.) Henry Grau, R. S., 1813
N. Gay st.
H. Bosse, F.S., 125 N. Montford
avenue.

1315 Baltimore—Geo. F. Weidner, R. S., 1411
N. Mount st.
Lewis N. Bowen, F.S., 1833 N.
Patterson Park ave.
1358 " —Wm. A. Parr, R.S., 1307 E. Town-
send st.
H. Ripple, F.S., 541 N. Wash-
ington st.
1598 " —Jos. K. Schilling, F.S.
1024 Cumberland—J. D. Rauck, R. S., 13 Cecilia.
W. S. Walton, F.S., 30 1/2 N. Centre.
1378 Hagerstown—E. H. Stouffer, R. S. and F.
S., 306 N. Locust st.
1351 Havre de Grace—Clinton M. Jones, R. S.
and F.S.
1363 Salisbury—John J. Redden, R. S., 303
Naylor st.
G. J. Meyers, F.S., 304 Wicomico.

MASSACHUSETTS

395 Adams—Victor King, R. S., Box, 1213.
Geo. Rupprecht, F.S., 34 N. Sumner.
1298 Andover—R. K. Cool, R. S.
Austin Poland, F.S.
1059 Athol—H. D. Brock, R. S., Station A.
L. Bowen, F.S., 2018 Main st.
1307 Attleboro—Willis Tibbitts, R.S., 41 Orange.
Robt. Forbes, F.S., 41 Orange.
Boston—Secretary District Council, A. M.
Watson, 176 High st., Brklyn.
33 " —J. E. Worcester, R. S., 987 Wash-
ington st.
D. H. Deegon, F.S., 77 Ramsey
st., Dorchester.
954 " —M. Silverman, R. S., 100 Poplar.
M. Umass, F.S., 113 Brighton.
1096 " —(Floor Layers) George W. Serv-
ance, R. S., 2 1/2 Myrtle st.
A. H. Bowers, F.S., 79 Farquhar
st., Roslindale.
1410 " —H. L. McAuby, R. S., 25 Joseph-
ine st., Dorchester.
Ira W. Worcester, F.S., 25 Wood
st., Neponset, Mass.
1573 " —Fred K. Harding, F.S., 22 Leon-
ard ave., Cambridge, Mass.
67 Roxbury—Wm. D. McIntosh, R. S., 120
Dacia st.
J. McLaughlin, F.S., 35 Valentine.
218 East Boston—C. McDonald, R.S., 76 Paris.
C. M. Dempsey, F.S., 321 Paris st.
386 Dorchester—J. A. Stewart, R.S., 1 Branch
st., Quincy.
J. Lent, F.S., 23 Harbor View st.
438 Brookline—L. J. Smith, R. S., 176 High.
James Keefe, F.S., 9 High st. Place.
441 Cambridge—R. D. Sullivan, R. S., 386
Walker st.
Ira F. Bowby, F.S., 367 Beacon st.,
Somerville.
443 Chelsea—A. E. Prowse, R. S., 33 Cook av.
P. S. Mulligan, F.S., 20 Poplar.
625 Malden—Fred L. Mercer, R. S., 11 Chary.
P. A. Leslie, F.S., Box 70.
629 Somerville—C. W. Erb, R. S., 32 Quincy.
F. Quessy, F.S., 33 Trull st.
780 Everett—Jos. McIntyre, R. S., 326 Moun-
tain ave., Revere.
W. A. MacDuff, F.S., 3 Blanchard av.
821 Winthrop—Albert O. Wright, R.S., Thorn-
ton st.
G. Livenstone, F.S., 31 1/2 Hermon.
846 Revere—John Hammond, R.S., Irving st.
Lawrence Brown, F.S., 53 Payson.
889 Allston—G. W. Clark, R.S., 15 Everett.
G. R. England, F.S., 88 N. Beacon st.,
Brighton.
938 West Roxbury—J. J. Smith, R. S., 105
Arundal st.
M. B. Bryant, F.S., 4368 Washington.
959 Mattapan—J. F. Forbes, R. S.
J. J. Orman, F.S., R. S. Mattapan.
1197 Saugus—C. A. Borden, R. S., E. Saugus.
Brainard Perkins, F.S., 21 Johnson
st., E. Saugus.
1424 Charlestown—H. S. Davis, R. S., 44 Chel-
sea st.
S. V. McNeil, F.S., 376 Maverick st.,
B. Boston.
1513 Beachmont—H. E. Mead, F.S., 741 Win-
throp ave.
1550 Braintree—W. H. Sherman, F.S.
1046 Bridgewater—Wm. H. Smith, R.S., 22 Mt.
Prospect st.
John H. Toomey, F.S., Wall st.
624 Brockton—W. Hanson, R. S., 100 Turner.
Jos. J. Sheehy, F.S., 69 Florence.
858 Clinton—J. A. Donovan, R. S., 125 Allen.
Omar Harvey, F.S., 55 Boynton st.
1123 Cohasset—L. J. Morris, R. S.
Herbert R. Gott, F.S., Box 478.
1593 Concord—Chas. M. Cox, F.S., Box 303.
892 Dedham—F. A. Dix, R. S., E. Dedham.
R. Carleton, F.S., 22 Church.
1372 Easthampton—R. Parsons, R. S. and F.S.,
East st.
223 Fall River—A. Sampson, R. S. and F.S.,
203 Horton st.
1305 " —(Fr.) Gus Bergeron, R. S., 196 S.
Main st.
Frank Moquin, F.S., 331 Ames.
778 Fitchburg—J. W. C. Abotson, 115 Myrtle.
C. Patterson, F.S., 25 East st.
860 Framingham—J. R. Clark, R. S., Wausha-
kum st., Framingham.
E. F. Twitchell, F.S., Ashland, Mass.
1335 Franklin—F. L. McDonald, R. S., Win-
ter street.
Frank Hurd, F.S., Chestnut st.
570 Gardner—J. H. Lynch, R. S., 96 Green-
wood st.
Thos. J. Foley, F.S., 65 Chestnut.
910 Gloucester—J. H. White, R. S., 12 Centen-
nial ave.
J. C. Tuttle, F.S., Box 254.
1045 Great Barrington—Scott Huntley R. S., 54
Cresson ave.
C. H. Bell, F.S., 54 Dresser ave.
782 Greenfield—Jos. Desautels, R. S. and F.S.,
Elm st.
1292 Hamilton—Chas. W. Holmes, R. S., Wend-
ham Depot, Box 156.
T. H. Woodward, F.S., Wenham Dep.
82 Haverhill—G. W. Merrill, R. S., 9 Warren.
Otis A. Hunt, F.S.
424 Hingham—Fred L. Corthell, R. S., Hing-
ham Center.
H. B. Hardy, F.S., Box 113.
Holyoke—Sec. Dist. Council, T. J. Ma-
rony, 109 Bowers st.
390 " —J. R. Pouliot, R. S., 45 Front st.
J. Laplante, F.S., 529 Summer.
656 " —P. J. Driscoll, R. S., 53 Chestnut.
Harry Hawkins, F.S., 646 East.
400 Hudson—R. P. Hurlburt, R. S.
Geo. E. Bryant, F.S., Box 125.
1645 Hull—
802 Hyde Park—C. G. Hall, R. S., 17 Brainerd.
J. Faulkner, F.S., 419 Hyde Park av.

111 Lawrence—M. F. Scanlon, R. S., 16 Fitz.
J. Labelle, F.S., 451 Broadway.
551 " —(Fr.) Theodore Biladeau, R. S.,
47 Inman st.
Frank Provencal, F.S., 142 Ar-
lington st.
1566 " —(Ger.) Geo. Roth, F.S., 34 Park.
1427 Lee—Wm. Walsh, F.S., Box 31.
370 Lenox—A. J. Morrison, R. S.
P. H. Cannavan, F.S., Box 27.
794 Leominster—D. W. Shalin, R. S., 68
Church st.
F. I. Brown, F.S., 15 Harrison st.
49 Lowell—John Carmichael, R. S., 27 Ells-
worth st.
Jos. A. Pion, F.S., 309 W. 6th st.
1610 " (Fr.) Albert Marcotte, F.S., 795
Lakeview ave.
688 Lynn—W. H. E. Nichols, R. S., 16 Cedar
st., W. Lynn.
G. Blood, F.S., 20 Emery st., Saugus.
1041 " —C. W. Porter, R. S., 25 Morton
Hill avenue.
M. L. Delano, F.S., 88 Vine st.
1654 Mansfield—
962 Marblehead—Geo. C. Crowell, R. S., 41
Hawkes st.
R. H. Roach, F.S., 273 Washington.
988 Marlboro—Geo. M. Charlton, R. S., New-
ton street.
Wilfred Bonin, F.S., Church st.
Middlesex—Sec'y District Council, H. H.
Gove, 87 Summer st., Stoneham.
760 Melrose—Fred Patten, R. S., 407 Pleas-
ant street.
C. Fletcher, F.S., 39 Boardman ave.
777 Medford—Edw. Smith, R. S., 180 Salem.
C. R. Colluppy, F.S., 1196 Broadway,
Somerville.
831 Arlington—L. A. Peppard, R. S., 475 Mas-
sachusetts st.
S. C. Low, F.S., Box 290, Lexington.
885 Woburn—W. B. Richardson, R. S., 56
Montvale st.
Geo. H. Peppard, F.S., 14 Court st.
991 Winchester—E. L. Powers, R. S., 230
Main st.
L. Taylor, F.S., 47 Cutting st.
Quincy—Sec. of Dist. Council, Geo. Gau-
thier, 1355 Hancock st.
762 " —C. L. Bean, R. S., Franklin ave.,
Wallaceton.
W. B. Adams, F.S., 2 Hill st.
1531 Rockland—S. A. Ward, F.S.
862 Wakefield—Chas. W. Erb, R. S., 32 Quincy.
W. Melanson, F.S., 9 off John st.,
Reading.
867 Milford—Jas. Haines, R. S., Hilland st.
Wm. C. Waters, F.S., 27 Pond st.
847 Natick—Nelson Carter, R. S. Western av.
F. Pulsifer, F.S., 21 High st.
693 Needham—F. N. Smith, R. S.
E. H. W. Adams, F.S.
1021 New Bedford—A. G. Chase, R. S., 20 How-
ard avenue.
J. Maher, F.S., 181 Belleville ave.
989 Newburyport—F. H. Davis, R. S., 17 1/2
Boardman st.
G. W. Henderson, F.S., 3 Winter.
Newton—Sec. District Council, Thos. J.
King, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
275 " —Thos. Williams, R. S., 24 Emerald.
Henry Jonah, F.S., 173 Linwood
ave., Newtonville.
1600 " —(Mill) Alex. G. Nicholson, F. S.,
250 California st.
680 Newton Centre—W. S. McPherson, R. S.,
99 Craft st., N. Ville.
James Vachon, F.S., 16 Albion.
708 West Newton—H. R. Robblee, R. S., 19 Mel-
rose ave., Aubarnade.
J. Christie, F.S., Box 744.
193 North Adams—J. J. Agan, R. S. and F. S.,
243 River st.
1653 " —
351 Northampton—J. F. Martin, R. S., 38. N.
Elm st.
J. E. Chabott, F.S., 44 Cherry st.
784 North Easton—Henry Holmes, R. S. and F.S.
North Shore—Sec. Dist. Council, J. H. Reed,
19 Lawrence st., Danvers, Mass.
878 Beverly—S. C. Wallis, R. S., 78 State st.
A. W. Dodge, F.S., 7 Briscoe st.
950 Danvers—P. S. Hooper, R. S., 116 Locust.
G. B. McKee, F.S.
924 Manchester—Ed. McQuarrie, R. S.
Thos. Wiggins, F.S., Box 510.
888 Salem—D. L. Brown, F.S., 15 Fairmont.
J. H. Reed, F.S., Lawrence and Ches-
ter sts., Danvers.
866 Norwood—J. W. Falcins, R. S., Nahaten st.
F. M. Prescott, F.S., 93 Hill st.
444 Pittsfield—J. T. Farrell, R. S., 9 Hurlburt.
Chas. Hyde, F.S., 16 Booth's Place.
1167 Scituate—C. N. Morse, R. S., Egypt, Mass.
A. W. Totman, F.S.
861 Southbridge—Louis N. Langwin, R. S., 14
Hook st.
Hy. Page, F.S., Wardwell Court.
Springfield—Sec'y of Dist. Council, W. W.
R. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.
96 " —(Fr.) Nelson E. Maurice, R. S., 27
Hubbard st.
A. Ostigny, F.S., 48 Keith st.
177 " —Wm. Foster, R. S., 15 Quincy st.
W. W. R. Miner, F.S., 31 Middlesex.
1105 " —(Mill) A. L. Houghton, R. S.,
238 Fine st.
J. F. Moran, F.S., 57 Bell ave.,
Merrick.
685 Chicopee—Alfred Rivest, R. S., 6 Chestnut.
Frank Blanchard, F.S., 238 School.
1063 Stoughton—F. O. Fowler, R. S., Box 1068.
B. S. Capen, F.S., Box 1013.
1035 Taunton—S. L. Berry, R. S., 224 Broad-
way avenue.
C. E. Cornell, F.S., 41 Kilton st.
1479 Walpole—Nelson Boulter, F. S., East
Walpole.
540 Waltham—Simon Reine, R. S., 296 River.
O. C. Dodge, F.S., 4 Grove st.
1630 Ware—A. M. Ramsdell, F. S., 30 Pros-
pect st.
1227 " —P. J. Flynn, R. S. and F. S., 33
Calvary st.
1102 Watertown—C. F. Collett, R. S., 12 Tay-
lor street.
Gus Lindstrom, F. S., 31 Spring.
823 Webster—B. H. Carpenter, R. S.
Geo. M. Wilson, F.S., 19 Crosby st.
222 Westfield—R. C. Dean, R. S., 16 S. Maple.
L. H. Andrews, F.S., 11 Green ave.
979 Williamstown—Arthur Brooks, R. S. and
F. S., Box 108.
1018 Whitman—R. T. Barry, R. S.
E. A. Vaughan, F. S.

Worcester—Secretary of District Council,
H. J. Sears, 34 Crystal st.
23 " —Edw. F. Brady, R. S., 23 Austin.
J. Cheatham, F.S., 88 Providence.
408 " —(Fr.) Wilfrid Ratti, R.S., 19 Doug-
las street.
F. Gaudente, F. S., 103 Wash-
ington st.
720 " —(Swedish) Gilbert Newman, R. S.,
115 1/2 Eastern ave.
Nels Erickson, F.S., 151 Vernon.
877 " —(Mill) R. T. Marsh, R. S., 244
Pleasant st.
R. H. Coates, F. S., 571 Main st.

MICHIGAN

984 Adrian—H. S. Frien, R. S., 10 Cherry st.
W. F. Mooney, F.S., 8 Tabor st.
512 Ann Arbor—W. Olney, R. S., 503 Foun-
tain st.
Walter Keedle, F.S., 54 Detroit st.
871 Battle Creek—H. S. Allen, R. S., 53 Pearl.
Geo. A. Brittin, F.S., 115 S. ave.
116 Bay City—Otto Post, R. S., 300 S. Sheri-
dan street.
E. G. Gates, F.S., 218 N. Birney st.
898 Benton Harbor—M. Randle, R. S.
H. Graff, F.S., 111 Madison ave.
1344 Boyne—P. F. Streeter, R. S. and F. S.
535 Cadillac—Fred Edgell, F. S.
797 Charlevoix—F. A. Butler, R. S.
Jas. Saunders, F.S., Box 307.
1540 Charlotte—Fred Wyngants, F.S., 315 War-
ren avenue.
1095 Cheboygan—Albert Jewell, R. S.
Eugene Wansord, F. S.
1020 Delray—J. P. Robinson, R. S.
John A. Belisle, F. S.
Detroit—Sec'y of District Council, M. O.
Hare, 288 McKinstry ave.
19 " —Francis Fildev, R. S., 319 Har-
rison st.
J. Jordan, F.S., 427 Beaufait ave.
303 " —O. Friedland, R. S. and F.S., 330
Hunt st.
1545 " —(Mill) G. Cronin, R. S., River
Rouge, Mich.
Albert McChane, F.S., 554 Bou-
levard, W. Detroit.
1572 " —(Car Builders) A. Wasaskie, F.S.
1371 Dowagiac—W. A. Purkey R. S., 301 1st av.
Hy. W. East, F.S., 204 Main st.
577 Elk Rapids—Robert Kea, R. S. and F. S.
1194 Escanaba—Emil Erickson, R. S., 208
Sarah st.
Charles Franzene, F. S., 1022 4th.
643 Flint—Harry Homes, R.S., 519 Margaret.
Edwin Shannon, F. S., 1500 Beach.
1687 Gladwin—Fred Stratton, F. S., Box 33.
335 Grand Rapids—Fred H. S., R. S., Box 24.
Station F.
J. F. Murphy, F. S., 129 Clancy.
1330 " —F. R. Rivers, R.S., 251 Highland
avenue.
S. W. Smith, F.S., 433 Terrace ave.
1336 " —H. P. Hausen, R. S., 194 Cass av.
Theo. Pearson, F.S., 199 Sinclair.
1493 " —(Mil) Abel N. Kuzenger, R. S., 631
S. Lafayette st.
Ebenezer Childs, F. S., 739 N. College
avenue.
130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett, R. S. and F. S.
1254 Harbor Springs—Ed. I. Powers, R. S.
George A. Irish, F. S.
1412 Holland—A. Nobel, F. S., 30 W. 14th st.
1122 Houghton—John Allen, R. S.
Joseph Kieler, F. S., Hancock, Mich.
1310 Hudson—Fred Taylor, R. S.
B. E. Westfall, F. S.
1655 Ishpeming—
651 Jackson—J. F. Smoyer, R. S., 132 Forte.
C. W. Davis, F.S., 320 Bush st.
297 Kalamazoo—R. W. Oslander, R. S., 602
Axtell st.
H. Greendyke, F. S., 1405 St. West.
1008 Lansing—J. K. Moore, F.S., 319 Hillsdale.
1226 Manistee—Jos. W. Snider, R. S.
Aug. Peterson, F. S., 349 6th st.
958 Marquette—John Bloom, R. S. and F. S.,
122 Hampton.
341 Marine City—J. N. Lisse, R. S., Box 626.
Louis F. Rivard, F. S., Box 285.
1164 Midland—A. B. Cumming, R. S.
Geo. A. Bugbee, F. S.
674 Mt. Clemens—Geo. W. Ayer, F. S.
173 Munising—James Duffey, R. S.
A. L. Johnson, F.S., Box 25.
100 Muskegon—Geo. Danay, R. S., 58 Allen st.
O. B. Taylor, F. S., 15 Bourdon.
609 Onaway—H. L. Foye, R. S. and F. S.
1077 Owosso—Ellis Van Gieson, R. S., Wash-
ington st.
L. M. Burch, F.S., 633 Woodlawn av.
791 Petoske—W. A. Pray, R. S., 517 Char-
lievox st.
J. R. Hernley, F. S., 303 Sheridan av.
1032 Pontiac—Charles W. Choats, R. S., 44
Douglas ave.
B. J. Klumph, F. S., Oakland and
Wisner sts.
585 Port Huron—J. E. Reed, R.S., 734 Division.
C. E. Seebak, F. S., 2340 Walnut.
59 Saginaw—E. L. Krause, R. S., 315 Coral.
P. Frisch, F. S., 623 Atwater.
334 " —James Anderson, R. S., 321 N.
Porter st.
A. Kondal, F. S., 510 N. 13th, E. S.
1468 St. Clair—Sam Mortinger, F.S., Box 433.
46 Sault Ste. Marie—J. A. Wilson, R. S., 504
Easterday ave.
A. Stowell, F. S., 227 Magazine st.
1080 South Haven—A. A. Stafford, R. S., Bx 205.
H. Letson, F. S., 1007 Cook av.
1551 Three Rivers—David Stahl, F. S., 232 5th
avenue.
226 Traverse City—D. E. Warner, R. S.
E. J. Hammond, F.S., 406 Wadsworth.
814 Wyandotte—Otto F. Piottier, R. S., 75
Orange st.
A. L. Blissing, F. S., 146 4th.
1283 Ypsilanti—R. N. Phillips, R. S. and F. S.,
11 Oak st.

MINNESOTA

1385 Albert Lea—H. D. Claybourn, R. S., 243
Charles st.
L. H. Hassing, F. S.
1634 Cookston—
Duluth and Superior—Sec'y Dist. Council,
E. F. Heller, 1424 W. Superior st.,
Duluth, Minn.
361 Duluth—W. H. Appleby, R. S., 2124 E.
5th street.
S. T. Skrove, F. S., 1508 E. 5th st.
951 Brainerd—W. J. Landon, R. S., 1503 N. E.
13th street.
R. Ranson, F. S., 1012 Kingwood.
1328 Hibbing—Henry Little, R. S., Box 128.
H. L. Hodquin, F. S.
992 Mankato—W. S. Nichols, R.S., 814 Charles.
C. Keith, F. S., 235 Lock st.

Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 408 S. 7th st.
7 " —J. F. Brown, R. S., 420 19th ave., S. E.
J. Franzen, F. S., 36 S. 6th st.
548 " —(Millwrights) C. J. Burdick, R. S., 1011 E. 19th st.
Henry B. Bachman, F. S., 415 W. 26th street.
1568 " —(Cab. Mkrs.) A. B. Hazeltine, F. S., 501 6th, S. E.
980 Rochester—O. W. Schroeder, R. S., 101 W. Division st.
J. Koenig, F. S.
930 St. Cloud—F. A. Albrecht, R. S.
H. P. Steckling, F. S., 709 17½ ave., S. St. Cloud.
957 Stillwater—J. T. Hudson, R. S., 716 W. Oak street.
John Zengerle, F. S., 607 S. 4th st.
87 St. Paul—Chas. Bovaird, 715 Cherokee Avenue.
J. J. McHugh, F. S., 319 Chatworth.
1536 Two Harbors—R. T. Tubman, F. S.
1588 Willmar—Frank E. Holmberg, F. S.
307 Winona—C. J. Villemont, R. S., 564 Sioux.
E. Rohweder, F. S., 453 Grand st.

MISSISSIPPI

1348 Brook Haven—R. E. Dale, R. S.
C. B. Stringer, F. S.
1086 Gulfport—S. Vamado, R. S.
S. O. Sumrall, F. S.
1397 Hattiesburg—A. S. Woods, R. S., 441 W. 4th street.
A. S. Waller, F. S.
1532 " —H. Wells, F. S.
824 Jackson—R. E. McCleave, R. S., 208 Earl avenue.
B. C. Mores, F. S.
848 McComb City—A. K. Nettersville, F. S.
446 Meridian—C. Cast, R. S., 141 W. 6th.
W. R. Bunyard, F. S., Box 28.
1366 " —(Col.) W. H. Crawford, R. S., 1324 31st avenue.
J. C. Payne, F. S., 1322 35th av.
619 Natchez—W. L. Protheroe, F. S., 9 Homi. chitta st.
1606 " —(Col.) Louis Alexander, F. S., 203 St. Catherine st.
970 Vicksburg—(Col.) D. L. Walker, R. S., Box 28.
T. B. King, F. S., Box 198.
1047 " —Martin Haller, R. S., Main st.
Frank Curtis, F. S., Box 71.

MISSOURI

1280 Bevier—E. L. Hampton, R. S. and F. S.
1303 California—W. P. McConnell, R. S., 530 E. Cherry st.
P. M. Hall, F. S.
566 Charleston—W. L. Simpson, R. S.
F. G. Withers, F. S.
1278 Columbia—A. B. Wayland, R. S. and F. S.
1262 Chillicothe—A. D. Sturges, R. S., 1401 Alexandria ave.
T. J. Patterson, F. S., 1501 Calhoun.
1522 Doniphan—D. T. Lackey, F. S.
922 Farmington—G. P. Ware, R. S., Box 209.
L. A. Short, F. S., Box 209.
721 Flat River—Jas. Holliday, R. S.
J. C. Beard, F. S.
1285 Green City—W. M. Kidwell, R. S.
C. G. Smart, F. S.
607 Hannibal—H. Foster, R. S., 308 Madison.
M. B. Velle, F. S., 830 Centre.
945 Jefferson City—C. Englebrecht, R. S., 212 Pine st.
L. A. Korn, F. S., 102 Cenere st.
311 Joplin—E. E. Waterhouse, R. S., 211 Moffet ave.
C. S. Albright, F. S., 2012 Pearl st.
4 Kansas City—F. M. Glasgow, R. S., 442 Bellefontaine ave.
J. E. Chaffin, F. S., 3704 Michigan.
48 Kirksville—J. A. Barris, R. S.
B. E. Sees, F. S., 801 E. Jefferson.
1329 Kirkwood—John Berg, R. S.
Peter C. Bopp, F. S., Box 153.
1177 Marcelline—J. W. Porter, R. S., Box 84.
W. B. White, F. S., Box 73.
934 Marshall—A. D. Hightshoe, R. S., 460 W. Marion st.
Clay Lemon, F. S., 766 S. Lafayette avenue.
1643 Mendenhall—M. J. Walter, F. S.
1434 Moberly—C. M. Haynes, R. S., 908 Reed.
L. L. Watkins, F. S., 115 S. Williams.
1187 Nevada—L. A. Grisham, R. S., 1120 W. Hatter st.
G. Mabry, F. S., 530 S. College st.
1165 New Madrid—Wm. Phelon, R. S.
Richard Phelon, F. S.
740 Novinger—R. D. Frankford, R. S., Box 226.
Albert Bartlett, F. S., Box 226.
1049 Poplar Bluff—A. E. Scassdale, R. S.
I. D. De Lapp, F. S.
1591 South St. Joseph—A. T. Quick, F. S., 525 Colorado ave.
875 Sloans Point—L. C. Bogarth, F. S., Nefy, Mo.
978 Springfield—A. B. McKinzie, R. S., 2261 Wassaula st.
T. P. Mann, F. S., care Gulf Car Shops.
St. Joseph—Sec'y District Council, C. B. Leslie, 1206 S. 19th st.
110 " —Wm. Zimmerman, R. S., 1228 N. 15th st.
R. C. Light, F. S., 2717 Pattee st.
1591 South St. Joseph—A. J. Quick, F. S., 525 Col. ave., St. Joseph.
St. Louis—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.
5 " —(Ger.) Henry F. Rohlfing, R. S., 3418 Minnesota ave.
Chas. Thoms, F. S., 2106 Victor.
45 " —(Ger.) Enoch Ulrich, R. S., 4257 N. 21st st.
H. Rosenbaum, F. S., 1801 Warren.
47 St. Louis—(Ger.) Wm. G. Greenwald, R. S., 2821 Wyoming st.
Paul Wilms, F. S., 3617 S. Broadway.
" —Andrew J. Malone, R. S., 3032 Vine Grove ave.
G. J. Swank, F. S., 1306 Olive st.
257 " —Chas. Westling, R. S., 4036 Easton ave.
G. W. Webb, F. S., 1820 N. Grand avenue.
578 " —W. G. Cole, R. S., 2735 Clark av.
D. T. Curl, F. S., 4031 Finney av.
1100 " —John H. Rakel, R. S., 3107 Minnesota ave.
Adolph Riek, F. S., 2218 Gainest.
1011 " —A. H. Ruth, R. S., 116 9th st., Luxemburg, Mo.
W. T. Smith, F. S., 6215 S. 7th.

1596 St. Louis—(Mill) Henry Luecke, F. S., 4819 Blair avenue.
1206 Trenton—R. S. Southers, R. S., 1305 Elm.
M. C. Pryor, F. S., 301 Shauklin av.

MONTANA

88 Anaconda—S. J. Wright, R. S., Box 238.
C. W. Starr, F. S., Box 238.
112 Butte City—A. I. Woodbury, R. S., Bx 623.
W. O'Brien, F. S., Box 623.
286 Great Falls—A. J. Edmueter, R. S., 1120 7th.
Geo. Hanks, F. S., 112 N. 14th.
923 Havre—Charles Olesing, R. S.
Chas. T. Emery, F. S., Box 1318.
153 Helena—H. A. Lewis, R. S., Box 30.
S. N. Holmquist, F. S., 1009 Bedford.
911 Kalispell—G. H. Hundley, R. S., 344 3d ave. W.
W. F. Ludwig, F. S.
1302 Lewiston—J. W. Rowe, R. S.
John A. Bitler, F. S.
1085 Livingston—Charles J. Butt, R. S. & F. S.
816 Lothrop—Charles Perry, R. S. and F. S.
28 Missoula—J. McElvany, R. S. and F. S.
Box 288.
744 Red Lodge—J. A. Underwood, R. S.
George Devine, F. S.

NEBRASKA

1286 Beatrice—G. W. Gilbert, R. S., 1521 Market.
Thomas Irvine, F. S., 1525 Ella st.
1501 Columbus—C. J. Clark, R. S., Box 542.
Chas. Wurdeman, F. S., Box 542.
1433 Fairburg—K. C. Tackley, R. S., Bx 429.
George Vickers, F. S.
1395 Fremont—Christensen, F. S.
1386 Grand Island—J. D. Harrison, R. S., 113 W. 10th st.
E. F. Bruce, F. S., 315 W. 10th.
113 Lincoln—C. F. Quick, R. S., 1121 Pine st.
Edward Acott, F. S., 1234 A st.
1306 " —E. B. Rickard, R. S., 1222 S. 14th.
S. R. Hall, F. S., 936 N. 24th st.
1332 " —(Mill) T. E. King, R. S., 1540 N st.
C. W. Axell, F. S., 345 N. 27th.
960 Nebraska City—A. J. Noblit, R. S., 6th av.
W. Lambert, F. S., 1912 1st Course.
427 Omaha—R. McKimmon, R. S., 1024 S. 40th.
Jos. Perry, F. S., 1923 Leavenworth.
1535 Schuyler—C. K. Lord, F. S.
279 South Omaha—J. F. Whitelock, R. S., 518 N. 25th st.
C. M. Williamson, F. S., 827 N. 17th st.

NEVADA

971 Reno—Dan Morton, R. S.
Pat Shea, F. S., 111 Commercial Row.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1271 Clairmont—Fred J. La Farr, R. S., Claremont, N. H.
Alba Town, F. S.
538 Concord—C. J. Monette, R. S., 6 Princeton st.
A. J. Williams, F. S., 18 School st.
1138 Dover—E. W. Palmer, R. S., 66 6th st.
H. A. Chick, F. S., 4 Baker st.
1222 Franklin—A. W. Emison, R. S., Central P. O. Box 766.
Napoleon Carberneau, F. S.
1270 Keene—H. C. Moulton, R. S., High st.
C. A. Davis, F. S., 567 West st.
931 Manchester—W. H. Patton, R. S., 165 Sagamore st.
G. W. Turney, F. S., 23 Appleton.
579 Nashua—Wm. M. Erb, R. S., 23 Gilmore.
A. W. Tyte, F. S., 27 Walnut st.
921 Portsmouth—J. M. Harvey, R. S., 6 South.
B. Redden, F. S., 5 Wilbird st.
1289 West Derry—B. G. McCov, R. S. and F. S.

NEW JERSEY

1002 Arlington—S. R. Hopkins, R. S., 76 Bennett ave.
R. S. Pierce, F. S., 110 Stewart av.
750 Asbury Park—Rufus Hulsart, R. S., 82 Mt. Herman Way, Ocean Grove.
C. E. Hoffman, F. S., Box 1015.
432 Atlantic City—E. S. Bonham, R. S., 7 N. Florida ave.
J. Neill, F. S., 130 S. Tennessee av.
1619 " —(Mill Workers) Peter Mann, F. S., 141 N. Mt. Vernon ave.
811 Atlantic Highlands—T. H. Owen, R. S., Box 208.
R. Lewis, F. S., Box 208.
1067 Belleville—Geo. Vanderbeck, R. S., 4 Ellwood ave., Newark.
Edw. J. Mutch, F. S., 175 Union av.
1327 Bellmar—Willis Bloodgrass, R. S.
R. D. Whitlock, F. S., Box 1024, Asbury Park.
880 Bernardsville—Geo. B. Haley, R. S. and F. S., Box 165.
121 Bridgeton—T. G. Sloan, R. S., 137 Giles st.
H. M. Wilson, F. S., 130 East av.
1489 Burlington—Jos. R. Decamp, R. S., 12 Federal st.
John M. Shull, F. S., 213 W. Union.
20 Camden—Geo. H. Chamberlin, R. S., 901 Bideman st.
C. Wolverton, F. S., 901 Bideman av.
1150 Deckertown—W. H. Buchanan, R. S.
J. B. Fuller, F. S., Box 477.
594 Dover—Aug. S. Berry, R. S., 77 Guy st.
Olaf Berg, F. S., 33 Depew ave.
1443 Englewood—Theo. A. Dubois, R. S., West.
Gilbert A. Paurot, F. S.
941 East Orange—Geo. B. Spencer, R. S., 189 West st.
A. Durrie, F. S., 59 S. 15th st.
519 E. Rutherford—Warren Jochem, R. S., 106 Boiling Spring ave.
Alfred King, F. S., Riverside ave.
1253 Gladstone—Wm. Sherer, R. S.
Geo. Philhower, F. S., Peapack.
1277 Glassboro—Frank Summerman, R. S., Box 180.
John C. Kirchner, F. S., Box 180.
1656 Gloucester—Harry Kitchin, R. S., Woodbury, N. J.
265 Hackensack—John Schwenker, R. S., Warren st.
C. A. Kaniz, F. S., 24 Warren st.
57 Irvington—John Mueller, R. S., 56 Lincoln Place.
T. Wilson, R. S., 1087 Springfield av.
Hudson County—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wm. Struven, 75 Hancock ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.
612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Frank Volke, R. S., Hamilton st.
Joseph Worischek, F. S., 721 Adam st., Hoboken.

391 Hoboken—O. Moultry, R. S., 72 Garden.
D. Connell, F. S., 254 7th st.
467 " —(Ger.) Wm. Struven, R. S., 75 Hancock ave., J. C. H.
J. Koch, F. S., 386 Ocean ave., Jersey City.
299 West Hoboken—Frank Dooley, R. S., Monestary st.
Wm. Grierson, F. S., 589 23d st., W. New York.

Jersey City—Sec'y District Council, Alfred E. Stewart, 13 Nevins st.
139 " —Geo. Devine, R. S., 124 S. Pauls.
G. R. Edsall, F. S., 311 Communi-paw avenue.
118 " —(Mill) J. F. McCormack, R. S., 551 Grand st.
F. C. Lussenhoph, Jr., F. S., 549 Gregory av., Sta. I, Hoboken.
282 " —C. Steingraber, R. S., 15 Giles ave., Marion, Jersey City.
Wm. Hafner, F. S., 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.
482 " —Louis Belanger, R. S., 220 4th st.
J. Burgess, F. S., 168 Mercer st.
564 " —Chas. Neers, R. S. and F. S., 247 Hancock av., Jersey City H'gts.
157 " —(Stairs) Dewitt Staats, R. S., 411 Stevens st., W. H.
W. Miltenberge, F. S., 159 Hancock ave.
1453 " —S. P. Duris, R. S., Westwood R. F. D., No. 1, N. J.
A. P. Post, F. S., 171 Wallington st.
383 Bayonne—Morris Levy, R. S., 64 W. 24th.
Max Dinersten, F. S., 87 W. 51st.
486 " —John J. Rocks, R. S., 602 ave. D.
C. A. Griffin, F. S., 82 W. 45th.
1374 Keyport—Geo. P. Young, R. S.
Samuel Stryker, F. S.
151 Long Branch—A. Lindley, R. S.
Chas. E. Brown, F. S., Box 241, Long Branch City.
1058 Madison—Walker Robinson, R. S., Central ave.
J. F. Keating, F. S., 16 Myrtle ave.
305 Millville—Louis F. Brecht, R. S., Box 22.
S. Horner, F. S., 821 Archer st.
429 Montclair—H. Baldwin, R. S. and F. S., 11 Friendship Place.
638 Morristown—J. C. Vandyke, R. S., 5 Speedwell Place.
C. V. Deats, F. S., Box 163.
1373 " —Wm. Baldwin, R. S., 90 Washington st.
Geo. Herschman, Jr., F. S., 39 Sussex ave.

Newark—Secretary of District Council, John A. Keller, 54 Valley st., South Orange, N. J.

119 " —E. W. Hobbie, R. S., 171 Somerset.
S. Cole, F. S., 11 Norfolk st.
120 " —(Ger.) Gottlieb Essig, R. S., 73 Westcott st.
C. Herman, F. S., 73 Westcott st.
148 " —H. Henry, R. S., 520 Springfield avenue.
L. Baumann, F. S., 279 Waverly avenue.
306 " —W. E. Chambers, R. S., 280 Walnut st.
A. L. Beegle, F. S., 122 N. 2d st.
723 " —(Ger.) G. F. Kurrie, R. S., 106 14th ave.
G. Arendt, F. S., 330 S. 10th st.
1209 " —(Mill) J. W. Peck, R. S., 136 Mem ave., E. Orange.
J. Koll, F. S., 43 Crawford st.
1297 New Brunswick—John Helm, R. S., 294 Snyham st.
M. Doyle, F. S., 168 Throop av.
1124 Newton—M. L. Howell, R. S., 41 Water.
G. M. Matlock, F. S., 41 Sparta ave.
349 Orange—Ed. Henry, R. S., 62 Mechanic.
M. Morlock, F. S., 59 Park st.

Paterson—Sec. Dist. Council, Chas. Blewett, 334 11th ave.
325 " —Charles C. Gravatt, R. S., 192 Hamburg ave.
S. Sixx, F. S., 189 Hamilton av.
1036 " —Chas. Blewett, R. S., 334 11th av.
Krine Englishman, F. S., 125 N. 2d st.
345 " —(Mill) Daniel Young, R. S., 49 River st.
J. Barbour, F. S., 19 Garfield av.
490 Passaic—John Helegers, R. S., 22 Mineral Spring ave.
J. Van Weil, F. S., Lodi.
1157 " —Davis Krugman, R. S., 172 Jefferson st.
Paul Markewitz, F. S., 22 4th st.
65 Perth Amboy—Jas. G. Donahue, R. S., 23 Guavin st.
W. Bath, F. S., 33 Lewis st.
399 Phillipsburg—L. E. Fisher, R. S. and F. S., 183 Lewis st.
842 Pleasantville—J. Adams, R. S.
Benj. F. Risley, F. S., Box 261.
1156 Point Pleasant—H. Havens, R. S.
A. S. Parr, F. S.
781 Princeton—C. H. Vreeland, R. S., 98 Alexandria st.
A. Hutchinson, F. S., 163 Nassau st.
1405 Red Bank—Geo. W. Baldwin, R. S., 71 White st.
Geo. W. Sewing, F. S., 56 Wallace.
1091 Ridgewood—A. Storms, R. S.
John D. Carlock, F. S., Box 395.
455 Somerville—J. E. Lewis, R. S., 117 High st.
E. Odyke, F. S., 58 Mercer st.
1392 South Amboy—M. Tagg, R. S., George st.
Howard Bright, F. S.
1113 Springfield—A. Van Ness, R. S.
W. H. Hoffman, F. S.
961 Summit—J. J. Murry, R. S., Box 193.
F. R. Spear, F. S., Box 193.
31 Trenton—G. W. Adams, R. S., 214 Butler.
J. E. Whitlock, F. S., 19 Chapel st.
602 " —(Mill) Everett Ziegler, F. S., 226 Passiac st., S. Trenton.

Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox.
167 Elizabeth—J. F. Cosgrave, R. S., 531 Franklin st.
H. Zimmerman, F. S., 240 South st.
687 " —(Ger.) John Peterman, R. S., 334 Pearl st.
John Kuhn, F. S., 11 Spencer.
330 New Orange—Benj. W. Brown, R. S., 323 Faltoute ave.
W. A. Burnett, F. S., 23 Grant ave., Roselle Park.
155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, R. S. and F. S., 147 W. Front.
537 Rahway—W. M. Seardfield, R. S., 265 Main st.
F. C. Hulbert, F. S., 102 Main st.

1236 Washington—J. E. Dearmer, R. S., 32 Moyart st.
M. H. Depue, F. S., 89 W. Johnston.
320 Westfield—C. E. Cox, R. S., 23 Downie.
Geo. W. Cox, F. S., 15 Downer st.
620 Vineland—Wm. D. Montgomery, R. S., 102 S. Bulevar st.
J. E. Burgess, F. S., 608 Montrose st.

NEW MEXICO

1159 Alamogordo—J. W. Lovelady, R. S., Bx 43.
T. D. Anderson, F. S., Box 211.
1319 Albuquerque—R. L. Goodwin, R. S., Gen'l Delivery.
James J. Votaw, F. S., 114 N. 2d.
645 East Las Vegas—C. J. Hubbard, R. S., 614 12th st.
W. J. Pachel, F. S.
1362 Portales—Warren Regan, R. S.
A. J. Stuart, F. S.
511 Roswell—H. B. Slackey, R. S., Box 42.
M. M. Woodruff, F. S., Box 755.

NEW YORK

1054 Addison—E. L. Alber, R. S. and F. S., Box 316.
274 Albany—Chas. Marshall, R. S., 215 Delaware ave.
L. B. Harvey, F. S., 492 3d st.
659 " —(Ger.) C. Bassler, R. S., 357 Central ave.
J. Lather, F. S., 217½ Sherman.
1446 " —Edw. T. Rafferty, R. S., 88 Van Wort ave.
Thos. R. Drane, F. S., 82 2d st.
270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton, R. S. and F. S.
6 Amsterdam—L. H. McClumpha, R. S., 51 Union st.
A. L. Broeffle, F. S., 178 W. Main.
453 Auburn—Harry J. Painter, R. S., 19 Elm.
Wm. H. Hickey, F. S., 99 Mechanic st.
614 Baldwinsville—C. J. Lonergan, R. S.
Joseph McCarthy, F. S.
1321 Ballston Spa—Geo. Bishop, R. S.
J. N. Hutchins, F. S., Box 734.
24 Batavia—Geo. Holchin, R. S., Box 94.
J. Lehman, F. S., 13 Fisher Park.
233 Binghamton—R. L. Whittemore, R. S.
Bayless ave.
E. S. Nicholson, F. S., 168 Bethoven.
1052 Blaisdell—W. F. Jones, R. S.
Otto Bush, F. S.
Buffalo—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. Olmsted, 27 Ferguson ave.
9 " —H. A. Burdick, R. S., 319 Niagara.
R. D. Harry, F. S., 203 Front av.
132 " —(Mill) Frank Wolfing, R. S., 105 Rose st.
E. Miller, F. S., 77 Urban st.
355 " —(Ger.) Wm. Winkelman, R. S., 40 Boetzer ave.
M. Stahl, F. S., 214 Strauss st.
374 " —J. G. Olmsted, R. S., 24 Arnold.
E. O. Yokom, F. S., 19 Ferguson ave.
440 " —Jas. Hopkins, R. S., 220 Purdy.
Sam Ruddy, F. S., 312 Northland ave.
1345 " —T. C. Hoey, R. S., 112 Brinkman.
Geo. Langdon, F. S., 568 Williams.
1377 " —J. G. Vogt, R. S., 232 Thompson.
A. Falk, F. S., 567 Tonawanda.
502 Canandaigua—William Dinchart, R. S., 69 Bristol st.
Frank Perry, F. S., Box 77.
1457 Canastota—H. O. Evans, R. S. and F. S., Box 304.
1109 Catskill—Charles Loveland, R. S. and F. S., Box 274.
1578 Chautauque—C. Dorn, R. S. and F. S.
368 Clayton—Edward Page, R. S.
J. A. Perry, F. S.
99 Cohoes—A. VanArman, R. S., and F. S., 302 Remsen st.
1175 Cold Spring—C. A. Barlow, R. S., Box 78.
A. Grumbacher, F. S., Box 264.
491 Corinth—Chas. B. Fridge, R. S.
Jesse F. Belden, F. S.
700 Corning—C. F. Doud, R. S., 181 E. 2d st.
Ward B. Lamb, F. S., 255 Bridge st.
1019 Cortland—A. J. Roe, R. S. and F. S., 21 Clayton ave.
503 Depew—G. A. Kramer, R. S., 617 Lancaster st., Lancaster, N. Y.
A. Rupprecht, F. S., Lancaster.
649 Dobbs Ferry—John H. Soennicksen, R. S.
Harry J. Roth, F. S.
466 Dunkirk—Cornelius Gast, R. S., 141 W. 6th st.
Ed. L. Gunther, F. S., 71 S. Lamphere.
532 Elmira—Ed. Sweet, R. S., 638 Windsor.
A. Evans, F. S., 346 Irvine pl.
1615 Fine View—G. E. Frazier, F. S.
323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—Barney Sullivan, R. S.
John F. O'Brien, F. S.
673 Fort Edward—Harry Johnson, R. S.
Geo. S. Brigham, F. S.
754 Fulton—A. B. Church, R. S., 214 Utica st.
E. Schenck, F. S., 12 N. W. 1st.
187 Geneva—N. J. Hydon, R. S., Phelps st.
M. J. Riley, F. S., 104 Castle st.
229 Glens Falls—Clayton T. Sawn, R. S. and F. S., 21 Chester st.
1144 " —(Mill) W. C. Palmer, R. S. and F. S., 63 Walnut st.
1107 Gloversville—Geo. H. Noble, R. S., 77 2d avenue.
W. C. Cottrell, F. S., 10 Hamilton.
1030 Gouverneur—J. W. West, R. S.
J. R. Wilson, F. S.
1309 Gowanda—W. W. LeRoy, F. S., Box 238.
Frank S. Parker, F. S., Box 40.
380 Herkimer—Edw. Fullmer, R. S., 125 N. Washington st.
T. Howe, F. S., 445 N. Prospect st.
1223 Hicksville, L. I.—Aug. Schaefer, R. S.
D. Kensler, F. S., Westbury.
1075 Hudson—C. B. Macy, R. S., 844 Columbia ave.
F. S. DeLaMater, F. S., 340 Warren.
1261 Ilion—W. T. Oakes, R. S., Box 467.
E. A. Mixer, F. S., Box 800, Frankfort, Herkimer Co.
149 Irvington—C. S. Cattanach, R. S.
H. G. French, F. S., 3 N. C. st.
357 Islip, L. I.—H. D. Morenus, R. S., Box 345.
Jacob S. Petty, F. S., Box 105, Bay Shore, L. I.
603 Ithaca—Wm. Sager, R. S.
E. A. Whiting, F. S., 108 Auburn st.
66 Jamestown—Thos. H. Marks, R. S., 12 W. 10th st.
A. G. King, F. S., 40 Dickerson st.
1268 Johnstown—Davis Martin, R. S., 46 S. Perry st.
H. Davenport, F. S., 13 E. Madison avenue.

- 251 Kingston—J. J. Tubby, R. S., Chester st.
J. D. Chipp, F. S., 150 Clinton ave.
1560 " (Mill) Nelson J. Baker, P. S.,
Mechanicsville.
516 Lindenhurst—John Wennisch, R. S. and F.
S., Box 16.
591 Little Falls—Chas. McLaughlin, R. S., 300
Lansing st.
A. B. Coville, R. S., 16 High st.
289 Lockport—S. J. Sweet, R. S., 149 Price st.
Wm. Markley, F. S., 99 Mulberry st.
1274 Malone—F. W. Gentle, R. S., 17 Ft. Cov-
ington.
543 Mamaroneck—W. H. Weber, R. S., Box 337.
Thos. Russell, F. S.
1438 Massena—J. M. Loan, R. S.
L. D. Watson, F. S.
1576 Mechanicsville—F. B. Lane, F. S., Box 528.
574 Middletown—John Schendler, R. S., 52
Prospect st.
Simeon Wood, F. S., 39 Olive st.
1263 Millbrook—H. R. Beebe, R. S.
Miram S. Tripp, F. R.
1134 Mt. Kisco—Geo. W. Finch, R. S.
Walter Sellick, F. S.
646 Newark—John T. Leggett, R. S. and F. S.
301 Newburg—L. W. Smith, R. S., 128 Miller.
J. Templeton, F. S., 159 Renwick st.
New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council,
J. B. Martin, 51 Warren.
42 " —Adam Kirchopp, R. S., 43 Wash-
ington ave.
J. Gagan, F. S., 50 Walnut st.
718 " —Louis Helmrick, R. S., 151 Frank-
lin avenue.
Fred Simpson, F. S., 94 Church.
New York City—Secretary of Executive
Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broad-
way, New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
" —Manhattan Borough, Sec. D. C.,
D. F. Featherston, Poplar st.,
Westchester.
51 " —W. B. Garretson, R. S., 227 W.
142d st.
K. McLean, F. S., 236 E. 123d st.
56 " —(Floor Layers) D. E. Gallagher,
R. S., 1243 5th ave., Brooklyn.
A. B. Schilling, F. S., 517 E. 83d.
64 " —A. A. White, R. S., 809 Washing-
ton st.
W. T. Ryan, F. S., 306 E. 33d st.
200 " —(Jewish) Sam Massloff, R. S., 193
Madison st.
J. Goldfarb, F. S., 1344 Park av.
240 " —John H. Nash, R. S., 160 E. 86th.
T. Forrestal, F. S., 1494 Lexing-
ton avenue.
285 " —C. Anderson, R. S. and F. S., 65
Amsterdam ave.
309 " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Benj. Fried, R.
S., 227 E. 72d st.
Paul Liska, F. S., 442 E. 81st.
340 " —D. G. Smith, R. S., Jerome ave.
and 162d st.
D. Vanderbeck, F. S., Mail Room,
Grand Central Station.
375 " —(Ger.) P. Wenz, R. S., 319 Pat-
terson, W. Hoboken, N. J.
Hy Ortlund, F. S., 354 E. 85th.
382 " —Emil Klein, R. S., 333 E. 89th.
John Lussen, F. S., 220 E. 82d.
457 " —(Scan) Oscar Johanson, R. S., 156
E. 100th st.
Ole Jensen, F. S., 211 E. 96th st.
468 " —John Andrews, R. S., 17 Green-
wich ave.
W. J. Doyle, F. S., 183 E. 7th st.
473 " —Geo. Klinep, R. S., 317 W. 20th.
Herman J. Hunter, F. S., 30 Jewett
ett ave., Jersey City, N. J.
476 " —Jos. Mouten, R. S., 774 E. 150th.
James T. Kelly, F. S., 2 Marshal
st., Metropolitan, L. I.
497 " —(Ger.) Bernhard Greger, R. S.,
506 E. 81st st.
L. Vogney, F. S., 420 E. 82d st.
509 " —Thos. Smith, R. S., 1500 Lexing-
ton avenue.
513 " —T. McQueen, F. S., 271 E. 78th.
—(Ger.) Chas. Petes, R. S., 317 E.
59th st.
P. Rheinhardt, F. S., 1501 Av. A.
575 " —(Stair) John Finley, R. S., 881 E.
161st st.
H. Blot, F. S., 772 E. 163d st.
707 " —(Fr. Can.) J. P. Morache, R. S.,
202 E. 75th st.
Ernest Lamarre, F. S., 668 E.
138th st.
715 " —D. F. Featherston, R. S., Poplar
st., Westchester.
Chas. Camp, F. S., 114 Bradhurst
avenue.
724 " —John J. Wearn, R. S., 712 3d av.
J. H. Browne, F. S., 44 E. 10th.
774 " —Thos. Brogan, R. S., 23 W. 134th.
J. T. Nittke, F. S., 456 W. 20th.
Brooklyn Borough, Sec. Dis. Coun-
cil, P. J. Heney, 57 Butler st., B'lyn.
12 " —Wm. Wald, R. S., 195 Palmetto.
T. Salverson, F. S., 13 Butler st.
32 " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) G. Andrew,
R. S. and F. S., 332 Hamburg
avenue.
109 " —L. F. McCormick, R. S., 70 Doug-
las st.
E. Tobin, F. S., 502 Schenck av.
126 " —M. J. Casey, R. S. and F. S., 228
Monitor.
147 " —John Paton, R. S., 118 Truxton.
Geo. Spuler, F. S., 306 Grant ave.
175 " —C. E. Byrns, R. S., 85 Palmetto.
R. F. Blislon, F. S., 727 Monroe.
247 " —Thos. Garevin, R. S., 33 Clair-
mont ave.
W. Schweikert, F. S., 516 Carl-
ton avenue.
258 " —John Tonies, R. S., 372½ Pu-
laski st.
M. Spence, F. S., 211 Pulaski st.
291 " —(Ger.) Peter Bahnsen, R. S., 1949
Broadway.
F. Forster, F. S., 1057 Flushing
avenue.
381 " —J. A. Brown, R. S., 1743 Atlantic
avenue.
E. French, F. S., 14 Kane Place.
451 " —A. J. Conestock, R. S., 194 Wil-
loughby ave.
W. Carroll, F. S., 688 Clason av.
471 " —Philip Henry, R. S., 57 Butler st.
Fred Small, F. S., 202 58th st.
639 " —G. F. S. Molkin, R. S., 1043 40th.
August Sohus, F. S., 166 53d st.
786 " —(Ger. Millwright) H. Studt, R. S.,
506 18th st.
H. Maak, F. S., 357 Linden st.
1425 New York City—Chas. O. Miller, R. S., Dex-
ter's Hotel, Bowery Island.
Emil Zwerg, F. S., Newman's
Flats, Coney Island.
" —Bronx Borough, Sec. Dist. Coun-
cil, G. N. Fisher, 1112 E. 165th.
387 " —S. F. Edmondson, F. S., 2357 3d
avenue.
464 " —(Ger.) Geo. Fieser, F. S., 1036
Stebbins ave.
478 " —C. R. Nagel, F. S., 668 Court-
landt ave.
40 " —Kingsbridge—E. J. Morrison, F. S., 15
Ackerman st.
172 " —Westchester—J. E. Pettit, F. S., Elliott
ave., Throgs Neck.
212 " —Mt. Vernon—Henry Ramhorst, F. S.,
136 W. Lincoln ave.
493 " —W. T. Wood, F. S., 37 Stev-
ens avenue.
593 " —Williamsbridge—C. Moder, F. S., 12
4th street.
" —Queens Borough, Sec. Dist. Coun-
cil, Otis D. McKay, Box 53, Inn-
wood, L. I.
906 Cedarhurst, L. I.—A. E. Hague, R. S., Far
Rockaway.
John Oliver, F. S., Box 142.
640 College Point, L. I.—Alfred Frommelt, R. S.
P. Carroll, Jr., F. S., 52 14th.
507 Corona, L. I.—Frederick Brickwedel, R. S.,
Ploist st.
P. A. Anderson, F. S., Box 13.
81 Far Rockaway, L. I.—John J. Phelan, R. S.,
Box 151.
E. Ward, F. S., 265 Central ave.
714 Flushing, L. I.—John Vandewater, R. S.,
318 Bayside ave.
F. S. Field, F. S., 154 New Locust st.
1093 Glen Cove, L. I.—Oscar Ritchard, R. S.
A. Bricksen, F. S., Box 267.
907 Great Neck, L. I.—W. H. Ryan, R. S. and
F. S., Box 33.
613 Jamaica, L. I.—John Fulton, R. S., 139
Minor ave.
Chas. Stout, F. S., Box 46.
34 Long Island City, L. I.—Jos. Forst, R. S.,
196 Grace st.
John Engel, F. S., 141 Newton Road.
983 Freeport, L. I.—H. L. Hill, R. S.,
H. E. Van Wicklen, F. S.
Richmond Borough—Sec. Dist. Council,
James N. Maine, 43 State st.
West Brighton, S. I.
601 Rockaway Beach, L. I.—Robt Hutchinson,
R. S., Avenue, N. Y.
C. Schultz, F. S., Box 90.
128 Whitestone, L. I.—Oscar Hertel, R. S.
Henry Hey, F. S.
901 Woodhaven, L. I.—Geo. W. Dow, F. S.
Thos. Tuttil, F. S., 65 Oakley ave.,
Ozone Park, L. I.
324 Woodside, L. I.—R. O. Thiry, R. S., 157
Main st., Astoria, L. I.
Charles Krause, F. S., Box 372.
606 Port Richmond—James W. Main, R. S., 65
Castleton st.
Wm. Houseman, F. S., Columbia st.,
West Brighton.
567 Stapleton, S. I.—A. E. Willis, R. S.
P. J. Klee, F. S., 156 Targee st.
1388 Tottenville, S. I.—Frank Volk, R. S., Cas-
tleton Corners.
W. F. Gibson, F. S., Great Kills, S. I.
Niagara Falls—Sec. Dist. Council, W. J.
Sweet, 1324 Ashland ave., Lockport.
322 " —W. J. Sweet, R. S., 1324 Ashland
ave., Lockport.
J. P. Bell, F. S., 1650 S. ave.
1555 " —Fred Whitaker, F. S., McHoon
avenue.
1098 Norfolk—Hugh McCann, R. S. and F. S.,
Massena, N. Y.
369 No. Tonawanda—Chas. W. Lorenz, R. S.,
381 Miller st.
W. M. Miller, F. S., 47 Bryant.
1377 No. Buffalo—John G. Vogt, R. S., 232
Thompson st.
J. Schreiner, F. S., 269 Sycamore.
310 Norwich—James Cummings, R. S., Ma-
ple street.
Ira Robb, F. S., 26 Mitchell st.
474 Nyack—Jerom Hasbrock, R. S.
R. F. Wool, F. S., Box 493.
1354 Ogdensburg—John J. Delaney, 41 Cov-
ington street.
C. A. Sharp, F. S., 41 Covington.
101 Oneonta—John Elliott, R. S., 5 Sand st.
C. W. Burnside, F. S., 9 Walling ave.
546 Olean—W. E. Wescott, R. S., Box 32.
M. A. Foster, F. S., Box 32.
1243 Oneida—W. A. Webster, F. S., 41 Main.
J. P. Carter, F. S., 21 Cherry st.
447 Ossining—E. Wasburn, R. S., Everett av.
Alfred Selberger, F. S., Doll ave.
747 Oswego—J. R. Brenner, R. S., 143 W.
Onedia st.
Elmer E. Fish, F. S., 178 E. Mohawk
avenue.
163 Peekskill—H. H. Pierce, R. S., 506 Harri-
son avenue.
John Worthington, F. S., 507 Smith.
996 Penn Yan—W. H. Moore, 535 Liberty.
Evert Brown, F. S.
1407 Perry—G. W. Abrams, R. S., Box 309.
Eugene Stanton, F. S., Box 309.
1115 Pleasantville—Louis Brooks, R. S.
Otto Brier, F. S.
77 Portchester—Geo. Chandler, R. S., Bx 605.
J. Hoffman, F. S., 211 Chestnut st.
1135 Port Jefferson—Isaac E. Jones, R. S.
J. W. Denton, F. S., Setanket, L. I.
1145 Port Jervis—Geo. H. Post, R. S., 63 Hud-
son street.
Frank R. Starret, F. S., 7 Fall st.
203 Poughkeepsie—P. W. Noble, 66 Winnikee
avenue.
F. Quaterman, F. S., 113 N. Hamilton.
Rochester—Secretary of District Council,
Adam C. Harold, 217 Avenue A.
72 " —Adam C. Harold, R. S., 217 Av. A.
B. F. Law, F. S., 81 Glasgow.
179 " —(Ger.) Anton Kehrle, R. S., 27
Carl street.
T. Kraft, R. S., 20 Joiner st.
231 " —Derk Rotmans, R. S., 14 Biffell.
Adam Fey, F. S., 28 Yale st.
1016 Rome—F. G. Wilcox, R. S., 109 N. George.
Fred. C. Evans, F. S., 504 Lock.
573 Rye—John Reardon, R. S., Grace Church
street.
J. Rosenquist, F. S., Railroad ave.
1027 Sandy Hill—H. C. Hairland, R. S., 48
River st.
E. La Pau, F. S., 36 Lacrosse st.
600 Saranac Lake—Sidney Gale, R. S.
L. W. Divine, F. S.
1015 Saratoga Springs—Herbert Fortham, R. S.,
171 Burkman.
W. C. Stoddard, F. S., 33 York ave.
412 Sayville, L. I.—F. Murdock, R. S., Box 83.
B. Townsend, F. S., Box 74.
146 Schenectady—W. A. Ripley, R. S., 1205
Albany st.
Menzo Davis, F. S., 1009 Albany.
963 " —(Mill) Elias H. Wager, R. S., 6
Hilderbrandt.
H. Glenn, F. S., 101 Mohawk
Scotia.
835 Seneca Falls—Jas. W. Adkinson, R. S., 42
Porter st.
B. McKevitt, F. S., 3 Washington.
853 Silver Creek—Walter R. Bennett, R. S.
Charles Diefenback, F. S.
Syracuse—Sec'y Dist. Council, John A.
Nhare, 206 Bellevue ave.
15 " —(Ger.) Chas. Brucher, R. S., 113
Briggs st.
H. Werner, F. S., 201 Rowland.
26 " —P. E. McSwiney, R. S., 304 Whit-
tier street.
E. E. Battey, F. S., 517 E. Genese.
192 " —C. E. Smith, R. S., 225 Sedgwick.
Chas. Silvernail, F. S., 626 Vine.
1162 Suffern—J. E. Hunter, R. S.
J. J. Everson, F. S.
895 North Tarrytown—H. B. Richardson, R. S.,
Montvale ave.
Walter Wright, F. S., 44 Wildey.
1256 Ticonderoga—Henry Bevins, R. S.
Chas. A. Thatcher, F. S., Box 314.
78 Troy—T. McClellan, R. S., 29 Ingalls ave.
James G. Wilson, F. S., Box 65.
636 " —(Mill) Robert Flann, R. S., 1915
7th ave., Watervliet, N. Y.
A. Bufo, F. S., 10 Lark st., Co-
hoes, N. Y.
389 Tuxedo—Frank Conklyn, R. S.
Fred. Slawson, F. S., Box 34.
Sloatsburg, N. Y.
125 Utica—Geo. Hopp, R. S., 44 Seymour av.
G. W. Griffiths, F. S., 240 Dudley ave.
1660 " —(Mill)—
1141 Warwick—Theodore Wood, R. S.
M. R. Green, F. S., Box 377.
278 Watertown—Fred C. Langdon, R. S., 2
Moffett st.
A. Wager, F. S., 308 Flower av. E.
1324 Westfield—E. King, R. S.
J. W. Backman, F. S.
337 Whitesboro—Geo. W. Blakeman, R. S.
L. Merklinger, F. S., Box 42.
53 White Plains—F. J. Braley, R. S., 59 Brook-
field street.
W. E. Patterson, F. S., Box 120.
Yonkers—Sec'y Dist. Council, J. P. Fel-
lows, Box 175.
273 " —J. S. Cotton, R. S., 83 Linden.
E. C. Hulse, F. S., 47 Maple st.
726 " —E. Haughtaling, R. S., 169 Elm.
Fred. Saarp, F. S., 124 Waverly.
NORTH CAROLINA
384 Asheville—A. L. Henry, F. S., 49 West st.
558 Charlotte—S. M. Hemphill, R. S., 24 Bailey.
W. T. Lemmond, F. S., 205 W. 4th.
1554 Concord—Wat. Barringer, F. S., Carbon st.
1331 Durham—W. F. Hamilton, R. S., 209 W.
7th street.
J. M. Martin, F. S., Box 567.
1528 Gastonia—John C. Fichte, F. S.
1379 Goldsboro—W. A. Wilkerson, R. S., Milton
avenue.
M. B. Hinson, F. S., 607 E. Elm st.
1432 Greensboro—G. C. Wittingham, R. S.,
Box 209.
S. B. Williams, F. S., 709 Burton.
530 Hendersonville—D. B. Jackson, R. S., Box
131.
T. S. Williams, F. S.
1455 Kinston—
1422 Morganton—H. C. Deater, R. S.
W. A. Setzer, F. S.
1461 New Bern—(Col.) W. H. Simmons, R. S.,
45 New South Front st.
W. S. Fulcher, F. S., 79 Main st.,
Pavey Town.
1462 " —T. D. McCoy, F. S., 37 Hancock.
630 Raleigh—J. W. Hunt, R. S., 507 S. West.
L. A. Emory, F. S., 307 Swain.
1215 Rocky Mount—G. W. Williams, R. S.
J. W. Jones, F. S., Box 311.
1210 Southport—J. J. Weeks, Jr., R. S.
C. N. Phillips, F. S.
Wilmington—Sec. D. C., R. McWilliams,
813½ Campbell st.
899 " —D. B. Sellers, R. S., 605 N. 5th st.
G. F. Quinn, F. S., 916 N. 4th st.
915 " —W. A. Green, R. S., 21 James av.
H. H. Harris, F. S., 612 Wood st.
1477 " —Wm. H. Blake, F. S.
1361 Wilson—J. B. Sharpe, Jr., R. S. and F. S.,
Tabora st.
NORTH DAKOTA
1176 Fargo—H. P. Holverson, R. S., 419 3d st.
North.
C. J. Bengston, F. S., 415 N. 11th.
OHIO
84 Akron—Warren Porter, R. S., 105 Goti-
walt street.
G. W. Ewing, F. S., 175 Hill st.
1139 Alliance—D. F. Scofield, R. S. and F. S.,
S. Arch.
1556 Ashland—Jess. W. King, F. S.
539 Ashtabula—E. E. Moses, R. S., Rural Del.
No. 2.
C. D. Troop, F. S., Rural Del. No. 1.
569 Barborton—Sam Kobb, R. S.
J. T. Montgomery, F. S., Box 210.
1533 Barnesville—Theo. Taylor, F. S., Box 364.
17 Bellaire—Grant McCabe, R. S.
G. W. Curtis, F. S., 3638 Harrison st.
1383 Bowling Green—
170 Bridgeport—G. H. Groves, R. S., Box 242.
B. P. Cunningham, F. S., Box 6.
485 Byesville—J. W. Dilley, F. S.
245 Cambridge—L. H. Henderson, R. S. and
F. S., 79 Gomer ave.
1291 Canal Dover—C. H. Leindecker, R. S., 601
3d street.
A. Miller, F. S., 129 8th st.
143 Canton—J. H. Heffleman, R. S., 715 Sum-
mit street.
C. A. Rimmel, F. S., 1112 Linden ave.
589 Chillicothe—George McMunn, R. S., 882
Columbus st.
S. S. Duffy, F. S., 607 E. 2d st.
1255 " —Chas. Huber, R. S., 193 Church.
C. H. Schremser, F. S., 476 Church.
Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council,
Louis A. Groll, 2526 Jefferson av.
2 " —Wm. F. Ebmeier, R. S., 1144
Sherman ave.
C. A. Quick, F. S., Glenway ave.
Price Hill.
209 " —(Ger.) A. Weisgerber, R. S., 2529
Jefferson ave.
Aug. Weise, F. S., 969 Gest st.
327 " —(Mill) E. Watkins, F. S., 57 E.
Ellis st.
E. G. Landherr, F. S., 3213 Beres-
ford avenue.
628 " —William Cutter, R. S., 1679 Blue
Rock st.
Ed. Holle, F. S., 4245 Madan-
thony st.
664 " —(Stair) F. W. Doesen, R. S., 2239
Weller st.
Hy. Dunkman, F. S., 1339 Pen-
dleton st.
667 " —D. J. Jones, R. S. and F. S., 2228
Kenton st., Station D.
676 " —T. H. McClain, R. S., Poplar st.,
Norwood, O.
O. E. Stienle, F. S., 175 Warner.
692 " —Frank Simon, R. S., Waverly ave.
J. P. Luckey, F. S., 2427 Bloom.
1582 " —Andy Haines, F. S., 536 Delta av.
Cleveland—Secretary of District Council,
Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
11 " —Miles Dodd, R. S., 244 Chandler
avenue.
Jas. Rumsey, F. S., 60 Clara st.
14 " —Chas. Cousins, R. S. and P. S.,
2274 St. Clair st.
39 " —(Boh.) John Vlasik, R. S., 2 Ov-
ington st., Sta. D.
J. Soukup, F. S., 70 Hillman av.
393 " —(Ger.) Carl S. Minneman, R. S.,
119 Hoyt ave.
T. Wehrich, F. S., 16 Parker st.
449 " —(Ger.) W. D. Adams, R. S., 316
Center st.
Fred Behrens, F. S., 228 Burton.
1108 " —W. F. Hahn, R. S., 145 Burton st.
Wm. Lipscomb, F. S., 2025 Lo-
raine st.
1231 " —Louis Ankert, R. S., 57 Shepard.
Wm. Roediger, F. S., 13 Elmdale.
1242 " —(Parquet Floor Layers) M. Brick-
son, R. S., & F. S., 105 Fairview.
1258 " —W. Musteller, R. S., 549 Gordon
avenue.
W. Vandree, F. S., 143 Prim st.
1346 " —(Mill) Edwin Knoblesdorf, R. S.,
4 Gehring st.
John Lawless, F. S., 34 Myrtle.
739 College Hill—T. A. Bullock, R. S., Sta. R.
A. T. Forbes, F. S., Sta. K.
1089 Collinwood—H. E. Gould, R. S.
J. E. Tipping, F. S.
61 Columbus—J. R. Mowrer, R. S., 533 Kil-
bourn st.
Lewis Peters, F. S., 486 Oak.
494 " —J. H. Stone, R. S., 1073 Atchison.
F. Redding, F. S., 1013 Michigan
avenue.
525 Coshocton—F. H. Everett, R. S., 511 Mad-
son street.
M. S. Edwards, F. S., 311 N. 10th st.
863 Conneaut—L. H. Guthrie, R. S., Box 414.
E. W. Rockwell, F. S., Box 353.
Dayton—Secretary of District Council,
C. S. Wenger, 14 Webb st.
104 " —J. H. Miley, R. S., 245 High st.
J. M. Bonner, F. S., 24 Bradford.
346 " —(Ger.) Christ. Reusch, R. S., 135
Hickory st.
J. Wirth, F. S., 151 Fillmore st.
1132 " —(Mill) O. W. McFarland, R. S.,
14 Brabham st.
J. W. Becker, F. S., 1214 So.
Wayne ave.
1628 " —(Millwright)—
1442 Defiance—L. R. Sperrgeon, R. S., 740
Perry st.
John Lauer, F. S., 218 Union.
1516 Delaware—Joe Newell, F. S., Lincoln ave.
1009 Delhi—Thos. Lind, R. S., Cleaves, O.
F. Hautman, F. S.
328 East Liverpool—W. H. McConnell, R. S.,
161 Avondale st.
J. T. Mischel, F. S., 109 Basil av.
294 East Palestine—Ed. Warner, R. S. and F. S.
1426 Elyria—Ed. Thorp, R. S., 110 W. Court.
G. E. Mizer, F. S., 419 Tremont.
822 Findlay—Geo. W. Dean, R. S., 610 Briggs
avenue.
J. B. Alspach, F. S., 1221 Sum-
mit street.
1166 Fremont—F. J. Snider, R. S., 326 Ash.
B. M. Wolfe, F. S., Box 51.
1237 Gallon—F. W. Kuhn, R. S.
J. A. Nungesser, F. S.
1541 Galipolis—J. H. Carter, F. S.
637 Hamilton—C. E. Davis, R. S., Mehrum Bk.
A. W. Sims, F. S., 807 Buckeye st.
1111 Ironton—Samuel Arusperger, R. S., 317
S. 5th st.
John Mohr, F. S., 229 Chestnut.
1499 Kent—Fred Green, F. S.
840 Kenton—Wm. Totlow, R. S., 215 S. Mar-
ket street.
C. Titlow, F. S., 219 Mill st.
86 Lancaster—A. J. McDermont, R. S.
A. M. Smoot, F. S.
182 Lima—C. M. Rittner, R. S., 412 E. Kirby.
James Munday, F. S., Box 594.
1423 " —J. H. Stuck, R. S., 212 W. Water.
H. Metzger, F. S., 353 E. Market.
1288 Lisbon—W. J. Fennick, R. S., Box 541.
John Morrow, F. S.
703 Lockland—J. F. Farrell, R. S., 3 Covey's
Lane.
W. W. Ellis, F. S., 310 Shepard
ave., Sta. A, Cincinnati.
705 Lorain—F. E. Kellogg, R. S., 527 W.
Erie avenue.
John G. Whitby, F. S., 200 Fifth st.
854 Madisonville—Perry C. Hill, R. S., Con-
over st.
Thos. Devine, F. S., Elm.
735 Mansfield—N. H. Kirne, R. S., 605 Bow-
man st.
Ed. Stauffer, F. S., 194 E. 3d.
1149 Marion—W. G. Sniegle, R. S., 335 N. State.
Frank Ackerman, F. S., 415 Mont-
gomery st.
356 Marietta—H. W. Smith, R. S., 993 Gilman.
Frank Ackerman, 415 Montgomery st.
1567 Martin's Ferry—Ad. Barr, F. S.
881 Massillon—J. W. Douglass, R. S., Henry st.
Ira E. Dietz, F. S., Box 473.
1586 Middleport—J. Braley, R. S.
R. L. Beach, F. S.
749 Mount Vernon—Mike Scedy, R. S., 304
Coshocton ave.
F. Farrison, F. S., 211 E. Chestnut.

136 Newark—B. A. Jones, R. S. 13 N. 5th st.
S. R. Fristoe, F. S., 59 William.
1266 New Philadelphia—J. W. Kinsely, R. S.
Ira E. Wolf, F. S., 132 E. St. Clair.
1514 Niles—C. C. Haeffling, F. S., 524 W. 3d.
837 Norwalk—W. H. Giltner, R. S., 71 Wood-
lawn ave.
C. W. Beers, F. S., 28 Whitney av.
404 Painesville—C. H. Tunis, R. S.
F. C. Tucker, F. S.
650 Pomeroy—A. H. Dorst, R. S.
E. D. Will, F. S.
1101 Portland Station—W. L. Clow, R. S. and
F. S., Box 26.
437 Portsmouth—C. H. Brown, R. S., W. 7th.
B. S. Foster, F. S., 808 Harvard Pl.
1229 Ravenna—E. A. Likens, F. S.
1282 Salem—H. F. Flecker, R. S., 212 Wisdom.
J. H. Briggs, F. S., 1 R D.
940 Sandusky—William Waterfield, R. S., 823
Sycamore.
Fred Close, F. S., 123 Madison st.
1267 "—(Mill) Chas Papke, R. S., 201
Prospect.
Oscar Wargowsky, F. S., 524
Tiffin ave.
1025 Sidney—C. Boser, R. S.
Tim Welch, F. S., S. West ave.
1437 Smithfield—John A. Work, R. S.
Frank Nickerson, F. S.
660 Springfield—W. A. Crable, R. S., 220½
W. North st.
D. W. Jacoby, F. S., 111 S. Western.
186 Steubenville—Louis Whittaker, R. S., 520
Garrett ave.
E. Spruill, F. S., 902 W. Market.
1518 Struthers—Chas. Tingley, F. S.
243 Tiffin—A. Weigel, R. S., 56 W. Market.
J. B. Hosfeld, F. S., 339 S. Monroe.
Toledo—Secretary of District Council, W.
Bossert, 1117 Delance, E. Tol.
25 "—L. J. Breunner, R. S., 323 Lang-
don street.
Chas. Andrews, F. S., 1314 Hicks st.
168 "—(Ger.) M. Kersch, R. S., 1225
Peck st.
John Claus, F. S., 1029 Page st.
557 "—H. J. Helbing, R. S., 928 Berry.
H. J. Comte, F. S., 421 Parker av.
1311 Uricsville—P. H. Westhafer, R. S., Box
591.
V. Maurer, F. S., Box 591.
1235 Warren—R. S. Harroll, R. S., 604 N. Elm.
O. A. Kistler, F. S., 412½ High.
1300 Wellston—W. S. Radcliff, R. S.
C. L. Carnal, F. S., Box 503.
405 Wellsville—S. E. Smith, R. S., Box 625.
H. B. Kern, F. S., Box 147.
1174 Willoughby—U. A. Bates, F. S.
1239 Wooster—Jos. Sieb, R. S., 111 E. North.
F. W. Shoap, F. S., 94 Nold ave.
1608 Xenia—
171 Youngstown—Chas. B. Siefert, R. S., 138
Jefferson st.
H. C. Miley, F. S., 820 W. Woodland
avenue.
716 Zanesville—E. E. Linn, R. S., 272 Fisher.
F. Kappes, F. S., 316 N. 7th.

OKLAHOMA

1603 Anardarko—Jacob Gentry, R. S., Box 22.
S. M. Ste. en, F. S.
117 Chaudler—John Boyd, R. S.
J. M. Bradbury, F. S. Box 195.
1431 El Reno—Geo. Harmon, R. S., Box 485.
G. W. Peters, F. S., Box 567.
763 Enid—J. K. Milligan, R. S.
F. W. Weller, F. S., Box 542.
1624 Guthrie—Henry Gothow, F. S., Box 125.
985 Hobart—C. M. Lewis, R. S.
H. E. Johnston, F. S., Box 273.
902 Lawton—Otto Tonini, R. S., Box 295.
W. A. George, F. S.
1472 Mangum—
276 Oklahoma City—W. P. Hawkins, R. S.,
904 N. Hudson st.
de Strouber, F. S.
292 Shawnee—W. H. Campbell, R. S., Box 248.
F. D. Holmes, F. S., Box 248.

OREGON

1133 Albany—Kasper Krupp, R. S.
J. K. Davis, F. S.
917 Astoria—C. D. Soudon, R. S.
John S. Sjogren, F. S., 361 31st st.
536 Baker City—James Osborn, R. S.
W. L. Finch, F. S., 2815 Baker st.
1349 Eugene—G. R. Monroe, R. S., 739 Oliver.
M. O. Fuller, F. S.
1148 Grant's Pass—D. A. Fitzgerald, R. S.
W. H. McMains, F. S.
872 La Grande—D. E. Cox, R. S.
T. I. Hughey, F. S.
1131 Oregon City—E. T. Kennedy, R. S. and
F. S.
1313 Pendleton—Geo. T. Ritchey, R. S., 309
Jackson st.
Geo. Hamblen, F. S., 421 Madison.
50 Portland—C. W. Ryan, R. S., 272 Mill st.
W. H. Hellman, F. S., 7 E. 22d st.
1450 "—(Mill)—J. T. Gurnett, R. S. and
F. S., 229½ 2d st.
1065 Salem—H. Caldwell, R. S.
Wm. Lansing, F. S.
1185 Sumpter—W. T. Kinsey, R. S.
S. H. Summers, F. S.
1219 The Dalles—G. S. Brown, R. S., Box 811.
J. S. Hadley, F. S.

PENNSYLVANIA

465 Ardmore—J. J. Lindsay, R. S., Ardmore.
S. E. Waters, F. S., Haverford.
211 Allegheny City—C. R. Steele, R. S., 1327
Washington ave.
M. M. Willis, F. S., 314 Dawson.
237 "—(Ger.) George Walter, R. S., 41
Straub's Lane.
Edward Knoebel, F. S., 1225 Sandusky st.
135 Allentown—Ira Sewell, R. S., 1314 Gor-
don st.
O. C. Knappenberger, F. S., 513 N. 8th st.
900 Altoona—R. L. Wolfe, R. S., 407 19th st.
D. F. Ritchey, F. S.
1436 Bangor—
1190 Bellefonte—J. S. Lambert, R. S.
C. Wetzel, F. S., Box 233.
1252 Belthoover—Jos. Spinnenvever, R. S.,
Carrick, Pa.
C. Kaufman, F. S., Mt. Oliver.
263 Berwick—J. R. Sutton, R. S., 130 E. 7th av.
J. M. Belles, F. S., 316 W. 3d st.
833 Berwyn—Lewis F. Keller, R. S.
M. L. Montgomery, F. S.
406 Bethlehem—C. S. Kemmerer, R. S., 322 N.
Main st.
R. Moyer, F. S., 153 Ettwine st.

773 Braddock—W. Orin Lecto, R. S., Turtle
Creek.
Chas. Kearns, F. S., 1133 Rebecca
st., Wilkesburg.
124 Bradford—J. G. Campbell, R. S., 7 Hob-
son Pl.
N. A. Walker, F. S., Maplewood av.
500 Butler—H. F. Waldemeyer, R. S., 511 N.
Castle.
E. W. Schenk, F. S., 325 W. Penn st.
813 Carbondale—L. V. Arnold, R. S., 33 Canon.
F. Love, F. S., 15 Richmond st.
1553 Chambersburg—D. G. Hoover, F. S., 441
S. Water st.
1044 Charleroi—C. H. Richards, R. S., 513
Washington ave.
Chas. Davis, F. S.
571 Carnegie—C. K. Thomas, R. S.
John G. Garbart, F. S., Box 1123.
207 Chester—G. B. Sill, R. S., 1606 Provi-
dence ave.
Eber S. Rigby, F. S., 316 E. Fifth st.
1079 Clairton—H. R. Norman, Box 427.
L. A. Cooper, F. S., Mendelssohn.
1649 Clarion—E. M. McCullough, R. S.
J. A. Sloge, F. S.
1401 Clearfield—E. B. Wilson, R. S., 707 Daisey.
E. J. Schank, F. S.
845 Clifton Heights—W. A. Jordan, R. S.
Frank J. Quantin, F. S.
587 Coatesville—O. D. Evans, R. S., 67 Wood-
land av.
S. A. Bell, F. S., 132 N. 5th ave.
882 Columbia—John A. Heigel, R. S.
Wm. Dussinger, F. S., 840 Blunston.
321 Connessville—J. B. Henry, R. S., E. Main.
S. W. Strawn, F. S., 415 S. Pitts.
1595 Conshohocken—P. J. Carroll, F. S., Hector st.
1273 Coraopolis—C. J. McGahan, R. S., Box 33.
L. B. Moose, F. S., Box 288.
1136 Donora—A. A. Teviss, R. S., Box 381.
Britt Reed, F. S.
768 Dorrancetown—E. Guntion, R. S. and F.
S., Forty Port.
1099 Downingtown—Wm. Irwin, R. S., East
Downingtown.
P. Smedley, E. S., E. Down'tn.
580 DuBois—E. Y. Weiss, R. S., 325 Knarr st.
T. C. Graham, F. S., 213 Highland st.
1441 Duquesne—J. T. Powell, R. S., Box 1552.
Martin R. Holder, F. S., Box 1478.
239 Easton—E. P. Sandt, R. S., 412 Hight st.
Frank P. Horn, F. S., 914 Butler st.
501 East Stroudsburg—Geo. Z. Wilson, R. S.
Frank O. Phillips, F. S.
1411 Economy—
421 Elwood City—Wm. Thornhill, R. S.
Albert Adams, F. S., Box 185.
409 Erie—M. M. Randall, R. S., 212 Ash st.
C. Bauman, F. S., 953 W. 21st st.
185 Falls Creek—E. W. Rhines, R. S.
B. H. Whitehill, F. S.
682 Franklin—S. Deener, R. S., 709 Buffalo st.
T. A. Nicklen, F. S., Third ward.
905 Freeland—H. G. Depple, R. S., 27 Pine st.
Jacob C. Nagel, F. S., 14 Front st.
1387 Girardville—John H. Daubert, R. S.
S. Ira Herb, F. S.
462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, R. S. and F.
S., 236 Concord.
1000 Greenville—H. W. Bell, R. S.
A. Bales, F. S., 460 N. Main st.
298 Hanover—Clayton Sholl, R. S.
O. M. Gates, F. S.
287 Harrisburg—H. A. Kuhn, R. S., 533 Wood-
bine st.
G. F. Daugherty, F. S., 1211 N. Front.
129 Hazleton—A. Youngart, R. S., 18 W. 1st.
Conrad Schott, F. S., 304 E. Elm st.
890 Hazleton—Jas. A. Watkins, R. S. and F.
S., 5112 Blair st., Pittsburg.
288 Homestead—J. C. Kephart, R. S., 476
Campbell st., Wilkesburg.
E. Rowe, Jr., F. S., 110 W. 10th av.
1186 Homewood—J. Hann, R. S., 7415 Finance.
J. H. Stewart, F. S., 7425½ Finance
st., Pittsburg, E. S.
1504 Jeanette—J. M. Hutton, F. S.
1064 Jersey Shore—E. S. Falling, R. S., Box
216, Villas, Pa.
H. F. Menckee, F. S., Villas, Pa.
795 Johnstown—J. A. Kaley, R. S. and F. S.
1419 Johnstown—Wm. M. Hess, R. S., 321
Strayer st.
Jas. Williamson, F. S., 119 Peter.
545 Kane—A. B. Chatley, R. S., 319 Moffett
ave.
J. O. Delp, F. S., 430 Bayard st.
1381 Kennett Square—Henry Tatum, R. S.
W. H. Steiner, F. S.
1129 Kittanning—W. J. Conner, R. S.
J. F. Shafer, O. S., Box 191.
208 Lancaster—E. H. Groff, R. S., 841 Colum-
bia ave.
Elmer E. Ehly, F. S., 646 Lake st.
1364 "—(J. M. Barton, R. S., 531 W. Lemon
W. Auxer, F. S., 540 E. Chestnut
1411 "—(Mill) B. A. Cain, F. S., 534 N.
Mary st.
677 Lebanon—J. C. S. Gundrum, R. S.
Cyrus Snavely, F. S., 336 Shaf-
ferstown road.
1153 Lock Haven—L. M. Weaver, R. S., 302
Bellefonte ave.
J. Leiser, F. S., 109 W. Church st.
1094 Mahanoy City—Dan. Becker, R. S., 1113
W. Mahanoy ave.
R. C. Fowler, F. S., 222 W. Pine.
255 McKees Rocks—A. W. Hoover, R. S., Box 947.
C. McElhattan, F. S., Box 947.
827 McKeesport—F. P. Boyd, R. S., 2101 Syl-
van ave.
J. Ross, F. S., 808 Soles st.
556 Meadville—Chas. H. Kreiter, R. S.
C. W. Robinson, F. S., 160 Walnut.
456 Media—Alfred Ploufenders, R. S.
J. W. Manilow, F. S.
752 Minersville—Michael Dailey, R. S.
Edw. Motley, F. S., Broad M't'n.
1033 Monaca—Henry J. Taylor, R. S., Box 774.
Fred R. Schwartz, F. S.
974 Monessen—V. Bolig, R. S.
Wm. S. McCreary, F. S., Box 565.
711 Mt. Carmel—W. E. Moyer, R. S. and F. S.,
14 S. Market.
415 Mt. Jewett—Thomas B. White, R. S. and
F. S.
414 Nanticoke—Jos. P. McCarty, R. S., 1215
S. Market st.
W. H. Cool, F. S., 256 E. Broad st.
246 New Brighton—F. P. McClain, R. S., 832
Grove ave.
A. Burry, F. S., 545 11th ave.
206 New Castle—C. M. Foulk, R. S., 123 Cleve-
land ave.
W. E. Kramer, F. S., 133 E. Main.
333 New Kensington—M. H. Mamwaring, R. S.,
Box 411.
J. A. Wissinger, F. S., Box 459.
897 Norristown—Wm. N. Garner, R. S., 633
Corson st.
J. W. Printz, F. S., 543 Corson st.

1562 North Wales—James Beam, F. S.
830 Oil City—Dan Geary, R. S., 304 Spruce st.
D. L. Tye, F. S., 151 Main st.
Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council,
W. E. Clark, N. E. cor. Broad
and Race sts.
8 "—W. C. Hall, R. S., 1840 Wilder st.
Peter McLaughlin, F. S., 2203 Vine.
122 "—(Germantown) S. H. Blizard, R.
S., 50 Meehan ave.
227 "—J. E. Martin, F. S., 126 E. Duvel st.
—(Kensington) C. McCabe, R. S., 3140
Kensington ave.
W. Neill, F. S., 2575 Memphis st.
238 "—(Ger.) Fred Angle, R. S., 2947 N.
7th st.
Jos. B. Oyen, F. S., 814 N. 4th st.
277 "—James J. Kerr, R. S., 1431 Melon st.
Calvin H. Bromell, F. S., 817 Holly.
359 "—(Mill) Sam'l L. Greene, R. S., 1630
S. 8th st.
Joseph F. Heilman, F. S., 2101
Monmouth st.
463 "—(Frankford) Frank P. Read, R. S.,
4834 Franklin st.
G. A. Harper, F. S., 4350 Paul st.
736 "—H. Kelly, R. S., 1109 W. Moya-
mensing ave.
J. Hayter, F. S., 1429 S. 20th st.
843 "—(Jenkintown) Fred Weiss, R. S.,
Jenkintown, Pa.
Wilson A. Hillegas, F. S., 1018
Pine st., Philadelphia.
964 "—Chas. L. Gum, R. S., 3209 Ari-
zona st.
Chas. Crowders, F. S., 721 N. 17th.
972 "—(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, R. S.
and F. S., 1446 S. 47th st.
1013 "—(Parq. Fl. Layers) R. H. Jordan,
R. S., 2130 Titan st.
J. Clements, F. S., 2101 Brandy-
wine st.
1051 "—(German Cabinetmakers) Franz
Brchme, R. S., 2111 S. 9th st.
C. Gehring, F. S., 4305 N. 8th st.
1073 "—(Jewish) Harry May, R. S., 619
Federal st.
N. Blue, F. S., 522 S. 9th st.
1090 "—Arthur F. Ritter, R. S., 3823
Coral st.
H. P. Parlett, F. S., 442 Salford.
1592 "—George Rickart, F. S., 2358 N.
Cleveland ave.
1623 "—Constantino Berardinetto, F. S.,
826 Earp ave.
Pittsburg—Secretary of District Council,
Walter Donaldson, Box 24, Sta. A.
142 "—W. P. Patton, R. S., Ruch and
Ashland ave.
H. G. Schomaker, F. S., 1223 Veto
Allegheny City.
164 "—(Ger.) H. B. Gottschalk, R. S.,
5113 Duncan st.
P. Geck, F. S., 2151 Rose st.
165 "—Walter Donaldson, R. S., Box 24,
Station A.
J. H. Steffler, F. S., Hastings and
Reynolds sts., E. E.
202 "—R. J. L. Black, R. S., 7041 Idle-
wild st.
G. W. McCausland, F. S., 6038
Hoeveler st.
230 "—Wm. J. Willock, R. S., 119 Beau-
mont st.
W. J. Richey, F. S., 108 S. 17th st.
254 "—G. B. Wagner, R. S., 4428 Calvin.
F. A. Park, F. S., 5435 Kincald.
385 "—Oscar Glueker, R. S., (Elliott
Borough).
E. Mitchell, F. S., 620 Independ-
ence st.
402 "—(Ger.) Math. Thoms, R. S., Ly-
man P. O.
L. Panker, F. S., 15 Ormsby st.
401 Pittston—E. D. Parker, R. S., 313 Balti-
more ave.
W. P. Watkins, F. S., 75 Oak st.
150 Plymouth—Samuel Harrison, R. S., 177
Devenport st.
Wm. Deitz, F. S., 32 Gaylord av.
366 Port Allegheny—Herbert Spencer, F. S.,
Box 345.
997 Pottstown—Wm. G. Schmeare, R. S., 416
Beach st.
H. C. Guilb, F. S., 550 Chestnut st.
228 Pottsville—Harry Steidle, R. S., 325 Spring
Garden st.
F. B. Hoke, F. S., N. Pine st., Yorkville.
1088 Punxsutawney—H. A. Baldwin, R. S., Box
154; J. W. Tucker, F. S., Box 70.
492 Reading—W. K. Ritter, R. S., 919 Windsor
F. L. Degler, F. S., 1153 Elm st.
834 Reynoldsville—W. J. Burris, F. S., Box 416.
947 Ridgway—W. G. Reining, R. S.
J. H. Reynolds, F. S., Box 69.
1114 Rockledge—Wm. Ashby, R. S., Fox Chase.
H. A. Heisler, F. S., 2010 Columbia av.
145 Sayre—E. B. Van Ripen, R. S., 313 W.
Lockhart st.
A. J. Green, F. S., 102 Stedman st.
563 Scranton—J. F. Lavery, R. S., 222 Railroad
avenue.
P. J. Conlon, F. S., 309 Lack. av.
484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) Fred Welker, R. S., 261
Railroad ave.
Gustave Roesch, F. S., 725 Palm st.
699 Sewickley—Chas. W. Sweavinger, R. S.,
Elizabeth st.
W. H. Bratt, F. S., Fry st.
37 Shamokin—J. W. McConnell, R. S., 527 N.
Market st.
W. T. Wray, F. S., 816 E. Dewert.
268 Sharon—O. Miner, R. S. and F. S., 50 A st.
1382 Sharpsburg—Elmer W. Dickey, R. S., Ho-
boken, Pa.
W. C. Pfush, F. S., 1731 S. Canal.
709 Shenandoah—Wm. H. Morris, R. S., 407
W. Loyd st.
Jos. Lehmler, F. S., 210 W. Coal.
1480 Smethport—
1491 Spring City—Frank H. Shaner, R. S.
Theo. H. Latshaw, F. S.
982 St. Mary's—J. Kronewoetter, R. S. and F.
S., Chestnut st.
838 Sunbury—G. F. Gayman, R. S., 456 Chest-
nut st.
Jared Lenker, F. S., 426 Catawissa ave.
1050 Tarentum—G. G. Ottermann, R. S.
W. W. McCall, F. S.
1130 Titusville—John Hemphill, R. S., 7 E. Oak.
Daniel Holts, F. S., 90 1st st.
966 Uniontown—Chas. Trovinger, R. S., 22
Jefferson st.
C. C. Wright, F. S.
852 Verona—G. H. Milliken, R. S., Spruce st.
James Davis, F. S., Box 29.
1322 Waynesboro—J. R. Clippingier, R. S., 128
Ridge ave.
J. W. Heckman, F. S., 128 Ridge av.

87 waynesburg—J. J. McCormick, R. S. and
F. S., Box 299.
1014 Warren—C. B. Marsh, R. S., 115 Prospect.
F. E. Miller, F. S., 32 Glade av.
541 Washington—D. J. Kenstrick, R. S., 130
Murray ave.
J. Hallam, F. S., 15 Washington rd.
248 Weissport—A. P. Nicholson, R. S.
David Snyder, F. S.
1154 West Chester—Harry M. Burns, R. S., 17
S. Walnut st.
Jesse Seal, F. S., 104 Price st.
Wyoming Valley—Secretary of District
Council, R. N. Aylesworth, 253 E.
Ridge st., Nanticoke, Pa.
93 Wilkesbarre—C. H. Odell, R. S., 46 Brook.
C. B. Neuhart, F. S., 134 Brown.
102 "—S. Bromfield, R. S., 35 Sheridan.
D. M. Kline, F. S., 115 Oak st.
665 "—(Mill) J. A. Semmers, R. S., 52
Chester st.
George Gebhart, F. S., 197 E.
Northampton st.
430 Wilkesburg—C. H. Stewart, R. S., 1042
Montier st.
W. F. Miller, F. S., 846 Ella st.
691 Williamsport—H. H. Kennedy, R. S., 425
Glenwood ave.
H. Harman, F. S., 228 Walnut.
936 Wilmerding—W. S. Long, R. S., Box 271,
Turtle Creek.
H. C. Gettig, F. S., Box 165, Pitcairn.
191 York—J. K. Bowman, R. S., 334 Girard.
C. C. Snyderman, F. S., 601 N. West.

RHODE ISLAND

977 Arctic—Joseph H. Dubeau, R. S.
Wm. E. Palmer, F. S., Box 183.
1125 Central Falls—J. A. Bouvanloir R. S., 29
Fletcher st.
E. S. Hebert, F. S., 33 Sylvan st.
1182 Manville—Louis Vincent, R. S.
Ad. Noreau, F. S., Box 176.
176 Newport—B. E. Wells, R. S., 5 Fricbody st.
J. J. Gallagher, F. S., 4 Congdon ave.
1245 "—Robert P. Peckham, R. S., 18
Barney st.
Wm. Nash, F. S., 30 Pond ave.
342 Pawtucket—Geo. P. Houghes, R. S., 538
Cottage st.
Seldon Roper, F. S., 752 Weeden st
94 Providence—J. H. Cook, R. S.
J. F. McCarthy, F. S., 188 Lipette.
632 "—James B. Macdonald, R. S., 32
Maple st.
Silas Archibald, F. S., 30 Corinth st.
1233 "—Gennaro Rissilo, R. S. and F. S.,
13 Falls place.
1520 "—(Mill) Fabian Randall, F. S., 9
Richardson st.
1264 Valley Falls—Damose Petit, R. S., Bx 108.
J. P. Letourneau, F. S., cor.
Perry and Philip sts., C. F.
1269 Warren—David F. Miller, R. S.
William E. Molloy, F. S.
217 Westerly—Oliver Woodwarth, R. S., 37
Beach st.
F. E. Saunders, F. S., 31 Granite st.
801 Woonsocket—Phillippi Poulin, R. S., 185
Brook st.
Evarist Dufresne, F. S., 388 Diamond
Hill road.

SOUTH CAROLINA

1488 Anderson—Chas. W. Burdges, F. S.
1497 "—(Col.) E. S. Rogers, F. S., Box 282.
1323 Beaufort—James Brown, R. S.
James Washington, F. S.
1492 Bennettsville—Alonzo Blackman, R. S.
K. D. Reese, F. S.
1318 Camden—I. N. McKain, R. S.
J. W. Thompson, F. S.
1428 "—(Col.) J. M. Martin, R. S.
J. E. Perry, F. S.
52 Charleston—(Col.) R. H. Bellinger, R. S.,
323 Rutledge ave.
J. Pinckney, F. S., 36 H st.
159 "—T. S. Galloway, Box 39.
J. P. McIntyre, F. S., 91 Anson.
69 Columbia—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, R. S.
and F. S., 1523 Taylor st.
949 "—J. P. Chartrand, R. S. and F. S.,
9 Hurlville st.
1475 Darlington—W. H. Kuth, R. S.
H. C. Ervion, F. S.
221 Florence—(Col.) J. W. Brown, R. S., F. S.
1558 Gaffney—N. S. Thackston, F. S.
1399 Greenville—
1406 "—(Col.) B. Jackson, F. S.
1365 Greenwood—R. E. Williams, R. S., Bx 193.
L. W. Nance, F. S.
1368 Laurens—T. C. Leake, R. S.
J. L. Williams, F. S.
913 "—W. E. Moore, F. S.
1563 Marion—W. E. Wilson, F. S.
1461 New Bern—(Col.) W. H. Simmons, R. S.
45 New South Front st.
1481 Newberry—(Col.)
1599 Orangeburg—James A. Brown, F. S.
1456 Spartansburg—H. B. Maybrey, F. S., Box
183.
1547 "—W. H. Ballinger, F. S.

SOUTH DAKOTA

1440 Lead—W. E. Scroggan, R. S.
R. B. Stuart, F. S.
662 Mitchell—M. R. Bates, R. S.
Charles Anderson, F. S.
783 Sioux Falls—C. V. Booth, R. S.
J. A. Martin, F. S., 220 Spring ave., F. S.
1639 Wessington Springs—L. F. Dowling, F. S.,
Box 147.

TENNESSEE

759 Chattanooga—H. G. Franklin, R. S., (Hill
City).
E. J. Henderson, F. S., 909
Montgomery ave.
968 Sherman Heights—M. L. Clark, F. S., East
Chattanooga.
779 Clarksville—G. L. Haley, R. S.
S. R. Moody, F. S.
259 Jackson—R. A. Hassis, R. S., Campbell st.
J. W. Sykes, F. S., 249 Hatton.
1517 Johnson City—M. D. L. Miller, R. S.
Knoxville—Sec. Dist. Council, P. B. Chen-
oweth, 3062 Crescent boulevard.
225 "—W. B. King, R. S.
P. E. Chenoweth, F. S., 3062 Cres-
cent boulevard.
1178 "—A. A. Laren, R. S., Rutledge Pike.
M. F. Driskill, F. S., 428 Jackshure.

Memphis—Sec. Dist. Council, R. P. Kendrick, 2119 Harbert ave.
 152 " —(Col.) J. T. Richmond, R. S., 38 Exchange ave.
 219 " —R. L. Craddock, F. S., 66 Goslee.
 394 " —Harry Burl, R. S., 62 Vance st.
 1294 " —A. Becker, F. S., 910 Arkansas av.
 1326 " —C. R. G. Ward, R. S., 120 Monroe.
 1208 " —J. E. Wright, F. S., 159 Marr st.
 1208 " —L. L. Laming, R. S., 85 Gohlstrom.
 1208 " —J. M. Gunn, F. S., 283 Poplar st.
 1208 " —(Millwrights) O. J. Quillman, R. S.
 1208 " —E. B. Reynolds, F. S., Bullington st., Memphis, Mill Co.
 1208 " —(Mill) J. P. Williams, F. S., 1270 Lawrence ave.
 Nashville—Secretary of District Council, L. B. Frank, 30 Academy pl.
 350 " —John H. Adams, R. S., 1705 Hendershott st.
 1444 " —R. Sutherland, F. S., 313 N. 2d.
 1444 " —T. S. Regan, R. S., 1900 S. Spruce.
 968 " —T. J. Slinkhard, F. S., 712 W. Gavock.
 968 " —Sherman Heights—J. F. Horner, R. S. and F. S., Box 74.

TEXAS

1281 Abilene—John A. Pratt, R. S., Box 239.
 770 " —Z. T. Peak, F. S.
 770 " —Amarillo—G. M. Broach, R. S.
 300 " —T. W. Barnes, F. S.
 1505 " —Austin—W. L. Herran, R. S., Box 182.
 732 " —J. D. Schneider, F. S., Box 182.
 392 " —Barstow—H. D. Hill, R. S. and F. S.
 1287 " —Beaumont—G. F. Leininger, R. S., Box 306.
 528 " —J. T. Williams, F. S., Box 306.
 1569 " —Big Sandy—T. S. Howell, R. S.
 1170 " —R. T. Howell, F. S.
 1333 " —Bonham—W. S. Moad, F. S.
 1202 " —Bryan—C. H. Ivey, F. S.
 731 " —Carthage—J. E. Smith, R. S., Box 225.
 886 " —L. J. Parker, F. S., Box 125.
 198 " —Dallas—J. E. Tydings, R. S. and F. S., Box 299.
 371 " —Denison—M. P. Woods, R. S., 1002 W. Owing.
 1448 " —Denton—G. H. Harris, R. S.
 1151 " —Eagle Lake—H. P. Pulman, R. S.
 544 " —El Paso—Wm. H. Mathews, R. S., 401½ Texas st.
 738 " —Ennis—H. C. Henry, R. S.
 339 " —Fort Worth—J. K. Wilson, R. S., 1201 Allen ave.
 506 " —Gainesville—J. I. Siddall, R. S. and F. S., 505 Taylor st.
 526 " —Galveston—Henry Rabe, R. S., 2012 Ave. M.
 572 " —C. Schumacher, F. S., 2821 Ave. O½.
 973 " —Georgetown—W. T. Brady, R. S.
 856 " —Grand Saline—R. L. King, R. S.
 1464 " —A. D. Roberson, F. S.
 140 " —Greenville—P. O. Jones, R. S.
 820 " —Houston—Secretary of District Council, A. R. Jay, 1610 Prairie ave.
 114 " —A. R. Fay, R. S., Box 46.
 953 " —I. E. Proctor, F. S., Box 46.
 30 " —C. H. Gerling, R. S., Gen. Del'y.
 1464 " —J. W. Ogg, F. S., Labor Hall.
 140 " —Hubbard City—J. A. Mal, R. S.
 820 " —A. J. Hill, F. S., Box 82.
 1203 " —Kaufman—W. H. Hamill, R. S., Box 33.
 1128 " —A. B. Cox, F. S., Box 33.
 1097 " —Lampasas—J. Swearingen, R. S.
 855 " —Lockhart—John Fortune, R. S., Box 198.
 1203 " —J. E. Head, F. S.
 1097 " —Longview—Abe Behymer, R. S., Box 182.
 855 " —Marshall—J. M. Howell, R. S.
 1203 " —L. O. Carson, F. S.
 1128 " —Mart—E. G. Hunt, R. S., Box 185.
 1023 " —S. M. Hopkins, F. S., Box 161.
 873 " —Nederland—P. L. Estheredge, R. S.
 520 " —R. C. Gentry, F. S.
 610 " —Orange—G. W. Cruselle, R. S., Box 74.
 704 " —R. D. Martin, F. S., Box 461.
 1179 " —Palestine—W. D. Pridgen, R. S., 238 Cottage ave.
 1312 " —A. M. Brashers, F. S., 209 Esplanade.
 460 " —Paris—B. J. Loving, R. S., 415 Grand av.
 717 " —W. Miller, F. S., 748 N. Main st.
 1539 " —Port Arthur—J. S. Crowley, Box 141, R. S.
 704 " —H. F. Hightower, F. S.
 1179 " —Quanah—L. F. Reeves, R. S., Box 261.
 1312 " —D. C. Riley, F. S.
 460 " —Roxton—Ed. Walker, R. S.
 717 " —W. V. Warner, F. S., Box 38.
 1539 " —San Angelo—S. E. French, R. S.
 460 " —J. W. Witt, F. S., Box 391.
 717 " —San Antonio—Sec. Dist. Council, L. Beversdorff, 723 Camden st.
 1539 " —(Ger.) Ed. Wahrmond, R. S., 213 Nevada st.
 717 " —T. Jeaurig, F. S., 1111 E. Commerce
 1539 " —T. Grace, R. S., 1012 N. Cherry st.
 1539 " —A. G. Wietzel, F. S., 135 Centrest.
 1539 " —San Marcos—O. M. Arey, F. S.

197 Sherman—R. L. Pollard, R. S.
 729 " —W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost.
 596 " —Stephensville—H. M. Wood, R. S. and F. S., Box 32.
 555 " —Taylor—T. W. Holder, R. S., Box 985.
 379 " —H. D. Dear, F. S., Box 711.
 1452 " —Temple—J. C. Lussier, R. S.
 1104 " —J. M. Cook, F. S., 613 N. 2d st.
 622 " —Texarkana—F. R. Buck, R. S., 418 E. 12th.
 686 " —T. L. Grant, F. S., 1512 Hazle.
 608 " —Walter Harris, F. S.
 450 " —J. W. W. May, R. S.
 184 " —J. M. McGinney, F. S., Box 37.
 450 " —Waco—D. E. Conger, R. S., Box 170.
 184 " —W. R. Wyatt, F. S., Box 170.
 450 " —Waxahatchie—R. B. Nall, R. S., Box 355.
 184 " —W. W. Walston, F. S., Box 355.
 450 " —Weatherford—W. Winston, R. S.
 184 " —T. E. Love, F. S., 422 Ball st.

UTAH

450 Ogden—C. M. Flewelling, R. S., 1329 25th
 184 " —John H. Draper, F. S., 590 Wash-
 184 " —ington avenue.
 184 " —Salt Lake City—M. Desmond, R. S., Box 294.
 184 " —J. J. Hunt, F. S., Box 296.

VERMONT

481 Barre—D. J. Winch, R. S., Northfield, Vt.
 383 " —S. M. Porter, F. S., Northfield.
 1476 " —Burlington—C. C. Wilson, R. S., 26 Deca-
 1476 " —hurst st.
 1284 " —Essex Junction—Charles Vandon, F. S.
 679 " —Middlebury—C. H. L. Mader, R. S. & F. S.
 1469 " —Montpelier—H. O. Bolles, R. S., 14 Kidge.
 590 " —J. F. Collins, F. S., 15 Guernsey st.
 1230 " —Northfield—O. T. Winch, R. S.
 1230 " —S. M. Porter, F. S.
 1549 " —Rutland—T. C. Young, R. S., 108 Robbins
 1549 " —F. J. Perkins, F. S., 188 Lincoln st.
 1647 " —St. Albans—Hiram P. Sweeney, R. S., 17
 1647 " —Ferris st.
 1549 " —F. E. Freer, F. S., 7 Hoyt st.
 1549 " —Vergennes—Charles F. Fisher, F. S.
 1549 " —Waterbury—J. H. Johnson, R. S., Box 83.
 1647 " —A. E. Edwards, F. S., Box 83.
 1647 " —Williamston—John A. Perry, F. S.

VIRGINIA

967 Charlottesville—W. L. Salmon, R. S. and
 1409 " —F. S.
 1078 " —Chase City—L. A. Mallette, R. S.
 887 " —John L. Devine, F. S.
 994 " —Fredericksburg—M. P. McDonnell, R. S.
 403 " —M. L. Lathram, F. S.
 373 " —Hampton—J. M. Wood, R. S., Box 208.
 396 " —A. A. Patrick, F. S., 108 Wine st.
 331 " —Hot Springs—H. M. Looing, R. S.
 1413 " —J. P. Crist, F. S.
 1635 " —Lynchburg—J. E. Lancaster, R. S., 1111
 1577 " —R. L. Daniel, F. S., 604 Main st.
 1658 " —Newport News—(Col.) A. T. Baker, R. S.,
 1658 " —343 24th st.
 1658 " —P. R. Shell, F. S., 150 18th st.
 1658 " —F. N. Graham, R. S., 1116 29th.
 1658 " —A. H. Gary, F. S., 1224 23d st.
 1658 " —Norfolk—M. W. Saunders, R. S., 413 W.
 1658 " —Highland ave.
 1658 " —H. N. Farrish, F. S., 215 E. Highland ave.
 1658 " —1413 Petersburg—Harry T. Faison, R. S., 233
 1658 " —Old st.
 1658 " —Harvey L. Lee, F. S., 181 Old st.
 1658 " —Portsmouth—
 1658 " —Richmond—Jas. H. Pond, R. S., 1 E. Clay
 1658 " —E. Woodward, F. S., 118 W. Cary st.
 1658 " —1180 " —G. W. Phillips, R. S.
 1658 " —E. S. Paterson, F. S., 417 W. Marshall.
 1658 " —319 Roanoke—T. D. Schennate, R. S., 713
 1658 " —Louden ave.
 1658 " —G. G. Kirkwood, F. S., Campbell av. East.
 1658 " —1070 Staunton—R. F. Peterfish, R. S. and F. S.,
 1658 " —116 N. Jefferson.

WASHINGTON

883 Aberdeen—C. H. Doncaster, R. S.
 1577 " —C. P. Bean, F. S., 164 Broadway.
 1658 " —Ballard—Perry Brayer, F. S.
 1658 " —Columbia—
 1658 " —1004 Ellensburg—W. J. Moore, R. S., Box 77.
 1658 " —John A. Weeks, F. S., Box 77.
 1658 " —Elma—
 1658 " —562 Everett—F. S. Arnold, R. S. and F. S.,
 1658 " —2327 Oakes ave.
 1658 " —775 Gray's Harbor—W. J. McKnight, R. S.
 1658 " —Houquiam, Wash.
 1658 " —A. J. Acteson, F. S., Houquiam.
 1658 " —1503 Kent—L. T. Barnes, F. S.
 1658 " —1607 Mt. Vernon—P. H. Meyer, R. S.
 1658 " —C. F. Brown, F. S.
 1658 " —1657 Montesano—
 1658 " —756 New Whatcom—J. T. Parr, R. S., 14th & East
 1658 " —G. W. Maroe, F. S., 2411 G st.
 1658 " —1552 North Yakima—
 1658 " —956 Olympia—F. M. Canaday, R. S. and F. S.,
 1658 " —23 124th st.
 1658 " —313 Pullman—D. R. Hubbard, R. S.
 1658 " —A. C. Butcher, F. S.
 1658 " —1061 Ritzville—A. B. Pettijohn, R. S., Box 230
 1658 " —Wm. Krider, F. S., Box 130.
 1658 " —131 Seattle—J. M. Wilkin, R. S., 1520 4th av.
 1658 " —G. W. Boyce, F. S., 1520 4th av.
 1658 " —338 " —(Mill) W. F. Neale, R. S. & F. S.,
 1658 " —702 E. Dennyway.
 1658 " —1642 Snohomish—
 1658 " —Spokane—Secretary of District Council,
 1658 " —W. G. Carlisle, 1128 Maxwell ave.
 98 " —Len'd Frank, R. S., 2307 5th av
 98 " —J. A. Anderberg, F. S., 1929 Gardiner av.

1060 " —(Mill) W. J. Carlisle, R. S., 417
 1060 " —S. Lincoln st.
 1612 " —R. C. Alloway, F. S., 219 S. Jefferson st.
 1612 " —Sprague—J. O. Kirkpatrick, R. S.
 470 " —E. H. Burtou, F. S.
 1502 " —Tacoma—Wm. Dowler, R. S., 454 S. East
 1502 " —G. L. McMurphy, F. S., 1112 S. N st.
 1214 " —Wenatchee—C. H. White, R. S., Box 82.
 1552 " —L. Vancleave, F. S.
 1552 " —1214 Walla Walla—C. L. Chapman, R. S. and
 1552 " —F. S., 516 Alder.
 1552 " —1552 N. Yakima—C. F. Chaffan, F. S., 614 S.
 1552 " —2d st.

WEST VIRGINIA

1646 Acme—E. B. Shanklin, R. S., Box 37.
 976 " —J. A. Cottrell, F. S., Box 37.
 1207 " —Bluefield—Rufus B. Bird, R. S., 111 Reece.
 435 " —S. J. Gibson, F. S.
 236 " —Charleston—J. W. Dudding, R. S., Box 404.
 1601 " —W. L. Smith, F. S., Box 404.
 1601 " —435 Chester—H. A. Stewart, R. S. and F. S.,
 1601 " —Mercer P. O.
 1601 " —236 Clarksburg—J. W. Stitzer, R. S., Sycam-
 1601 " —ore street.
 1601 " —R. W. Borden, F. S., 606 Mont ave.
 1601 " —1601 Elkins—H. W. Powers, F. S.
 1601 " —428 Fairmount—W. F. Parker, R. S., 503 Lo-
 1601 " —cust ave.
 1601 " —W. R. Hickman, F. S., 610 Fairmount ave.
 1601 " —702 Grafton—F. Cornwell, R. S., 612 Maple av.
 1601 " —C. L. Wells, F. S., 110 Walnut st.
 1601 " —302 Huntington—S. A. Manpin, R. S., 2105
 1601 " —3d av.
 1601 " —A. N. Huff, F. S., Box 252.
 1601 " —1604 McMehe—T. R. McCormick, F. S.
 1601 " —1471 Keyser—J. R. Rinker, F. S.
 1601 " —1339 Morgantown—R. E. O'Malley, R. S., 176
 1601 " —Chestnut st.
 1601 " —B. F. Hogsett, F. S., 130 Bumbo Lane.
 1601 " —1353 Moundsville—T. B. Helms, R. S., 1210
 1601 " —Purdy ave.
 1601 " —F. Caruthers, F. S., 1207 Lafayette ave.
 1601 " —800 Parkersburg—Clarence Vanblock, R. S.,
 1601 " —614 Green st.
 1601 " —J. F. Ward, F. S., 658 Mark st.
 1601 " —1181 Piedmont—W. J. Conley, R. S., Box 91.
 1601 " —Harry P. Smith, F. S.
 1601 " —1609 Si tersvil—
 1601 " —893 Wellsburg—Robert Beard, R. S., Box 183.
 1601 " —T. W. Swaney, F. S., Box 597.
 1601 " —3 Wheeling—T. G. Prysock, R. S., 2306
 1601 " —Main st.
 1601 " —A. L. Bauer, F. S., 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN

955 Appleton—M. J. Gehin, R. S., 1101 Alvin.
 926 " —J. S. Meidam, F. S., 1107 Morrison.
 1570 " —Beloit—C. R. Story, R. S., 935 F. st.
 1074 " —Aug. Maurer, F. S., 1010 Harrison av.
 1074 " —1570 Chippewa Falls—Chas. La Chapelle, F. S.
 1074 " —1074 Eau Claire—C. N. Bostwick, R. S., 464
 1074 " —Summit ave.
 776 " —J. Figlmiller, F. S., 309 Wisconsin.
 1146 " —Fond-du-Lac—J. O. Johnson, R. S., 82
 1146 " —Gillet st.
 1146 " —J. E. Johnson, F. S., 63 6th st.
 1146 " —1146 Green Bay—Lewis J. Gennisse, R. S., 720
 1146 " —S. 10th st.
 836 " —F. Cross, F. S., 135 Oakland ave.
 161 " —Janesville—J. Boos, R. S., 154 Cornelia.
 1143 " —M. Roherty, F. S., 54 Chestnut
 161 " —Kenosha—David Shostedt, 669 S. Oak.
 1143 " —F. A. Sherley, F. S., 488 Bond st.
 290 " —1143 La Crosse—Geo. Otto, R. S., and F. S.,
 290 " —1232 Adams st.
 314 " —Lake Geneva—Wm. Marzolf, R. S., Box 58.
 849 " —Ed. Rowland, F. S., Box 58.
 1246 " —Madison—J. Collins, R. S., 524 W. Paty.
 68 " —W. Albrecht, F. S., 325 W. Dayton.
 1246 " —Manitowish—L. Schmalfeldt, 910 S. 18th.
 68 " —H. Stechmehner, F. S., 727 N. 12th.
 1246 " —Marinette—A. J. Slicker, R. S. and F. S.,
 1246 " —1200 Marinmar.
 68 " —Menominee—John Roen, R. S., Box 215.
 188 " —Herman Valaske, F. S.
 522 " —Milwaukee—Secretary of District Council,
 1447 " —J. C. Scheder, 534 Lapham st.
 1519 " —Charles Felisch, R. S. and F. S.,
 1519 " —1086 26th st.
 1519 " —(Ger.) C. C. Holl, R. S., 2628 Cherry
 1519 " —John Bruening, F. S., 1216 22d st.
 1314 " —James Henrikson, R. S. and F. S.,
 1314 " —671 9th ave.
 252 " —(Mill) P. Garber, 108½ Garfield av.
 91 " —Neenah—Aug. L. Nehl, R. S. and F. S., Box 236.
 657 " —P. Hansen, F. S., 119 Commercial st.
 1314 " —Oconomowoc—Chas. R. Fulmer, R. S.
 252 " —Elmer D. Paul, F. S.
 91 " —Oshkosh—P. S. Peterson, R. S., 75 Jeff-
 91 " —son ave.
 657 " —Wm. Hoppe, F. S., 240 15th st.
 1120 " —Racine—R. Nelson, R. S., 1021 La Salle.
 1403 " —H. Frederickson, F. S., 721 Racine st.
 344 " —Sheboygan—Charles Schirmeister, 2228
 755 " —Kroos Court.
 1120 " —F. H. Eckhardt, F. S., 1902 N. 9th.
 1403 " —South Milwaukee—A. Block, R. S. and F. S.
 344 " —Watertown—Ernest H. Allerman, R. S.,
 755 " —318 E. Water st.
 1120 " —Theo. Sprenger, F. S., 200 6th st.
 344 " —Waukesha—E. J. Affolter, R. S. and F. S.,
 755 " —283 Main st.
 1120 " —West Superior—Alex P. Burgh, R. S., 2612
 1120 " —Oakes st.
 1120 " —H. W. Nichols, F. S., 1905 18th.

WYOMING

469 Cheyenne—F. Bexby, R. S., 1922 Russell.
 1384 " —C. S. Ackley, F. S., 810 W. 23d st.
 1384 " —Sheridan—C. D. Cochran, R. S.
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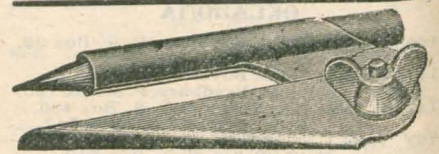
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By request of Local Union 211 of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Int. Association, we urgently call on all our members to make a demand for the union stamp on all canned goods they buy and to demand from the storekeepers with whom they deal that they insist on their agents furnishing them with canned goods from fruit packers only who use cans bearing the sheet and metal workers' union stamp.

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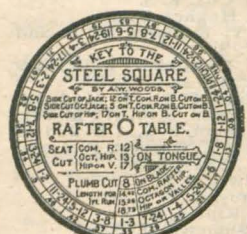
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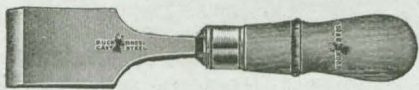
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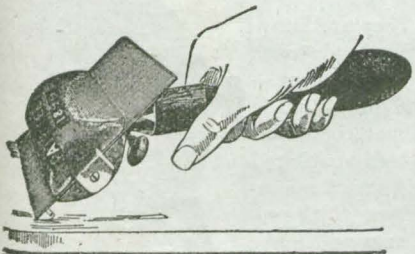
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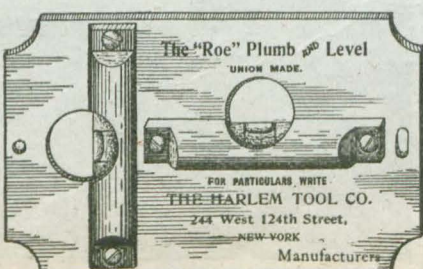
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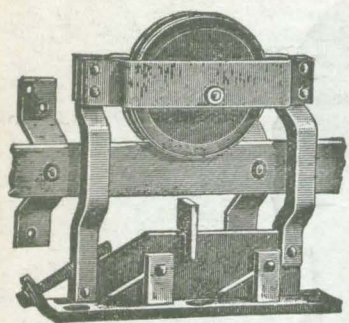
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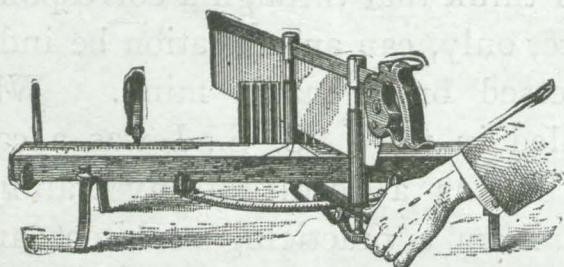
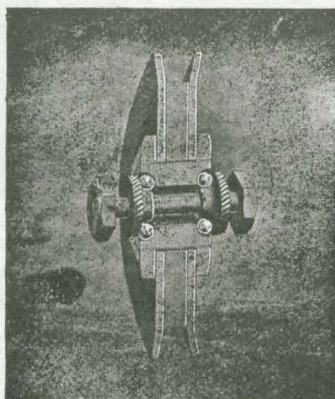
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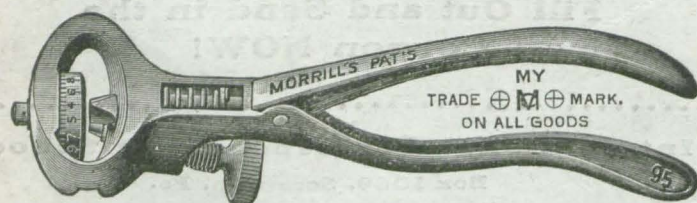
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXIII---No. 7
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1903

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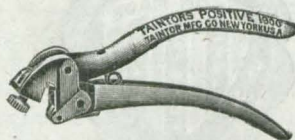
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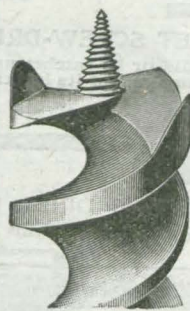
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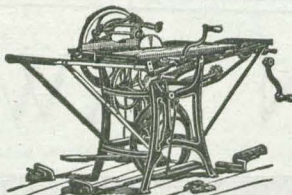


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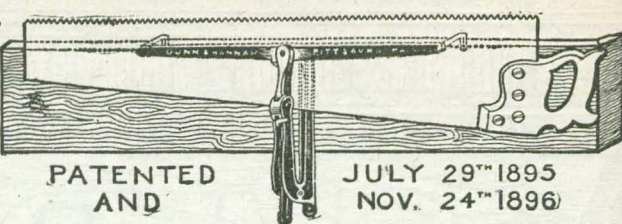
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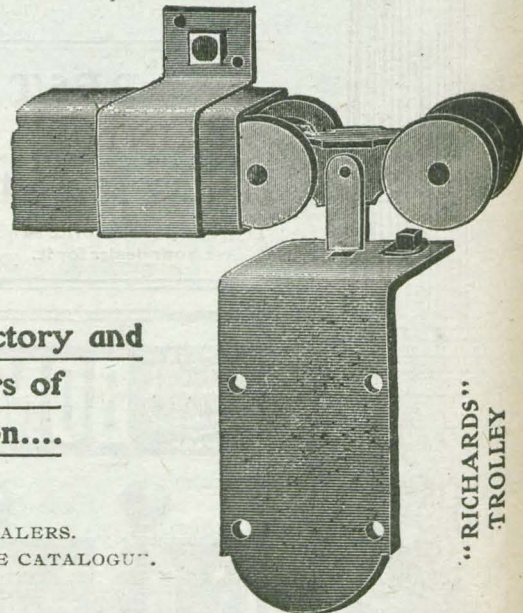
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIII--No. 7
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1903

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy



LEAD, S. D.—We wish to notify the brothers through THE CARPENTER that there is no demand for carpenters out here in the Black Hills. Those contemplating coming here should first investigate the situation in this locality.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—This city is overstocked with machine hands, numbers of them walking the street without the slightest chance of securing employment. Machine hands should not venture out here at the present time. They will surely regret it. Keep away.

DEFIANCE, O.—We would advise all carpenters to stay away from this locality as trade is very dull. There are as yet no working rules established here: everybody is for himself. You may classify Defiance among the cities paying the lowest wages in western Ohio.

CHESTER, PA.—Everything is serene in this town; our men are all at work, except four, who completed their job this week. We succeeded in securing employment for all the strikers, and our trouble is over. Work is somewhat dull, but in a couple of weeks it will be all right.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—This city has been overcrowded with carpenters, both union and non-union, and at such a rate that at present there are fully two carpenters for every one man's job. Besides this, the cabinetmakers are on a strike for a nine-hour workday. We therefore would advise every carpenter to stay away from Minneapolis. No one here is sure of being in employment next day.

WESSINGTON SPRINGS, S. D.—We would caution all carpenters not to pay attention to reports of scarcity of men in this town or abundance of work. This is only a small town and the work actually to be done here this year can be done by half of the men already here. The prospect of a short crop makes the outlook still gloomier. Carpenters should keep away from this vicinity in their own interest, as well as in the interest of the men here who have to struggle for a living.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.—Our demand for an advance in wages as yet not having been acceded to by the builders we would urgently request all carpenters to give this place a wide berth until the differences have been settled.

CANASTOTA, N. Y.—Local Union 1457, organized last March, is still intact. All our contractors, with the exception of three, having signed our agreement our new scale of wages took effect on May 11th. The contractors, refusing to pay the scale are W. E. Barrett, Geo. Blue and H. Peckham; they have been placed on the unfair list, and no member is allowed to work for them until they have come to time. We would request all brothers to keep away from Canastota pending the difficulty.

WACO, TEX.—Local Union 622 is in good condition and one of the most advanced on trades union lines in the South-West. Every salient point reached out for has been gained with little or no friction. There is a little scab work going on here backed by Wm. Cameron & Co. The management of the job is keeping in the dark but will certainly stop when catching up with procedure. There is not enough work here at present to occupy all our men and as work will be slack for some time we would advise brothers in search of employment to stay away from this place until further notice.

TOULUMNE, CAL.—Our local union having placed the Westside Lumber Co. of Toulumne on the unfair list we would appeal to all our local unions and members, especially those on the Pacific Coast to discriminate against this firm's material and to render us all moral assistance possible to make our cause a success. This company persistently refuses to recognise the union or to employ union men. As soon as they learn of the adhesion of any carpenter to the union or if he demands the union scale \$3.50 per day he is immediately ordered to the office and to pack up his tools. Leave the Westside Lumber Co.'s material severely alone.

DALLAS, TEX.—Carpenters as well as other craftsmen will do well by steering clear of this city as we are still badly torn up owing to our lock-out, declared on Jan. 21st this year. Our greatest drawback is the so called union men coming here who give us the shake and do not show up at our meeting hall but go to work on any job, fair or unfair, and when ap-

proached by the Business Agent plead innocence and tell a hard luck story as long as your arm. Avoid Dallas, Texas, and give us a chance to enforce our trade rules.

PASSAIC, N. J.—Local Union 1157, organized just about a year ago, is prospering and in good condition both numerically and financially and our meetings are well attended. The two local unions here have now formed a District Council. The working hours are eight and the wages \$2.80 per day.

SILVERTON, COL.—Our new schedule has as yet not received the signatures of our employers, and work being very dull we are constrained to call on all carpenters, bench hands and mill men to stay away from this locality for the present. There is scarcely anything doing here and most of our men are walking the streets, while living is high, \$30 per month is usual rate for board. Carpenters coming here now will certainly rue the day.

LAURENS, S. C.—It is with pleasure we inform the members of our U. B. that our Local Union here is in splendid working order and has been very successful so far and in every respect. We are glad to say that work is plentiful at present. Several large contracts are being executed which will give employment to all our men for some time to come. We are marching on cheerfully and shall never let the banner of unionism trail in the dust.

COLUMBUS, O.—Local Unions 61 and 494 are in fine shape. Eighty-two members were admitted during April and May and 50 applications are this moment in the hands of the Business Agent. Our bosses are gradually adhering to our new schedule and the men are observing our trade rules. As a result many non-union men begin to realize their error in keeping aloof from the U. B. Many bosses are voluntarily advancing the wages in order to secure men to do their work. However, there are more carpenters in this city than required to do the work and we would request traveling brothers to stay away.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Our committee appointed for the purpose of endeavoring to unionize the four sash-door and planing mills in the city has been successful in three cases, only the Curtis & Bartlett mill is holding back. The three others employ union men exclusively. The Lincoln Sash and Door Manufacturing Co.

and the National Manufacturing Co. are very anxious to be accorded the privilege of using the U. B. union label.

TELLURIDE, COLO.—There being no carpenter work required at the mines trade is very dull this season. There is not half enough work here at present to occupy resident carpenters, and we would request all craftsmen to keep aloof from this town. Please place Telluride, Colo., on the dull list.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The carpenters' union existing here for quite a number of years under the jurisdiction of the Knights of Labor has come over to the U. B. The members of this new local union have always been staunch union men, some of them upwards of twenty years. They undoubtedly will be a credit to our organization.

ENNIS, TEX.—Eight hours a day is the rule here for union carpenters since January 1st of this year. Still we have several contractors who are unfriendly to organized labor, refuse to adopt the shorter workday system, and employ non-union men. Work is dull at present, only one single job starting up. We are trying to unionize this job, and hope to be successful if we succeed in intercepting non-union men who come here, and if union men stay away. Steer clear of Ennis, Texas, until further notice.

PONTIAC, MICH.—In March, 1902, one single union existed in this city; to-day there are eleven different trades organized. At the above time carpenters received \$1.50 to \$2 per day of ten hours. In May, this year, five of the leading contractors signed an agreement with L. U. 1032 granting us the nine-hour day, wages to be \$2.25 minimum. While we have been successful in our trade demand we do not have all sunshine here. We find it a rather difficult task to get the non-union carpenters, who are greatly in the majority, to join our union.

BENTON HARBOR, MICH.—We are really in a precarious condition owing to the unsolidary attitude and we may even say ungratefulness of the brickmasons. By refusing to work with any non-union brickmason we have compelled the men of this craft to form a union. In fact we have put the bricklayers union on their feet and now most every brick building going up is done by so-called union bricklayers and scab carpenters. The brickmasons, con-

trary to our action, make no demand for union carpenters on their jobs, thereby injuring our union and all other trades. They say to us: you must help yourself, we can not help you to maintain your union. We are now determined to follow their advice but in a manner which may be surprising to them.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—On account of a building boom lasting for some time this city is overrun by carpenters, many of them coming here misled by notices from contractors, which appeared in various papers of surrounding cities, stating that carpenters are wanted here. The supply of men here far exceeds the demand, and carpenters would do well to steer clear of Youngstown for the present.

COALGATE, I. T.—During the past three months we had plenty of work, but at present trade is exceedingly dull, and as a consequence 50 per cent. of the 200 carpenters here are walking the streets. Some unscrupulous party inserted an advertisement in the *Dallas News* stating that men were needed here in a planing mill, while Coalgate has no such mill at all. We are apparently on the verge of a big fight, and the contractors may attempt to work non-union men after July 1st. We trust that under these circumstances all carpenters will remain away from this place for a while at least.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CAN.—While our demand for a minimum rate of wages was granted by the fair-minded contractors on April 1st, there are a number of others who will neither pay union wages nor hire union men. Some of these unfair concerns are now advertising in Boston papers for help; therefore we would warn all carpenters not to heed these advertisements, inserted with a design to flood this city with carpenters who are willing to submit to the unfair conditions of these concerns, and to disrupt our union. Brothers will please assist us in frustrating the dastardly efforts of these scab contractors by remaining away.

ANDERSON, S. C.—We have really had a hard time since L. U. 1488 was organized, still we are getting along very nicely and hold the fort. The greater part of the trouble we are having here is caused by the owners of several cotton mills under construction, they having recently discharged twenty of our men because they belonged to the union. For so doing, and for their unfairness to union men in general, we have placed the following firms on the unfair list: The Anderson Cotton Mill, Brogan, Orr, Riverside, Piedmont, Toxaway and Gluck Cotton Mill. We would call on all organized labor to discriminate against the products of these mills, and we ask the brothers to stay away from Anderson for the present.

BELLEFRONTE, PA.—About a year ago Local Union 1190 was organized with 18 charter members; now we number 51, all in good standing. Previous to our organizing the best mechanics were paid 16 cents an hour, while at present our minimum scale is 25 cents an hour, nine hours constituting a day's work. We have all the mills and all the contractors but one on our side. Stonemasons, bricklayers, plasterers, clerks and plumbers have followed our example; their organizations are now in good shape. We had the pleasure of having Bro. Post, Secretary of the G. E. B., with us at our last meeting, his visit resulting in our members becoming inspired with the idea that our U. B. is an organization to be proud of.

FRANKFORT, IND.—Local Union 1465 desires carpenters to keep shy of the Federal Canning Factory now being erected in this city under the management of E. A. Stare. The work is being carried on entirely under non-union conditions, the manager persistently refusing to employ or recognize union labor.

FREMONT, O.—On June 18th our Local Union 1166 was one year old, and we had a great old time in celebration of our first birthday. We are proud to say that in this city of 10,000 inhabitants we were the first one of the building crafts to organize, the bakers, blacksmiths and laundry workers, through our instrumentality, following suit subsequently. Our own local union has now a membership of 65 in good standing, which is certainly a good showing for a union which has been in existence but a year. Who can beat us?

Keep Away From Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Our strike, entered into on May 1st, is still on and so far there are no indications pointing to a settlement. Carpenters and more especially cabinetmakers and machine hands are urgently called upon to stay away from Rochester until further notice.

A Traitor Expelled

PORTLAND, ORE.—Clinton Crosswhite, a member of Local Union 50 of this city, during our recent strike showed himself one of the meanest scoundrels that ever belonged to a labor union. He kept the master builders informed as to every move the union was about to make and reported to the mills what jobs the union men were working on, whereupon the lumber was shut off. He admitted his villainous action before the trial committee and was promptly expelled by the union.

Don't Purchase Marsh Bro's, Brockton, Mass., Motor Cycles

BROCKTON, MASS.—Local Union 624 has placed the Marsh Motor Cycle Co., of this city, on the unfair list. This firm has positively refused to recognize union labor in any of its branches. During our strike a committee of our union waited on the firm's representatives with a view to have the work on their plant done under union conditions. Several appointments were made for a conference committee to meet and discuss the differences but the representatives failed to appear. At the very time when the last appointment was to be fulfilled they went to neighboring towns to procure non-union carpenters to do their work. We now call on all brothers and organized labor in general not to purchase the Marsh motor cycles nor to patronize any agencies handling their machines.

The S. Howes Co. of Silver Creek, N. Y., On the Unfair List

SILVER CREEK, N. Y.—During the lock-out we succeeded in unionizing the shop of H. W. Allen & Co. and in securing an advance in wages of 25 cents per day for their employees. The action of this company, however, in conceding the reasonable and just demands of the union aroused the animosity of the unfair employers to such an extent that they resorted to all kinds of coercive measures against the Allen Co., resulting in their selling out their business to another firm and the dismissal of all union men. We

have positive proof of the unfair manufacturers being bent on the complete destruction of our union. They are even going so far as preventing our members from obtaining employment elsewhere. L. U. 853 has now decided to retaliate by placing the firm of S. Howes & Co., who are taking the leading part in the crusade against organized labor, on the "unfair list," and would most urgently call on all sister local unions and members to discriminate against their material.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Iowa City, Ia.	North Yakima, Wash.
Palo Alto, Cal.	Houghton, Mich.
Washington, Pa.	Mart, Tex.
Detroit, Mich.	Sioux City, Ia.
Asheville, N. C.	Defiance, O.
Norwalk, Conn.	Telluride, Colo.
Salina, Kans.	Alameda Co., Cal.
Morristown, N. J.	Pittsburg, Pa.

Purvis Bros., of Butler, Pa., Unfair

BUTLER, PA.—Local Union 500 has placed the mill firm of Purvis Bros. of this city on the unfair list. This firm employs none but non-union men, refuses to recognize our union and works ten hours, one hour longer than any other mill or contracting firm in Butler. This firm not only furnishes material for buildings here, but also ships quantities of joinery to other localities, making the supplying of breweries a special business. Local Union 500 has now decided to take a decisive stand against Purvis Bros., and on and after June 15th we shall refuse to work material coming from any non-union mill, and would ask sister locals to proceed likewise. Trade is dull here and a number of our men are idle, so carpenters will please keep away.

As Yet Not Located.—Spot Him!

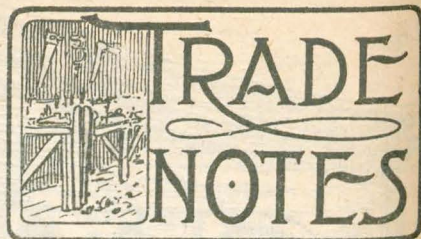


The above is a picture of John Meyers, a carpenter and ex-Cincinnati, O., fireman, who, as stated in the February CARPENTER, basely deserted a faithful wife and two children, leaving them in destitution. Meyers has as yet not been located; he is about thirty years old, of slender build, has brown eyes and a small scar on his cheek near the mouth where the hair will not grow. It is surmised that he is at present working in St. Louis, Mo., or Chicago, Ill., under the assumed name of W. Meierott or John Wolfgang. Members or readers being aware of his whereabouts will please communicate with the General Office.

Stairs! Stairs!

I will forward to any address the most simple method on stair building in every branch; winders a specialty. Price, 25 cents; blue prints in full detail, 25 cents extra. I also give instructions by mail. Write for particulars. Address

STAIRS, 18 Walnut Terrace,
Bloomfield, N. J.



Movements for Better Conditions

LOCAL UNION 159, CHARLESTON, S. C.—Last April we organized a Building Trades Council in this city, with the object in view of more thoroughly unionizing the building trades, and notified the bosses that after June 1st, 1903, we would not work with any man not equipped with the building trades working card. Now the employers are organizing a Builders' Association, endeavoring to break up the unions in this city and threatening a lock-out. Nevertheless, we are gaining new members at every meeting and old members dropped out are coming back. We would warn all carpenters to stay away from Charleston, S. C., until complications are removed.

Successful Trade Movements

ALEXANDRIA, IND.—Perfect peace is prevailing here at this time and everything is satisfactory. Our contractors have agreed to our new schedule and acceded to our demand for an eight-hour work-day and 35 cents an hour minimum.

CINCINNATI, O.—The master stairbuilders of this city and vicinity have signed the schedule submitted by L. U. 664, stairbuilders to remain in force until May 31st, 1905. The terms agreed to are: eight hours to constitute a day's work; wages, 40 cents per hour, minimum; time and a half for overtime, and Sunday work to be paid at the rate of double time.

NEWTON, N. J.—We take pleasure in stating that our fight is won; all our men are working under the new schedule of \$2.50 per day of nine hours. Three of the contractors are still fighting us, but we have not much to fear from them; one of these is in such shape that unless he comes to terms very soon he will lose a large contract. We have removed our quarters to the Broda Building and fitted them up ourselves. We shall soon be firmly on our feet again.

DIXON, ILL.—The present situation here is most satisfactory. The minimum scale of \$2.50 for outside and \$2.25 for mill men has been acceded to us—in fact we have won out on every point we asked for, and have done away with all non-union men in the town. Our members are in better spirits now than ever. There are two firms, small concerns, still unfair, whom we will undoubtedly bring to time as soon as they have some building work to do. We expect but little trouble with them.

DETROIT, MICH.—The last meeting held by L. U. 1572 (composed of car-builders), ratified an agreement entered into between the union and the company employing its members. The agreement provides for a nine-hour workday with ten hours' pay, time and a half for overtime and double pay for Sunday work. It further provides for full recognition of our union and the observance of our working rules by the company. Our union is only about a month in existence and the establishing of the new condi-

tions shows what can be accomplished by organization. The brothers felt so elated over their success that after adjournment they and the visiting brothers celebrated the event by speech-making and other features of amusement. The occasion was a very enjoyable one, enhanced by refreshments and union cigars. All unions here are making solid and substantial progress.

WINFIELD, KANS.—The raise in wages from 23 to 28 cents per hour demanded by our local union this spring was conceded by the employers and took effect on May 18th. We won out without the least bit of trouble. The stone masons and plasterers here are pretty well organized, and the painters are also getting ready to fall into line. Trade is fairly good in this locality.

DENISON, TEX.—After a strike of ten days' duration the contractors conceded all our demands and signed our agreement. We are at present working nine hours per day at a minimum rate of \$2.50. The public sentiment ran strongly in our favor all through the controversy and was undoubtedly an important factor in bringing about the favorable result. At this moment work is dull, but the outlook for the summer season is good. All branches of industry are well organized in this town.

NEWPORT, R. I.—On May 1st our employers granted our demands with the proviso that we sign an agreement submitted by them and to be decided on by us within a week. The D. C. took the matter under consideration and made some changes in the terms of the agreement, which were, however, rejected by the employers. Since this occurrence we have not heard anything more about agreements, but we are receiving the \$3.00 per day asked for and are paid weekly. Very few men are idle here at the present time.

YONKERS, N. Y.—A settlement of our strike here has been reached on the 15th of June, but its terms are not as satisfactory as we wished and expected. The Amalgamated Society men came here and took our places, and not having sufficient money to keep them out we saw ourselves compelled to relinquish our demand for 48 cents per hour and compromised on the basis of 41 cents per hour, to be paid until August 1st, 1903, when the minimum scale of 44 cents per hour will take place and, as per agreement, remain so until April 1st, 1904.

STOUGHTON, MASS.—As a result of arduous toil and strenuous efforts of the members of L. U. 1063 the eight-hour workday was inaugurated in the Stoughton district as early as April 16, 1902. Now we have obtained the signatures of our employers to an agreement beginning June 1, 1903, to be in operation until June 1, 1906, providing that the minimum rate of wages shall be \$2.75 per day for the first year and \$3.00 per day for the following two years. Heretofore the wages were \$2.25 and \$2.50 per day. Our accomplishments certainly speak well for a union which has been in the field but a year. Work is rather dull here this season.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.—Our strike is off! We have gained the nine-hour workday and payment by the hour, but had to make a few concessions in other respects. The new agreement, which also gives us the privilege of appointing a steward to

look after our interests and negotiate with the bosses in cases of emergency, will be in operation until May 1, 1904. While we failed to get full recognition of our union, the bosses agreed not to hamper us in our efforts to induce non-union men to join. We are determined to make use of this privilege to its fullest extent, and hope to be successful in a short time.

LACROSSE, WIS.—Everything is all right here at this time. The bosses have signed our agreement calling for nine hours' work and a minimum scale of 22½ cents per hour. All our men are at work.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—The terms of settlement of our difficulty are the following: The contractors agree to employ union men without discrimination at a minimum scale of 35 cents per hour, eight hours to constitute a day's work, overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a half.

ANNISTON, ALA.—We have practically won the fight at last, and almost everything is satisfactory. All our men are now working nine hours. We have two or three contractors, however, who are still persistently refusing to grant the nine-hour day, one of them being a mill owner. We are determined to keep up a regular warfare against these concerns until they accede to our demands.

DAVENPORT, IA.—Our movement for eight hours and increase of pay has been successful, and all the brothers are working. Now that our trouble is ended, we are, as a matter of course, anxious to firmly secure the advantages gained, which may prove a rather difficult task should carpenters continue to come here as they have been doing. We would request all traveling carpenters to remain away from Davenport, Ia., and Rock Island and Moline, Ill., until further notice.

SILVERTON, COL.—No assistance from headquarters will be required here, and there is no danger of a general strike breaking out. The contractors have adopted our new schedule, nine hours constituting a day's work. Our wages are 45 cents an hour, time and a half being the rate for all overtime. There are two or three mining and milling companies which insist on working ten hours, paying \$4.00 per day. We have declared these mills unfair and called our members employed by them off. This is not to be considered as a strike; we simply ordered our men out in maintenance of our trade rules calling for \$4.05 per day of nine hours.

TRURO, N. S.—At this time all our members are at work at nine hours per day and an increase in wages of five cents per hour. Our success is certainly due to the organizing of our local union in November, 1902, and the hard fight we have been able to put up through concerted action, and to a great extent to the able assistance rendered us by Bro. Brooks of the Halifax Local. We finally won over all contractors but two, one of them a churchman who thought it consistent with his duty as a Christian to hold off and not sign our agreement. Our members are proud of the successful issue of our demand; their watchword is to stand shoulder to shoulder and pull together for a still fairer livelihood.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The carpenters are able to record their first victory won in this city, and they have won it after pass-

ing through the severe strain of a five weeks' strike. This is a remarkable event, when we take into consideration the former conditions in this city, where for years the carpenters have been dormant, and the bosses had become arrogant in their treatment of the men. Our men put up a stiff and determined fight; they all acknowledge, however, that had it not been for the support rendered them by the General Office, they would never have emerged victoriously out of this struggle, for a struggle it was, indeed. We have won all that we struck for, 37½ cents per hour, eight hours to constitute a day's work.

MONTREAL, CAN.—The members of Millmen's Local Union 1127 returned to work on June 29th after a strike of several weeks' duration. The men struck for 22½ cents per hour minimum, being an increase of five cents per hour over previous rates. The members are elated over this victory; they are very enthusiastic and determined to force the few employers who are still opposing the new scale also to fall in line.

The Lockout in Omaha, Neb.

After two years of comparative quiet and smooth sailing organized labor in Omaha is up against great odds. A battle is being waged by the Business Men's Association against unionism, which they are doing their utmost to exterminate in this city. In April last the material men decided not to sell or deliver any material on any job where union men are employed. This action was followed by a proclamation of the entire Business Men's Association locking out all building and other trades until such time as the men renounce all adherence to labor organizations. As a result all building operations here have practically been at a standstill since May 1st. Being well aware of this fact, the business men would counsel us to be good boys and submit to the powers that be, if only for the sake of harmony and the benefit of the employers; but we consider that we have greater interests at stake than the welfare of those whose only interest in us is the profit they make off our labor. We would ask all brother chips to stay away from Omaha until peace is declared, of which we will be glad to give due notice through the columns of THE CARPENTER.

Omaha, Neb.

ROBT. MCKINNON,
Pres. L. U. 427.

Dastardly Work of Westchester, N. Y., Contractors' Association

The Westchester Contractors' and Builders' Association of Tarrytown and vicinity are resorting to a practice which merits universal contempt and condemnation. This association has adopted a method of blacklisting and persecuting the men devoted to labor's cause. They are deliberately assailing their inalienable right as citizens of this liberty-loving country to earn a livelihood and to belong to the union of their craft. The contractors themselves, while denying this right to their men, are well organized—organized for unlawful purposes, even, and have a business agent in the field looking after their interests. Brothers from the Irvington local union, involved in the strike in that town, who recently secured employment in the towns of Peekskill, White Plains, Dobbs Ferry and Hastings, were unscrupulously discriminated against by members of the association. Two of the brothers of that local union had obtained a job with the firm of Hopkins, Regan & Hopkins,

and, after working a few days, the association's business agent came around and had one of them discharged on the ground that prior to the strike, entered into on April 1st, he worked for an association boss. The other brother, who had not been previously employed by a member of the association, was not molested for the time being. A number of the brothers who, prior to the strike, had been working in Dobbs Ferry, and who had been idle since its commencement, secured employment in that town after the strike was settled, when on June 11th the business agent of the Contractors' Association appeared before their employers demanding the discharge of these men. This the bosses refused to do. On Friday following, however, the association held a meeting in Tarrytown, which passed a resolution ordering the members to discharge any union man hailing from a strike district, under penalty of a fine of \$150. On the subsequent Saturday all union men employed in the town were laid off, and, from all accounts, amid the expressions of deepest sorrow from the respective employers and the general rejoicing of the instigators of this twentieth century outrage.

Instead of being discouraged by the effects of the dastardly work of the Westchester C. and B. Association, Local Union 149, Irvington, is more determined than ever to turn out the winner in this fight. Hand in hand with Tarrytown local union we will firmly stand by our demands until the contractors surrender and cease their unlawful practices. We shall give them a taste of their own medicine.

STRIKE COMMITTEE,

Irvington, N. Y.

Local Union 149.

From Rocky Mount, S. C.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Thinking that something should be said in our journal about this city and that the members of our U. B. might take interest in our work, our last meeting instructed me to send you this communication.

Local Union 1215, of Rocky Mount, was organized last July, with a membership of 45. Since that time we have gained 20 new members, making our total membership at the present time 65 in good standing, with a fair prospect for a further increase in the near future. We have organized two other local unions and are now reaching out for other localities with the same object in view.

We do not feel as having accomplished a great deal until we have succeeded in organizing every eligible carpenter within reach in this section of the country, and of getting them to help us turn the wheel of advancement of our craft, and at the same time to share in the benefits offered by our brotherhood. There is one drawback here, however, which is affecting our workings and hampering our progress to a certain extent. This is the competition from negro labor, a problem the solution of which would be a God-send to all southern states and enhance the cause of unionism very much.

We are not desirous of getting involved in any labor troubles; we would rather have our employers to feel that, while we manfully assert our own rights, we are asking nothing more from them than what is just, and work in their interest as well as ours. The object of our organization, as we understand it, is to better the condition of our craft and help one another on fraternal lines. We would advise all non-union carpenters to stay away from this locality and vicinity.

J. F. KODMAN, Pres.

Rocky Mount, S. C. Local Union 1215.

The New York Strike and Lockout

BY FRANK DUFFY.

The situation in New York City is still a peculiar one. Powerful organizations of employers have combined under one head and are now known as the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York. Their object in coming together is for the sole purpose of fighting, conquering and disrupting, if possible, organized labor of that city. They have taken upon themselves a task impossible to accomplish. While they boast of their strength, means, influence and standing in the community, yet they will find with all this array of power that they can not subdue or intimidate the organized workers. This association is composed as follows:

Mason Builders' Association, Marble Industry Employers' Association, Wire Work Manufacturers, Architectural Iron Workers, Ornamental Bronze and Iron Masters, Association of Interior Decorators and Cabinetmakers, Parquet Floor Association, Hoisting Association, Electrical Contractors' Association, House Movers' and Shorers' Association, Master League Cement Workers, Tile, Grate and Mantel Association, Composition Roofers' and Water Proofers' Association, Iron League, The Roof and Sheet Metal Workers of Greater New York and adjacent cities, Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association, Metal Cover Doors and Window Association, Mason Contractors' Association, Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association, Plasterers' Association, Master Carpenters' Association, Mosaic Employers' Association, Lighting Fixtures Association, House Painters and Decorators.

According to their code of rules it is none of the business of the employees where they get their material from. They will buy it in the cheapest market, whether it is union or non-union. The employees must not strike under any conditions, nor for any cause. They will not treat with any central body, but with each union separately, and above all the shop and job stewards must go, and the poor walking delegate must be relegated to the rear, or done away with forever. While they are telling us all these things and laying down the law in black and white, they are violating the principles that they want us to adopt. They say sympathetic strikes must be abolished altogether, yet they are at the present time engaged in a sympathetic lockout in the building industry of the entire city in order to force the unions to adopt the following plan of arbitration, as they call it, for securing industrial peace in the city of New York.

PLAN OF ARBITRATION.

In general, the employers and employees of each trade are organized. This applies particularly to the mechanics of the trade and those helpers' organizations from which the mechanics of that trade are largely derived.

When the employers have an agreement with their employees they shall have a Trade Arbitration Board where all difficulties of that trade can be discussed and adjusted; but in addition there shall be a higher court or General Arbitration Board for the settlement of all disputes between employer and employees on any question of mutual interest.

FORMATION OF A GENERAL ARBITRATION BOARD.

Each association represented in the Building Trades Employers' Association in the city of New York shall elect two arbitrators who shall serve for not less than six months.

Each union, the employers of which are represented in the Building Trades Employers' Association, shall elect two arbitrators who shall serve for not less than six months, and who shall be in the employment of the Building Trades Employers' Association at the time of their election.

The arbitrators from the union shall not be

business agents or members of any central board of employees. From this body of General Arbitrators not less than four (two from the Employers' Association and two from the employees' union) shall constitute a Court of Appeals. They shall meet within 48 hours when notified so to do by the General Secretary.

The arbitrators from the union are guaranteed re-employment by their former corporation when the special case on which they have served, has been disposed of.

Unions as a whole, or as a single union, shall not order any strike against a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association, collectively or individually, nor shall any number of union men leave the works of a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association, nor shall any member of the Building Trades Employers' Association lock out his employees, before the matter in dispute has been brought before the General Arbitration Board for settlement.

In those trades which have Trade Arbitration Boards any difficulty between employer and employees shall be adjusted in the Arbitration Board of that trade, if possible. In case, however, of continued disagreement the matter in dispute must be referred to the General Arbitration Board before a strike or lockout is resorted to.

Complaints shall be first addressed to the General Secretary of the Arbitration Board, who shall be a paid employee, and by him be referred to the Executive Committee of the General Arbitration Board, composed of an equal number of employers and employees, and it shall be their duty at once to organize a special Arbitration Board to decide the point at issue.

It shall be the privilege of any union, or member of the Employers' Association, to select from the General Arbitrators the individuals they desire to act for them, but no General Arbitrator can act when the dispute is occurring in the trade which he represents.

The General Arbitrators must be given power by the interest they are acting for.

Arbitration papers are to be drawn up, stating specifically the matter in dispute, and that both sides agree to abide by the vote of the majority of the Board, or the decision of an umpire. The umpire must be selected before the case is opened.

These papers must be properly signed and sealed by the members of the Board, each side receiving its copy. Then, after a careful hearing of the case, stenographically reported, the verdict obtained by the majority vote, or decision of the umpire, shall be final and binding. After a few trials precedence will be established which can be used to strengthen the opposition of either side in subsequent trials, and can be quoted, as in courts of law.

A few weeks ago Business Agents McCracken and Thompson, by instructions of the District Council, presented their credentials to the United Board of Building Trades, but were refused admission until such time as the agreement entered into on May 13th (copy of which is printed in the June issue of THE CARPENTER) between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of New York City, and the Association of Interior Decorators and Cabinetmakers and the individual boss carpenters be revoked and canceled. The refusal to admit our representatives to the Board caused much dissatisfaction among the trades represented therein, and as feeling already ran high relative to the teamsters' strike, sixteen trades bolted, thus splitting the most powerful central body of labor that ever existed in the city of New York. The bosses were quick to take advantage of this split and declared a sympathetic lockout until each individual organization accepted their plan of arbitration. This action of the employers throws our men out of work again, but from the rank and file of our membership not one word of complaint is coming. They are determined to fight this issue to a finish, even if they have to starve themselves and their children in doing so. Our men have already lost nearly one million dollars in wages, and the local unions represented in the District Council have paid out strike certificates amounting to \$70,000 within the last few weeks. This is not taking into consideration at all the support they already received from the G. E. B.

Our members deserve the greatest credit for the peaceable manner in which they conducted themselves under such trying and aggravating circumstances. They are not beaten yet, and they do not intend to allow themselves to be beaten. As this issue goes to press I am informed that they have refused to accept the plan of arbitration as submitted by the Building Trades Employers' Association.

The New England Convention

The New England Convention of the United Brotherhood held in Manchester, N. H., June 15, 16 and 17, was voted a success in every way by the delegates. A feeling of good fellowship was manifest (after the first ripple of organizing) throughout the whole of the convention, and the parting of the delegates was with the hope that we would meet again next year in Burlington, Vt.

While the amount of work done might not compare with that of the National Convention of the U. B., nevertheless the twenty-seven resolutions introduced and acted upon were, with two or three exceptions, to the point and to the advancement of the interests of the U. B. Notable among these were those urging the adoption of the union label of the U. B. on doors, sash and trim, the adoption of a minimum wage instead of a sliding scale, and others urging a line of action or defense against the encroachment of the Amalgamated Society and the Amalgamated Woodworkers. I think it was made perfectly clear to the brothers from the smaller cities and towns that the conditions existing in New York and other large cities are contagious, and that the safety of the U. B. depends upon immediate action and a thorough and complete organizing of the forces. It is often said that these conventions are a waste of time, money and energy; but from my point of view the money and time are well spent, and perhaps the future of many locals is shaped by the information gained by the delegates through an exchange of views with the other delegates.

In listening to the reports of the delegates of the trade, wages and the condition of their respective locals, I was pleased to note that in nearly every case there has been a marked improvement in the past year, and that the percentage of non-union men was very small. As a delegate from the shop and mill hands, my fight is for the adoption of our label and an eight-hour workday in the mills. Science teaches us that the reduction of the hours of labor is the first step towards the emancipation of the working class, and with the amount of material now produced in the mills by the use of improved machinery there is less excuse for us in the mills to work long hours than for the men on the outside, where everything must still be done by hand. That the use of the label would be of benefit to us needs no great degree of intelligence to understand. Machines are idle in Boston, while freight cars groan under their load of "scab stock" from the mills of the south and west. What is to be done? It seems to me that the duty of the U. B. is perfectly plain. Get together and unionize the mills throughout the country, stick on the label and then stick to the label, as the cigarmakers do. If union conditions prevail, the work will be more confined to that locality, and one town will not be sacrificed at the expense of another. The contractor will be forced to buy at home and so increase the circulating medium to the benefit of all concerned.

I. E. WORCESTER,
Boston, Mass. Local Union 1410.

In Defence of the Eight-Hour Day

The sash, door and planing mill owners in the Bronx, N. Y., who in former years were notorious scab concerns, but who, a few years ago, were compelled by our brothers in the Bronx and Manhattan to inaugurate union conditions in their plants, are again falling into their old ways and errors, as the following resolutions, adopted at a meeting of mill hands held under the auspices of the Bronx District Council on June 16th, will show:

NEW YORK, June 6, 1903.

WHEREAS, The mill owners of this district have organized and combined for the purpose of disrupting the labor organization of our craft, inasmuch as they have locked out all of their employees and informed them as individuals that if they desire to return to work they can do so, providing they work nine hours per day, or fifty hours per week; and

WHEREAS, By this action it is self-evident that in the future, if this state of affairs were tolerated, that it would become necessary for any employee who might have a grievance to present it as an individual, and not through his labor organization; and

WHEREAS, The mill owners demand the right to organize for the express purpose of disrupting the organization which has through years of arduous toil, and at a great expense, brought the conditions of our craft to its present standard; and

WHEREAS, If they have the right to organize, we believe that we, as American citizens, have the same right to support and maintain the organization of our calling for our mutual benefit and protection; and

WHEREAS, The organization which the mill owners desire to disrupt has, at a great expense and sacrifice to its members, protected this element against unfair competition, and thereby made it possible for them to acquire the ammunition with which they are now fighting us; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the men employed in the mills, in meeting assembled, do hereby absolutely refuse to be dealt with as individuals, and that we do positively refuse to return to work under the nine-hour system; and be it further

RESOLVED, That in the future any proposition made by the employers, in order to be considered, must be addressed to the Bronx Borough District Council of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., in whose integrity we have the utmost confidence; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our General Office, to the press of this city, and that one be sent to each mill owner in this district.

(Signed) MILL EMPLOYEES OF THE BRONX DISTRICT.

The meeting was an unprecedented success, very well attended and enthusiastic. The resolutions were adopted without a single dissenting voice, and the meeting decided unanimously under no circumstances to relinquish the eight-hour workday, but to stay out until the mill owners surrender, or indefinitely, if emergency should require.

Wanted—The Relatives of Emil Switzer

Emil Switzer, a member of L. U. 1515, Thebes, Ill., became the victim of a railroad accident in St. Louis, Mo., on the 26th of June. Neither the St. Louis D. C. nor the Thebes local union having been able to locate and communicate with his relatives, he was buried in Potter's Field on the 30th of June. When Bro. Switzer's body was brought to the morgue he had in his possession deeds for some property in the West. His relatives, or members or readers who can give any information as to the formers' whereabouts, will kindly communicate with the General Office.

Wanted

A General Agent in every State in the U. S. for a Carpenters' Tool. Sample, \$1.

HENRY W. DEHNE,
117 E. 8th St., Marion, Ind.

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

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WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary

FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer

THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President

T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

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D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

JOSEPH AINBY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue, Montreal, Can.

J. P. OGLETREE, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 14 Elliott Street, New Haven, Conn.

CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

is an illegal proceeding, and we urgently call on all Financial Secretaries, when issuing clearance cards, to strictly adhere to Section 113 a of the General Constitution.

Our Transfer Union Label

The General Office is now in a position to supply all demands for our "Transfer Union Label" for special use on bar and office fixtures and kindred work. It is issued in a large and a small size on the following terms:

Large size, 4 x 7/8", per thousand, \$10.00.
Small " 2 7/8 x 3/4", " 7.00.

The label for use on sash, doors and other trim work or interior decorations is issued by the various District Councils, or by Local Unions, where no District Council exists, after the label has been registered in their respective States. The cut for this label will be furnished gratuitously by the General Office under conditions as provided by Sec. 183 (i) of the General Constitution.

The Brotherhood Pin

This pin should be worn by every member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as a proof of affiliation with this organization. The pin is gold-plated and enameled in two colors, is of exquisite design, and will be greatly appreciated by the owner. The price in any quantity is 25 cents each. Orders should be sent in by local unions, not by individual members, and will be filled promptly when remittance is received at the General Office.

Business Agents' Badges

In compliance with numerous requests the General Office will hereafter supply badges for business agents on application of any District Council or Local Union at the price of \$3.50 a piece. The badge is of a neat design, with U. B. emblem, has enameled lettering, and is very substantial. District Councils or Local Unions requiring badges should send their orders to the General Office.

Special Announcement

The publication of the list of Financial Secretaries in addition to that of Recording Secretaries in its present voluminous size occupies more than seven pages of THE CARPENTER.

As a consequence the space devoted to reading matter has become very limited and entirely inadequate.

Under these circumstances, and in order to do justice to our numerous correspondents and contributors, as well as to our members and readers, we have now decided on a new departure in the publication of the journal.

The R. S. and F. S. list WILL BE OMITTED FROM THE SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER ISSUES. It will again be published in the November issue and thereafter ONCE EVERY THREE MONTHS.

In giving due notice of this new departure, we would especially call on all Secretaries of District Councils and Local Unions TO PRESERVE THE COMING AUGUST CARPENTER, as well as all following issues containing the R. S. and F. S. list, and to keep these issues on file for future reference.

From the causes stated above numerous correspondences, among them a number of articles commenting on the appointment of a colored organizer, have repeat-

edly but unavoidably been held over. They will appear as soon as the space of the journal will permit their publication.

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Local Unions Chartered From May 28 to June 25, Inclusive

Frostburg, Md.	Avonmore, Pa.
Knoxville, Pa.	Bath, Me.
Pulaski, Va.	Mankato, Minn.
St. Augustine, Fla.	Oakland, Cal.
Mineral City, O.	Chisholm, Me.
Ashland, Pa.	Virginia City, Ala.
New Britain, Conn.	Port Gibson, Miss.
Red Derr, Alberta, Can.	Quincy, Mass.
Petersburg, Ind.	Thorold, Ont., Can.
Peckville, Pa.	Little Falls, Minn.
Humboldt, Kans.	Quinton, Ind. Ter.
Sherbrooke, Que., Can.	Coalmont, Ind.
Brookland, S. C.	Columbus, Ga.
Makanda, Ill.	Palatka, Fla.
Jackson, O.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Lowder, Ill.	Huntingdon, Pa.

Total: 32 Local Unions.

Proposes Erection of Building for U. B. Headquarters

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In every issue of THE CARPENTER there appears an expense item of \$75 to \$100 for General Office rent which, of course, is unavoidable at present. Now, in my estimation, any strong and powerful organization, such as our U. B., should own the building holding its headquarters. Having as yet not seen anything published in THE CARPENTER on this subject, I venture to call on each and every member all over the country to give this matter the most earnest consideration. I firmly believe that our U. B., by erecting and possessing an office building of its own for the accommodation of our headquarters, would soon make this institution a self-sustaining one. Instead of paying rent, as we do to-day, we could let part of the building to other parties and have an income of rent. As regards the raising of the necessary funds, I would suggest the following plan: Let us say we have 150,000 members, let each one of them pay a per capita of \$1.00 into a sinking fund. At that rate we would raise an amount of \$150,000 for building purposes, and I think the brothers could stand this sacrifice for a good cause and not feel it. The proceeds of the dollar extra tax would provide the General Office with the necessary means for the erection of a handsome office, and I am of the opinion that the boys would dance to that tune quite lively.

F. E. MADISON,
Clarksville, Tenn. L. U. 779.

War Against Unfair Trim

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Having noted your request in a previous issue of THE CARPENTER, urging secretaries to send in reports on conditions of trade and organization in their respective localities, I will state that L. U. 262 (millmen) is prospering finely. Our membership has increased to 220 in good standing, and more applications are coming in every week.

We recently adopted a new schedule, to go into effect on July 1st of this year. So far as general mill work was concerned, it was an easy matter to get the employers to agree to the payment of the rate of wages stipulated in the new schedule for that class of work; but when it came to the sash and door departments we were up against the real thing. Here we found that the firm which employs about fifty per cent. of our members was the only one granting our demands. This firm employs union men exclusively and works eight hours, paying the same wages as the unfair firms do, who are running their plants ten and even eleven hours per day,

and with whom it is constantly placed in competition. At the time when this firm adopted the eight-hour system we agreed to do all in our power to help them dispose of their material, and being well organized, we succeeded in doing so in many instances. San Francisco, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties also rendered us valuable assistance in this respect; the U. B. members in these counties are refusing to handle any material not provided with our label.

There are two or three of the unfair firms of this State who send their material East, not being able to dispose of it here to any great extent. These firms we want to bring to time, and in this endeavor we appeal to our brothers all over the country to discriminate against all material not bearing the U. B. label.

We are at this moment issuing a circular letter to be sent to all our local unions as far East as Denver, Colo., asking them to take a firm stand against non-union material and to keep a close watch on sash and doors shipped from California. We are confident that if the brothers do their duty towards us and themselves, it will have the effect of bringing the scab mills to time.

D. W. JAMES,
San Jose, Cal. Local Union 262

Our General Treasurer

The picture below represents our General Treasurer, Thomas Neale. Brother Neale was born in England in 1869. Following the occupation of his father, he learned the carpenter trade. In 1888 he came to this country, landing in Toronto, Can. In 1890 he settled in Pittsburg, Pa., where he became a member of L. U. 142, of that city. He came to Chicago in 1891, and deposited his Pittsburg card of membership with L. U. No. 1, which afterwards elected him Recording Secretary for three terms. In July, 1898, he was chosen Secretary-Treasurer by the Chicago District Council, and re-elected to the same position each term prior to the Atlanta convention.



THOMAS NEALE,
General Treasurer of the U. B. of C. and J.

Bro. Neale participated in the great building-trades lockout of 1899, which so severely tested the stability of an officer in his position. His faithful services as Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago D. C., his highly developed sense of duty and sterling honesty, won him the highest appreciation, not only of the Chicago membership, but that of many sister local unions with whom, in the performance of his official duties, he held intercourse. At the Atlanta convention he at once became a popular figure and that convention elected him to the position of General Treasurer.



Result of General Vote

The proposition to enter into an agreement with the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, submitted to the local unions under date of February 20, 1903, not having received a two-thirds majority vote, as required by Sec. 137 of our General Constitution, is hereby declared lost.

The result of the general vote is as follows:

Total number of votes cast.....35,591
In favor of.....22,288
Against.....13,303

In Issuing Clearance Cards Adhere to Section 113 a of General Constitution

Frequent complaints are reaching the General Office of Financial Secretaries collecting dues on clearance cards in excess of the dues for the current and ensuing month as provided by Section 113 a of the General Constitution. It appears that in many instances the collecting of the amount thus overpaid from the local union having granted the clearance card causes a great deal of annoyance and unnecessary correspondence to the local union receiving the same.

Financial Secretaries should understand that local unions are perfectly justified in refusing to accept any clearance card on which dues have been overpaid, and the holder of the card may be compelled to remain in idleness until the matter has been adjusted between the Financial Secretaries on both sides.

The collecting of dues on clearance cards in excess of the current and ensuing month

The Carpenter

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

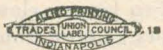
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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1903

"Am I My Brother's Keeper?"

BY HAL SCRIVER.

WE sometimes hear well-paid and well-organized mechanics speak with lofty contempt of their less fortunate fellow-workingmen, the "common" or "unskilled" laborer, and mock at the idea that these men have an equal right to consideration in the labor movement. Such a feeling is utterly out of harmony with the spirit of the labor movement, and a policy based upon it—a policy which regards the interests of the skilled workmen as superior to or separate from those of the unskilled—is sure, sooner or later, to bring its own retribution.

Carlyle, somewhere, tells a story of the days when the English prisons, through the cruel neglect of the magistrates, were hotbeds of disease, so much so that a special form of malignant and highly infectious fever developed, known as "jail fever." So long as it was only the poor devils of prisoners that suffered, judges and officers of the law paid little attention. But one day it happened that a miserable, ragged old woman was hauled from such an infected prison and brought to the bar for trial. Hardly were the proceedings opened before the judge, the sheriff, the attorneys and the jurymen were taken with the terrible symptoms of jail fever. Court was adjourned and within a few hours all were dead. Thus, says Carlyle, did this wretched old vagrant prove her sisterhood with My Lord Justice. The moral and its application should be clear. If skilled workmen, who get relatively high wages and have powerful organizations, forget the responsibility which their good fortune imposes upon them to help raise and strengthen the ill-paid and poorly-organized; if, while recognizing the bond of fraternity within their several crafts and with other skilled mechanics, they refuse to treat the less skilled men as brothers and equals, then assuredly, in the long run, those laborers will prove their brotherhood to the bitter cost of them that denied it.

"Am I my brother's keeper?" Will you, or not? Yes, you are your brother's keeper as he is yours, and on him among many brothers that is strongest to do and endure rests the greatest burden of responsibility, and he that is weakest has the greatest claims upon all. This is not mere fine sentiment and idealistic

talk. It is hard fact, and the sooner it is recognized the better for all.

The brotherhood of labor is a brotherhood in sufferings and wrongs. The workers are the disinherited of the earth. They must toil in order to live. They can toil only by a master's consent, granted only for his profit. Because they are so many and so poor they are driven to compete for permission to work, and by their competition they are kept in poverty. It is this fact of competition—this fact that they are able to take each other's places, and by the necessities of their position they are often forced to do so—it is this fact, in one sense, that proves the brotherhood of the workers, just as their common liability to infection proved the human sisterhood of the ignorant old woman in rags with the learned judge in gown and wig.

"But," the highly-skilled mechanic may say, "these common laborers will never be able to take my place; I don't need their help nor need I fear their enmity." Don't be too sure of that, friend. Wonderful things happen in this world, granted only a little time. More than once, when the workmen of some trade have thought themselves secure against any attack, an inventor has come along with a little device that knocked them sky-high—revolutionizing the whole trade, so that men could learn it in a few weeks instead of having to spend years in apprenticeship. Then the men of that trade felt the need of friendly and fraternal feeling on the part of other workmen to protect and help them in rebuilding their organization and winning back the ground lost. And, even though nothing of that kind happens, don't forget that the boss can often afford to wait a good deal longer than you can; that there are bright young fellows among those laborers who only need the opportunity for a little training and practice in order to learn your trade well enough to do at a pinch, and that if you fail to help them now when they are in need they are going to feel that they have a perfect right to take advantage of your time of trouble to raise themselves to your level and help your boss against you in doing it.

Be sure that your bosses—not only out of their own mouths, but especially through their subsidized professors and editors and preachers and other spokesmen—are going to use every opportunity to create dissension and division within the ranks of the working class. If you, being relatively fortunate now, look with scorn on your poorer brother, you need not be surprised if he looks with envy on you. It is a bad thing to envy; it is a worse thing to be envied. The boss knows that, if you don't. He will teach it to you, if you don't learn otherwise.

But if those common laborers are capable of injuring you, so are they capable of helping you. They would rather help you than hurt you, if you give them half a chance. If you, who get your \$3.50 a day, show yourself willing to go on a strike, if necessary, to help those poor fellows add a quarter to their \$1.50; if you show a fearless front to the boss on their behalf, you may be sure that they are going to appreciate and remember it.

A chain, it is proverbially said, is no stronger than its weakest link. The unskilled workers now constitute that weakest link in the chain of the labor movement. It is our duty and interest to strengthen it.

SOME men are so mean that, if they should accidentally slip into the livery of heaven, they would be miserable because they could find no mud to throw at the angels.

Panic or Prosperity?

MARGARET SCOTT HALL

WHAT is before us in this line no prophet or politician can accurately foretell. Capital says prosperity, but what can labor expect when capital expects prosperity?

When a man claims a million dollars more than he needs and foretells prosperous times, what must the man expect whose daily attention is given to making one dollar fill the lack of ten dollars that he needs? Will the lines of economy not be closer drawn for labor if capital increases its own prosperity? Verily, experience is an unerring teacher. "Blessed is he that expects little for he will not be disappointed." Those who thrive in luxury on the privations and toil of others can not make unprejudiced assertions of favorable conditions for those who labor, because self-interest demands all that may be extorted from that source.

Those who have prostituted their God-given intellect by the selfish appropriation of other men's earnings would scarcely be expected to exert any influence to counteract the conditions favorable to themselves.

The industrial problem grows more and more intricate; however, labor must study and solve its own problems.

There is one fact that time emphasizes more forcibly year by year: Labor has a vast and increasing majority. Whether such force of numbers will prove advantageous to capital or labor is yet to develop. Organization will sooner or later determine whether capital—the master labor creates for itself—shall rule justly and humanely or continue in tyranny to "grind the faces of the poor."

In many parts of the country organized labor has passed the critical formative period, and is fast getting into shape for intelligent administration. It is no longer an experiment only, but is an assured fact, assuming startling proportions and no longer to be ignored by the money powers.

"The cause of labor, if rightly understood, is the cause of humanity." Its progress is toward higher and nobler achievements than monopoly has given it credence for.

Where once capital scorned the importance of such organization it now recognizes strength. Capital, capable of so much good, is in equal measure capable of, and responsible for, much evil. Through the long investigation of the coal operators' mining trouble unbought, unperjured men have been brave enough to condemn capital's course as "living on the blood of human beings." (Words of Bishop Spaulding in a recent speech at Peoria, Ill.)

Such utterances from men who have studied the situation, who have compared the lives of capitalist and laborer in all the powerful contrast they present, who have noted the circumstances of the oppressor and the oppressed—such fearless and honest utterances must cause capital some uneasiness. When men of sufficient means—independent of the rich man's smile or frown, standing firm under capital's disapprobation—thoroughly investigate differences and bravely expose to the public the true state of capital's attitude toward labor the world is shocked at the greed of one and long suffering of the other.

The toiling masses realize that they can not depend on the justice or generosity of those whom they serve, but must save themselves from monopoly by active and thorough organization.

Capital needs no accuser, it convicts itself as being without mercy for labor,

using those who toil merely as tools—a necessary means to a desired end.

But who can fathom the despair of hopeless poverty? The every-day struggle of a poverty-cursed existence must be experienced to be fully appreciated in all its barren hideousness. Though riches have the temptation of disregarding responsibilities, poverty is a prey to many demons that misfortune alone is heir to. If it is to be likened to "a camel going through the eye of a needle" for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven, it would seem impossible to human reason that any poor man should be saved.

Pitiless fate—hopelessly cursed in this life for lacking what one wants, and condemned eternally for wanting what one lacks! It is said that this country is experiencing an era of unprecedented prosperity. Then why so much unrest in the working world?

If the actual living expenses (a bare living at that) consumes a man's daily wages, when accident, sickness or death comes, what would be the position of that man's family. Paupers and outcasts of society, dependent on the charity of the generous fortunate. Better adequate remuneration for toil than much-boasted philanthropy. Labor, through organization, seeks, while improving its own condition, to uplift the weak and aid them to become self-supporting.

Through prosperity or the panic of financial depression the end and aim of labor organization is for the real good of humanity. Union principles are soundly upright, not seeking excessive prosperity at the expense of hope and happiness filched from the lives of weaker fellow-mortals. Organized labor will bear investigation and submit to arbitration.

Capital is a good thing, and without doubt many good and high-principled men have accumulated fortunes by using judiciously the advantages afforded by the pre-established tricks of trade.

Capital is at the foundation of noble charities; it is the vital principle of progress, and it is the accumulated result of centuries of concentrated effort. Instead of being a tyrannical master abusing the slave capital ought to be the co-partner of labor, for each is dependent on the other. But in this, as in any individual partnership, one party by accident or cunning gets the advantage of the other, receiving all the benefits of the business, while the other does all the work.

Usually there comes a crisis in all such partnerships, and a day of reckoning, with more or less bitterness and strife. What else can the present state of industrial disquietude mean than that the day of settlement is approaching?

Under the old regime capital became over-zealous in selfish acquirement, and labor was driven by cruel force of circumstances to protest. Organization was the result—imperfect at first, but developing strength and courage with the years.

If capital is satisfied to fasten like a vampire on the laboring element, and fatten unrebuked on the very life-blood of the helpless victim, organized labor, dissatisfied under these conditions, would prefer a new order of dealings.

Panic or prosperity—which shall it be? The responsibility rests mainly with capital whether panic, with its inevitable destitution, shall overwhelm, or prosperity diffuse its blessings proportionately over the assorted classes of America. Should panic come, labor is inured to suffering—too well accustomed to privation to shrink from impending adversity. If prosperity is assured, rightfully applied, it will mean education and a de-

(Continued on page 9, 4th column.)

La Situation Économique des Ouvriers Travaillant le Bois

IV.

Nous avons vu dans notre correspondance précédente, quels étaient les conditions donnés aux différents groupes de notre métier; nous allons considérer la situation spéciale faite aux ouvriers travaillant le bois, au moyen de grande machine.

Nul part dans l'Univers, l'outillage à travailler le bois est aussi compliqué, aussi savamment combiné et perfectionné qu'aux États Unis d'Amérique.

Lorsque la vieille Europe se sert encore d'un outillage à main qui ne diffère pas sensiblement de celui que nos grands pères usaient, l'Amérique du Nord possède des machines pour chaque genre de manœuvre du bois. A commencer par les grandes scies, les énormes raboteuses, nous passons par les perceuses, les machines à moulures, à tenons, à chevilles, etc.; on peut dire qu'en dehors de l'assemblage du meuble il n'est de travail fait au bois, ou avec du bois qui ne puisse être fait par la machine. Jusqu'à la machine à sculpter qui pour une grande part remplace le travail manuel, et laquelle a été considérée comme le privilège d'une classe d'artistes, s'est mise au rang et a portée de l'ouvrier machiniste du bois.

Les grandes variétés de machines ont développé l'industrie du bois à un point considérable. D'un faible commencement la machine a pris la place prépondérante dans la fabrication d'aujourd'hui, et c'est une bien grande armée d'hommes, qui gagnent leur vie à servir ces compagnons en fer et en acier.

C'est un travail bien dur que celui des ouvriers machinistes du bois. Bien des dangers l'entourent, et l'on peut dire qu'aucun d'eux n'est certain, en partant le matin, tous ses membres, de rentrer le soir, bien vivant et ayant tous ses doigts au complet. Nous nous rappelons, il y a treize ans, avoir fait un voyage pour compte de l'organisation des ouvriers ébénistes; c'était dans la ville de Allentown, Pennsylvanie. Une jeune chambre syndicale avait été formée récemment. Le président était un ouvrier tapissier; il était le seul qui ne fut pas estropié. Tous les autres officiers de la chambre syndicale l'étaient d'une façon quelconque. A l'un manquait trois doigts de la main droite, l'autre avait une énorme cicatrice au front, provenant d'une entaille faite à la tête par une scie à ruban. Un troisième avait eu le pouce de la main gauche tranché par une scie circulaire. Quelques jours de présence dans cette ville me démontraient, que 90 pour cent. de tous les jeunes gens, entre 16-24 ans, étaient estropiés d'une manière quelconque. Cela me donnait le frisson, mais plut tard, ayant eu l'occasion de voir d'autres villes, avec une industrie du bois plus importante, tel que Grand Rapids, Cincinnati, Shelbyville, etc., j'ai pu constater que ce n'était pas là l'exception, mais bien la règle. L'on sait que la plupart des grands fabricants paient les compagnies d'assurances contre les accidents de fortes sommes annuellement, ce qui prouve mieux que tout autre chose les dangers qu'environnent les travailleurs machinistes du bois.

En entrant dans une grande fabrique de ce genre, on est tout d'abord étourdi par le bruit épouvantable qui y règne; ensuite on se sent suffoqué par une poussière intolérable, et si vous voulez adresser la parole à quelqu'un, vous serez obligé de sortir avec la personne, au d'attendre que les machines soient arrêtées. L'air, rempli de cette poussière, est un pure poison pour les poumons, et les courants qui règnent constamment dans ces énormes Langars sont fort propices pour faire attraper une

fluxion de poitrine à quiconque n'est pas habitué à une atmosphère pareille. Les yeux souffrent de ce contact, et malgré les lunettes que bien des ouvriers machinistes portent constamment, bon nombre d'entre eux sont forcés d'abandonner ce travail pénible, ou de perdre la vue de bonne heure.

Souvent les contes de ma jeunesse me revenant à la mémoire, en entrant une de ces usines.

Toutes les histoires d'enfer et de purgatoire souvent ne sauraient être mieux décrites, que par la descriptions de ces dernières.

Pour exercer un métier pareil, l'on devrait croire, que c'est la forte paye qui engagerait cette classe de travailleurs. Bien loin de là. Le salaire des ouvriers, qui, étant en dehors de la protection de l'union ouvrière, est fort minime. Nous avons comme dans ce métier des contremaîtres avec \$12.00 par semaine, et des jeunes gens travaillant à la raboteuse pour \$6.00 par semaine.

Malgré que les ouvriers, appartenant à la chambre syndicale, gagnent de 18 à 20 doll. par semaines, dans quelques grandes villes seulement, nous déclarons ce salaire dérisoire, vu les grands et constants dangers auxquels ils sont exposés. Pour les ouvriers machinistes du bois comme pour tous les autres spécialistes de notre métier, il n'est qu'un salut. Voulez vous mener une existence digne d'un homme, voulez vous nourrir votre famille convenablement et donner une éducation appropriée à vos enfants, joignez vos rangs. Seul la Fraternité des ouvriers travaillant le bois, d'accord avec toutes les chambres syndicales réunies, pourra vous aider à obtenir tout cela.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France

PAR GEORGES GUÉNARD, PARIS, FRANCE.

I.

En France, comme partout d'ailleurs, le progrès—ou du moins l'utilisation sociale des progrès réalisés dans les diverses branches des connaissances humaines—ne va pas parfois sans traîner derrière lui un triste cortège de misère. C'est dans l'industrie que sous toutes les latitudes, le fait est le plus facilement vérifiable. Le machinisme, loin d'alléger la tâche des travailleurs, n'y a souvent pour premier résultat qu'une intensification nouvelle de la production et jette pour un temps plus ou moins long, selon les circonstances, une véritable perturbation dans les conditions de la production. Par suite de la diminution considérable du nombre des bras nécessaires à la transformation des matières premières, quantité d'ouvriers possédant les connaissances techniques indispensables à cette transformation—les plus âgés généralement—se voient brutalement rejetés et, déclassés, vont grossir l'armée des sans travail et des manœuvres, toujours en quête d'un misérable et précaire emploi.

Pendant quelques jours les ouvriers allumettiers viennent d'avoir chez nous cette épée de Damoclès suspendue au dessus de leur tête. Disons tout de suite qu'ils n'ont réussi à conjurer le danger qui les menaçait que grâce à leur cohésion, à leurs parfaites discipline. Le commerce des allumettes est, en France, un monopole de l'Etat qui en assume effectivement la fabrication et la vente. Il est pour le budget une importante source de revenus. On aurait pu supposer que les ouvriers travaillant pour l'Etat-patron étaient en droit de se croire à l'abri des conséquences de ces petites révolutions économiques dont nous venons de parler. Il n'en était rien, puisque ces temps dernières une avis du ministère des finances portait à la connais-

sance des intéressés que, par suite de l'introduction des machines à fabrication continue dans une usine des environs de Paris, le personnel de cet établissement allait être en grande partie licencié. Cette communication ne manqua pas de déterminer une véritable effervescence parmi les travailleurs menacés. Il se réunirent immédiatement et examinèrent les mesures à prendre d'urgence. Des démarches furent commencées sur le champs et des négociations engagées avec les pouvoirs publics. Le Congrès de la Fédération des allumettiers, qui devait se tenir le 25 mai fut avancé et fixé au 16 du même mois. Les syndicats de province sentant qu'ils ne tarderaient pas à être aussi victimes de la décision de l'administration, se solidariserent avec celui d'Aubervilliers et préparèrent la résistance, se montrant dès le début disposés à aller jusqu'à une suspension générale de travail pour triompher des prétentions de leur directeur. De son côté l'Union des syndicats du département de la Seine appuyait la protestation des allumettiers. Enfin le Conseil central de l'Union fédérative des travailleurs de l'Etat convoqua pour le 20 mai, à la Bourse du Travail de Paris, une réunion générale de tous les travailleurs de l'Etat: allumettiers, tabacs, postes et télégraphes, arsenaux de la guerre et de la marine, monnaies, imprimerie nationale, etc.

Une fois réuni, le Congrès des allumettiers vota une ordre du jour où il posait nettement la question et adressait un appel pressant aux députés sympathiques à la cause ouvrière. Il sollicitait également l'appui des autres ouvriers de l'Etat, notamment de la Fédération des Tabacs et indiquait à tous les syndicats ouvriers la déplorable situation qui allait leur être faite. Une délégation fut envoyée au Palais Bourbon auprès du président de la commission du budget et du rapporteur du budget des finances qui se déclarèrent disposés à intervenir pour que satisfaction soit donnée ou revendications légitimes formulés devant eux. Une autre délégation était également envoyée au ministre des finances pour lui exposer les réclamations des ouvriers. Les résultats de cette dernière furent des plus heureux puisqu'elle put apporter au Congrès la promesse du ministre que, jusqu'à nouvel ordre, aucun licenciement n'aurait lieu dans les manufactures.

La solidarité des travailleurs de l'Etat avait donc pour une fois triomphé des résistances de l'administration. Mais la question n'en reste pas moins entière, car elle n'est qu'ajournée et les ouvriers allumettiers auront à l'examiner de nouveau dans un avenir prochain, des machines devant être installées dans plusieurs manufactures. Le principal pour eux c'est qu'ils soient assez puissants pour empêcher que cette installation se fasse à leur détriment. Le succès qu'ils viennent d'obtenir est d'un bon augure.

Il était au moins curieux de signaler aux travailleurs américains qu'en Europe les procédés de l'Etat—patron ne diffèrent en rien de ceux employés dans l'industrie privée et que dans les administrations publiques les conditions de l'ouvrier ne pèsent pas d'avantage, ne sont guère plus sauvegardées que chez les autres industriels.

LES CONGRÈS OUVRIERS.

Plusieurs congrès ont tenu leurs assises au cours du mois de mai. Nous allons rapidement rendre compte des trois plus importants: le congrès des chemins de fer, de dockers et des mineurs.

Congrès des chemins de fer.—Le quatorzième Congrès du Syndicat national des travailleurs des chemins de fer s'est ouvert le 1er mai à la Bourse du Travail de Paris. C'est avec celles des typographes, des mineurs, des métallurgistes et des travail-

leurs de l'Etat, une des organisations qui groupe le plus grand nombre d'ouvriers. Encore une fois, le point le plus important de l'ordre du jour de ce Congrès était le projet de loi, connue sous le nom de "loi Berteaux-Rabier-Jaurès", voté par la chambre des députés et sommeillant actuellement dans les cartons du Sénat. Cette loi ballottée depuis plusieurs années du Palais Bourbon au Luxembourg (Sénat), a pour objet certaines améliorations à apporter dans les conditions du travail du personnel des voies ferrées, notamment la fixation d'un repos régulier tous les dix jours, d'un congé annuel de quinze jours, la limitation à dix heures de la durée quotidienne du travail, enfin une nouvelle réglementation des retraites. Le Congrès a sanctionné les décisions prises antérieurement et a décidé de faire le nécessaire pour amener la Haute-Assemblée à voter cette loi le plus rapidement possible.

Il existait à Paris un système de réclamation assez original qui consistait dans la délivrance, par les commerçants qui l'emploient, de tickets—primes donnant droit, quand l'acheteur en a réuni un certain nombre, à un petit remboursement soit en numéraire, soit en marchandises. Le Syndicat national des chemins de fer, dont les ressources financières sont très limitées puisque la majorité des groupes montrée hostile à toute augmentation de la cotisation (elle est de 4 fr. par membre et par an et le précédent Congrès proposait d'en élever le taux à 6 fr.) le Conseil du Syndicat national avait songé à utiliser ce système de réclamation pour augmenter les fonds mis à sa disposition en créant le "sous syndical," avec cette différence qu'au lieu que le bénéfice aille à l'acheteur il tombait dans la caisse syndicale et servirait à accroître la propagande. Le Congrès a repoussé cette proposition sous le prétexte qu'elle constituerait une véritable concurrence aux coopératives de consommation aux quelles adhèrent un grand nombre d'agents de chemins de fer. Il a été néanmoins décidé qu'une expérience en serait tentée sur le réseau de l'Etat.

Parmi les autres décisions du Congrès nous relevons: la participation du syndicat national aux élections du Conseil supérieur du travail, l'extension des comités du travail à tous les réseaux, la mise en application des arrêts ministériels prescrivant la fermeture des gares de petits vitesses les dimanches et jours fériés, l'approbation du rapport du Conseil concernant la création d'un orphelinat, l'extension de la juridiction prud'homale aux employés de chemins de fer, etc.

Is It Worth While?

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other
In blackness of heart—that we war to the
knife?
God pity us all in our pitiful strife!

God pity us all as we jostle each other?
God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel
When a fellow goes down 'neath his load on
the heather,
Pierced to the heart. Words are keener than
steel
And mightier far for woe or for weal.

Were it not well in this brief little journey
On over the isthmus, down into the tide,
We give him a fish instead of a serpent,
Ere folding the hands to be and abide
Forever and aye in dust at his side?

Look at the roses saluting each other;
Look at the herds all at peace on the plain.
Man, and man only, makes war on his brother
And laughs in his heart at his peril and pain,
Shamed by the beasts that go down on the
plain.

Is it worth while that we battle to humble
Some poor fellow soldier down into the
dust?
God pity us all! Time eftsoun will tumble
All of us together, like leaves in a gust,
Humbled indeed down into the dust.

Joquin Miller.



RECEIPTS

During Month Ending June 30, '03, for
Tax, Assessments, Pins and Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1	\$1.25	133	\$35.30	265	\$93.40
2	337.00	134	296.00	266	37.00
3	229.60	135	32.30	267	38.90
4	518.70	136	34.40	268	69.20
5	277.20	137	35.20	269	31.70
6	25.20	138	39.00	270	11.80
7	252.30	140	11.20	271	9.30
8	220.80	141	121.80	272	105.90
9	385.70	142	171.60	273	34.20
10	211.60	143	37.20	274	154.00
11	453.50	144	25.00	275	16.60
12	75.80	145	65.80	276	123.50
13	60.60	146	180.20	277	1.00
14	148.50	147	1.00	278	28.40
15	20.20	148	30.20	279	11.40
16	75.00	149	10.00	280	4.20
17	19.80	150	37.00	281	84.65
18	22.00	151	41.40	282	31.00
19	138.60	152	9.80	283	21.75
20	33.40	153	42.70	284	9.80
21	33.40	154	82.60	285	10.00
22	986.90	155	36.00	286	91.40
23	45.60	156	2.80	287	114.10
24	131.10	157	23.40	288	46.60
25	53.80	158	11.50	289	28.70
26	73.20	159	19.90	290	17.10
27	99.60	160	3.80	291	36.60
28	111.90	161	76.30	292	65.80
29	59.60	162	12.40	293	22.50
30	543.70	163	55.90	294	3.00
31	49.40	164	90.00	295	8.60
32	452.40	165	252.00	296	48.60
33	30.60	166	97.00	297	127.65
34	17.40	167	57.85	298	13.80
35	34.15	168	86.70	299	49.80
36	11.60	169	71.80	300	64.40
37	31.60	170	9.20	301	33.20
38	104.60	171	117.20	302	33.80
39	14.00	172	15.60	303	106.60
40	77.60	173	5.23	304	96.60
41	16.10	174	19.00	305	31.50
42	325.20	175	51.80	306	439.60
43	4.10	176	39.00	307	40.20
44	14.35	177	30.50	308	156.80
45	169.60	180	31.50	310	13.60
46	70.40	181	575.30	311	14.80
47	112.00	182	42.20	312	3.00
48	54.00	183	214.80	314	25.70
49	213.60	184	257.50	315	12.10
50	18.40	185	6.00	316	154.30
51	32.20	187	15.00	317	31.60
52	180.00	188	89.15	318	26.00
53	25.40	189	23.80	319	18.25
54	15.00	190	99.20	320	6.80
55	66.75	191	27.50	321	26.80
56	147.60	192	24.90	322	200.30
57	44.80	193	.50	323	4.40
58	28.20	194	68.50	324	13.00
59	40.00	195	7.60	325	246.50
60	18.00	196	40.30	326	10.06
61	28.40	197	27.75	327	19.60
62	12.15	198	95.80	328	23.20
63	13.00	200	32.20	329	7.20
64	324.40	201	22.70	330	17.20
65	799.20	202	244.20	331	27.55
66	46.90	203	30.80	332	317.60
67	42.60	204	3.20	333	51.70
68	63.60	205	139.40	334	58.80
69	44.20	206	169.30	335	69.80
70	41.40	207	69.30	336	39.20
71	81.25	208	44.10	337	18.20
72	78.60	209	114.10	338	4.00
73	14.00	210	48.80	339	52.60
74	23.70	211	164.80	340	67.60
75	33.60	212	14.20	342	36.80
76	67.20	213	25.20	344	21.70
77	40.20	215	29.80	345	11.20
78	8.20	216	21.80	346	6.05
79	541.10	217	30.80	347	8.60
80	22.40	218	36.15	348	18.60
81	4.60	219	14.40	349	77.70
82	176.80	220	8.00	350	14.80
83	94.50	221	2.20	351	20.25
84	13.30	222	55.80	352	58.00
85	5.00	223	12.50	353	10.10
86	47.80	224	30.20	354	4.58
87	160.80	225	15.60	355	74.20
88	275.90	226	9.60	356	14.00
89	14.80	228	71.00	357	5.60
90	68.65	229	122.50	358	11.70
91	7.00	230	69.80	359	55.00
92	14.40	231	60.80	360	11.60
93	43.00	232	21.40	361	333.90
94	210.40	233	72.10	362	346.00
95	349.90	234	20.90	363	22.80
96	7.60	235	55.10	364	16.20
97	4.00	236	46.00	365	59.00
98	51.60	237	31.40	366	2.60
99	233.90	238	31.40	367	19.40
100	22.00	239	105.70	368	31.20
101	74.60	240	50.60	369	92.40
102	13.60	241	36.65	370	19.00
103	214.90	242	44.00	371	22.15
104	74.40	243	2.80	372	70.40
105	42.80	244	33.80	373	122.80
106	6.00	245	80.30	374	16.90
107	35.20	246	127.40	375	26.80
108	48.40	247	49.80	376	13.30
109	10.05	248	8.00	377	13.70
110	40.60	251	46.20	381	20.60
111	44.80	252	70.90	382	28.75
112	12.60	254	22.20	383	7.00
113	25.40	255	35.50	384	68.60
114	71.90	256	14.00	385	10.00
115	23.80	257	508.20	386	56.40
116	31.80	258	28.40	388	32.80
117	16.40	259	9.90	389	79.50
118	130.00	260	56.00	390	40.00
119	11.70	262	170.00	391	120.40
120	218.80	263	27.00	392	157.40
121	68.95	264	23.80	393	24.00

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
394-	\$23.80	557-	\$20.20	716-	\$41.20	890-	\$40.30	1057-	\$12.80	1236-	\$2.60	1421-	\$2.20	1500-	\$2.60
395-	11.10	558-	16.40	717-	162.30	891-	22.60	1058-	33.20	1237-	12.40	1422-	3.20	1501-	5.40
398-	52.30	559-	39.90	718-	71.40	892-	39.80	1059-	7.80	1238-	35.00	1423-	7.00	1502-	9.00
399-	21.00	560-	19.70	719-	26.90	893-	7.60	1060-	28.10	1239-	6.00	1424-	3.60	1504-	11.40
400-	2.40	561-	19.00	720-	17.00	894-	50.90	1062-	112.40	1242-	36.20	1425-	24.50	1505-	2.60
401-	38.70	562-	142.10	722-	30.20	895-	12.40	1063-	42.70	1243-	10.90	1426-	10.30	1506-	10.00
402-	23.40	563-	37.40	723-	32.85	896-	10.60	1064-	9.80	1244-	27.60	1427-	3.70	1507-	6.80
403-	15.20	564-	25.20	724-	32.40	897-	100.60	1065-	13.69	1245-	25.60	1428-	2.80	1508-	9.60
404-	47.50	565-	48.60	725-	10.60	898-	11.00	1066-	11.70	1247-	16.60	1429-	8.25	1509-	6.00
405-	40.40	566-	4.25	726-	37.60	899-	10.80	1067-	8.80	1248-	34.40	1430-	37.35	1510-	20.00
406-	11.20	567-	71.60	727-	16.70	900-	45.60	1069-	38.00	1249-	14.00	1431-	11.20	1511-	58.10
407-	71.80	568-	26.25	728-	11.50	901-	15.00	1070-	10.40	1250-	16.70	1432-	15.00	1512-	4.00
408-	1.00	569-	41.30	729-	2.20	902-	14.80	1071-	6.80	1252-	11.00	1433-	9.60	1513-	9.80
409-	42.80	570-	6.80	730-	28.50	903-	17.45	1072-	33.80	1253-	11.00	1434-	57.40	1514-	10.30
410-	13.20	571-	25.80	731-	33.80	904-	50.00	1073-	11.50	1254-	10.60	1435-	15.40	1515-	47.50
411-	5.65	572-	3.20	733-	3.90	905-	5.20	1074-	27.25	1255-	14.85	1436-	10.00	1516-	9.80
412-	3.80	573-	10.20	735-	11.20	906-	8.40	1075-	15.83	1256-	16.20	1437-	.75	1517-	17.20
413-	78.90	574-	51.10	736-	29.40	907-	23.60	1076-	6.60	1257-	24.30	1438-	15.15	1518-	10.60
414-	11.40	576-	15.60	738-	13.30	908-	5.40	1077-	14.80	1258-	22.80	1439-	12.60	1519-	7.40
415-	2.00	577-	4.00	739-	4.00	909-	20.20	1078-	7.00	1259-	14.00	1440-	24.00	1520-	8.40
416-	67.60	578-	349.60	741-	5.40	910-	25.40	1079-	2.00	1260-	19.70	1441-	21.00	1521-	13.80
417-	13.40	579-	10.25	742-	19.00	911-	44.10	1080-	5.60	1261-	9.50	1442-	5.10	1522-	11.60
418-	2.40	580-	59.50	743-	7.60	912-	29.10	1081-	2.80	1262-	6.20	1443-	25.80	1524-	8.00
419-	212.25	581-	28.00	744-	12.60	913-	2.20	1082-	66.00	1263-	7.20	1444-	23.00	1526-	54.25
421-	9.20	582-	10.50	745-	5.20	914-	71.40	1084-	17.80	1265-	17.10	1445-	5.20	1527-	3.85
422-	2.00	583-	9.20	746-	32.00	915-	12.40	1085-	6.00	1266-	7.60	1446-	11.00	1528-	2.20
423-	366.20	584-	48.10	747-	29.70	916-	38.20	1086-	1.50	1267-	9.00	1447-	15.80	1529-	18.40
424-	9.60	585-	29.70	748-	6.80	917-	10.60	1087-	4.40	1268-	11.20	1448-	9.25	1530-	4.00
425-	19.60	586-	158.30	751-	17.80	918-	8.00	1088-	6.00	1270-	2.60	1449-	3.00	1531-	15.60
426-	619.70	587-	90.30	754-	9.00	919-	24.45	1089-	38.50	1273-	16.40	1450-	11.00	1533-	9.60
427-	80.00	588-	10.60	755-	33.00	920-	72.50	1091-	9.20	1274-	9.40	1451-	8.90	1538-	2.80
428-	24.00	589-	12.20	756-	12.00	921-	26.20	1092-	7.80	1275-	5.60	1452-	5.40	1539-	5.20
429-	65.65	590-	15.60	757-	11.00	922-	35.00	1093-	35.40	1276-	4.40	1453-	26.60	1540-	11.00
431-	16.00	592-	30.80	758-	14.60	924-	25.40	1095-	9.40	1279-	7.40	1455-	16.00	1541-	6.60
432-	75.50	593-	19.00	759-	19.00	925-	14.70	1096-	18.80	1280-	3.40	1456-	5.60	1542-	8.20
433-	83.60	594-	49.55	761-	10.60	927-	44.80	1097-	5.60	1282-	1.00	1457-	5.60	1543-	7.50
434-	37.40	595-	17.60	762-	17.60	928-	3.20	1100-	86.30	1283-	4.20	1459-	7.00	1545-	3.20
435-	16.60	596-	5.25	763-	34.40	929-	10.00	1101-	4.20	1284-	5.20	1460-	13.40	1548-	12.90
436-	17.00	597-	10.00	764-	12.20	930-	7.95	1103-	39.40	1286-	6.80	1461-	6.00	1550-	7.40
437-	55.40	598-	9.20	765-	2.40	931-	27.20	1104-	15.00	1288-	5.00	1462-	8.40	1551-	11.00
438-	46.20	599-	23.90	766-	67.50	932-	14.20	1105-	45.50	1289-	6.80	1464-	8.40	1552-	7.20
439-	6.20	600-	15.40	767-	16.20	933-	4.40	1106-	7.00	1290-	4.80	1465-	6.25	1553-	7.20
440-	160.20	601-	31.00	768-	35.70	934-	4.20	1107-	17.40	1291-	19.60	1468-	3.80	1554-	5.80
441-	51.40	603-	115.20	769-	37.80	935-	21.00	1108-	53.20	1292-	6.00	1469-	6.80	1555-	5.00
442-	11.60	604-	11.40	770-	11.70	936-	44.40	1110-	14.65	1294-	19.10	1470-	15.40	1556-	12.00
443-	29.30	605-	35.70	771-	9.40	938-	49.50	1111-	23.20	1295-	7.80	1471-	11.80	1557-	4.00
446-	21.00	606-	86.80	772-	20.20	940-	20.80	1112-	40.30	1296-	18.90	1472-	13.40	1558-	6.20
447-	46.20	607-	14.95	773-	175.80	941-	62.60	1113-	16.10	1297-	24.80	1474-	7.40	1559-	9.40
448-	21.00	608-	1.20	775-	10.20	942-	15.00	1115-	19.60	1298-	8.00	1477-	6.60	1560-	23.80
449-	68.40	610-	12.90	777-	7.60	943-	51.90	1116-	21.60	1299-	5.52	1478-	10.00	1561-	6.00
450-	34.10	611-	2.40	778-	32.50	944-	9.80	1119-	22.40	1300-	21.20	1480-	6.42	1562-	5.80
451-	19.90	612-	23.10	779-	20.30	945-	11.00	1121-	17.50	1301-	25.00	1481-	4.40	1563-	2.80
453-	158.70	613-	71.20	780-	19.80	946-	3.45	1122-	11.80	1302-	15.20	1482-	2.00	1566-	2.50
454-	16.40	614-	17.10	781-	71.05	947-	21.85	1126-	81.30	1303-	3.20	1483-	5.20	1568-	43.40
455-	12.00	615-	6.60	782-	13.10	948-	43.65	1127-	38.20	1304-	3.60	1484-	10.40	1570-	4.80
456-	6.80	616-	12.40	784-	5.60	949-	34.30	1128-	4.80	1305-	25.05	1485-	10.80	1571-	7.80
457-	61.60	617-	34.10	785-	6.40	950-	8.40	1129-	19.20	1306-	12.40	1486-	30.30	1572-	8.60
458-	10.00	618-	13.10	786-	7.90	951-	25.20	1130-	7.00	1307-	20.60	1487-	7.00	1573-	7.80
459-	56.45	619-	7.00	788-	4.20	952-	46.20	1132-	2.80	1308-	12.60	1488-	2.60	1574-	2.00
460-	13.00	620-	35.30	789-	6.40	953-	10.60	1133-	7.60	1309-	14.50	1489-	12.10	1575-	6.10
461-	10.80	621-	148.35	790-	9.60	954-	25.80	1134-	14.40	1310-	3.00	1491-	11.40	1576-	22.30
462-	7.20	623-	5.60	791-	52.65	955-	40.60	1135-	7.80	1312-	10.85	1492-	3.60	1577-	6.60
464-	49.10	624-	187.60	792-	152.80	957-	16.40	1137-	4.80	1314-	11.60	1493-	6.20	1578-	5.00
465-	45.50	625-	42.40	793-	9.70	958-	20.10	1138-	10.40	1315-	18.80	1494-	4.80	1579-	3.20
466-	25.60	626-	60.50	794-	11.00	960-	35.70	1139-	45.60	1316-	12.00	1495-	2.00	1580-	16.40
467-	23.40	627-	25.24	795-	9.00	961-	15.80	1140-	18.10	1317-	9.60	1496-	8.40	1581-	11.95
468-	36.00	628-	17.20	796-	5.40	962-	14.20	1141-	18.20	1318-	9.00	1498-	14.00	1582-	6.00
469-	8.00	631-	8.20	797-	26.10	963-	3.60	1143-	9.20	1319-	19.60	1499-	5.80	1583-	15.00
470-	258.90	633-	99.15	798-	12.60	964-	32.80	1144-	5.20	1321-	10.75	Received from Locals.....\$54,383.40			
471-	51.30	634-	8.40	799-	6.00	965-	58.50	1145-	13.10	1322-	8.60	Advertisers.....192.35			
472-	19.80	635-	78.20	800-	16.70	966-	22.20	1147-	37.80	1324-	4.00	Miscellaneous.....143.40			
473-	34.80	636-	18.80	802-	13.20	968-	2.80	1149-	10.80	1325-	58.50	D. C. Supplies.....1.20			
474-	12.40	637-	109.90	803-	10.50	969-	7.00	1150-	4.60	1327-	10.60	Clearances.....1.50			
475-	5.20	638-	39.00	804-	10.80	970-	17.20	1151-	13.30	1329-	11.80	Subscribers.....44.40			
476-	109.05	639-	56.90	805-	6.90	971-	24.00	1152-	23.40	1330-	24.60	Interest on deposits.....118.00			
477-	34.30	641-	8.30	807-	9.20	972-	34.80	1154-	25.20	1331-	31.40	Balance of funds from Local 285.....			
479-	39.60	642-	23.70	808-	2.50	974-	28.00	1155-	60.20	1332-	36.90				
480-	3.00	644-	8.20	809-	4.00	975-	10.50	1156-	9.40	1333-	3.60				
481-	25.00	645-	5.50	810-	22.90	977-	3.00	1157-	3.00	1335-	5.15				
482-	21.40	646-	14.40	811-	6.20	978-	17.80	1158-	14.60	1336-	42.55				
483-	140.40	646-	13.45	812-	11.40	979-	7.55	1159-	7.80	1337-	3.30				
484-	18.90	647-	24.20	813-	8.20	980-	7.00	1161-	4.80	1338-	11.00				
486-	40.40	648-	27.40	814-	22.10	981-	17.85	1162-	45.50	1339-	27.05				
487-	18.40	649-	9.20	815-	6.50	982-	25.85	1163-	16.00	1340-	8.20				
488-	4.40	650-	30.20	818-	17.00	983-	20.10	1164-	11.90	1341-	5.60				

Storm, N. F., Pennsylvania.....	60 60	462 May Craig.....	247 50 00
Grimes, James F., Texas.....	150 00	463 Geo. H. Barnes (dis.).....	281 400 00
Kent, S. J., Nebraska.....	199 50	464 Caroline Bunzel.....	309 50 00
Buckley, E., Pa. and Md.....	193 55	465 Jacob Naedele.....	309 200 00
Livingston, S. H., Georgia.....	166 47	466 Gustav Bischoff.....	309 50 00
MacFarlane, W. B., Michigan.....	169 05	467 Johanna Hoffman.....	309 50 00
Connolly, R. E. L., Southern States.....	258 40	468 Wm. H. Hogans.....	326 200 00
Henry, W. I., Michigan.....	206 50	469 Michael Himmeler.....	327 200 00
Burgess, W. H., Florida.....	235 70	470 Romain H. Thomas.....	352 200 00
Shields, W. J., Massachusetts.....	374 25	471 Geo. A. Peterson.....	360 200 00
Rowland, D. P., Ohio.....	268 75	472 Ludwig F. Wacker.....	375 200 00
Murray, Geo. R., New York.....	175 50	473 Katie Dick.....	375 50 00
Arcand, N., Canada.....	124 20	474 Ernest Kennel.....	387 100 00
Beegle, A. L., N. J. and N. Y.....	36 78	475 Aaron Womack.....	410 200 00
Biggias, Wm., Pa. and Md.....	208 03	476 Elizabeth M. Mills.....	416 50 00
Quinn, A. A., Rhode Island.....	218 70	477 James Darrow (dis.).....	453 300 00
Plunket, J. F., R. I. and Conn.....	199 20	478 Julia Swenson.....	457 50 00
Wilde, H. C., Wisconsin.....	72 25	479 Lucy Curry.....	482 50 00
Randall, H. N., Decatur, Ala.....	19 25	480 A. H. Babcock.....	483 200 00
Melcher, J. B., Cleveland, O.....	31 50	481 Harris M. Tompkins.....	483 200 00
Swartz, A. M., Avonmore, Pa.....	10 00	482 Harvey Houpt.....	492 200 00
Johnson, E. G., Illinois.....	90 00	483 Aaron Grant.....	492 200 00
White, A. E., Washington.....	175 05	484 Ecclesia Hollarn.....	494 25 00
Morrison, G. E., Mankato, Minn.....	5 00	485 Daelta Hetrick.....	545 50 00
Cunningham, S. G., Ohio.....	218 80	486 Gertrude Knaggs.....	557 50 00
White, W. L., Indiana.....	125 29	487 Frank Arledge.....	589 200 00
Marrin, W. O., Big Rapids, Mich.....	20 25	488 J. M. Scott.....	605 200 00
Muller, J. C., Douglass, Ariz.....	16 00	489 H. Ewell.....	624 50 00
Roach, John, Smithport, Pa.....	7 50	490 Amand Thibault.....	632 100 00
Harder, H. A., Paris, Ill.....	7 50	491 Anna M. Moore.....	652 50 00
Gustavson, C. A., Salina, Kas.....	3 50	492 Catherine M. Reohr.....	659 50 00
Hause, C. B., Cincinnati, O.....	12 00	493 Ella M. Morgan.....	672 50 00
Hargrove, Jos., Gloucester, N. J.....	5 00	494 Thos. M. D. Crowley.....	672 50 00
Patterson, E. C., Peckville, Pa.....	8 00	495 Frank Wagner.....	676 200 00
Hackett, Sam'l, Durand, Mich.....	6 15	496 Minnie Henson.....	690 50 00
Farley, Dave, Toluca, Ill.....	36 00	497 James Fry.....	691 50 00
General Office—		498 W. H. Curry.....	696 200 00
Salary and clerk hire.....	1,232 77	499 Ella O. Clyde.....	696 50 00
Postage and stamped envelopes.....	138 95	500 Lena Wamald.....	698 50 00
Telegrams.....	405 37	501 J. W. Wright.....	717 50 00
Rent for June.....	100 00	502 Frederick Yaeger.....	723 50 00
Carpenter work.....	28 80	503 Henry Wilson.....	774 200 00
Sundries.....	74 15	504 Millard F. Raymond.....	827 200 00
Official Journal—		505 August Nelson.....	858 200 00
Printing and mailing.....	2,937 51	506 Josie McLaren.....	866 50 00
Special writings.....	17 00	507 Elizabeth Bland.....	899 25 00
Supplies for Locals—		508 Maud Jeter.....	902 25 00
Constitutions, Ledgers, Rituals, etc.....	1,369 30	509 Josephine E. Brown.....	906 50 00
Seals and daters.....	50 25	510 W. J. O'Brien.....	972 200 00
Pins, emblems, badges, charms.....	528 30	511 Jas. E. Duffy.....	977 100 00
Expressage.....	169 84	512 Augustus Brunish.....	997 50 00
Miscellaneous—		513 Clementine Caumiant.....	1001 50 00
Neale, Thos., G. T., trav. exp.....	49 20	514 Jas. Bethune.....	1032 50 00
Speyer, Chas., trav. expenses.....	50 10	515 Purnelle Griffith.....	1036 200 00
220,000 transfer labels.....	1,239 70	516 Matilda Lees.....	1036 25 00
Tax to A. F. of L. for May.....	400 00	517 Henry B. Ward.....	1075 100 00
Check returned, incorrect, to L. U. 920.....	17 20	518 W. H. Curieux.....	1082 200 00
Check returned, incorrect, to L. U. 1374.....	4 60	519 Pierre Lauray.....	1082 200 00
		520 Mrs. Peter Roy.....	1083 50 00
		521 Jas. J. White.....	1105 100 00
		522 Thos. Cotton.....	1147 100 00
		523 Ruth Nelson.....	1173 25 00
		Total.....	\$13,325 00

\$44,463 37

Claims Paid in June, 1903

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
310	Susan M. Gabbert.....	75	\$ 50 00
419(a)	John J. Brady.....	1	200 00
419(b)	Aug. Briesenick.....	1	200 00
420	Josephine C. Ganstrom.....	1	50 00
421	Isabella Bickett.....	2	50 00
422	Emma C. Juncke.....	3	50 00
423	Geo. P. Solberg.....	7	50 00
424	Emma Roy.....	10	50 00
425	W. S. Weeks.....	10	200 00
426	Wilm Wald.....	12	200 00
427	Francis Thaler.....	12	50 00
428	Peter Wozunas.....	12	200 00
429	Peter M. Yeakley.....	16	200 00
430	Lottie Channer.....	19	50 00
431	Mary A. Johnson.....	22	25 00
432	J. Addison Yost.....	37	200 00
433	Margaret Mangan.....	51	50 00
434	Addison Lewis.....	73	200 00
435	John Casey.....	73	50 00
436	Lee Kirby.....	75	200 00
437	Herbert A. Clarke.....	79	200 00
438	Nelia O. Hughes.....	85	25 00
439	William Grapp.....	87	200 00
440	John Schuhs.....	87	200 00
441	Louis Schoenbachler.....	103	100 00
442	James Downs.....	109	200 00
443	H. J. Lyons.....	114	200 00
444	J. W. Frye.....	114	200 00
445	Mary A. Coffey.....	115	50 00
446	L. C. Van Houten.....	119	200 00
447	C. A. Robinson.....	123	200 00
448	M. T. Maloney.....	131	200 00
449	Richard Weise.....	139	200 00
450	Frank Black.....	145	200 00
451	Wm. E. Mosimann.....	159	200 00
452	Frieda Prosch.....	164	50 00
453	Wm. R. Austin.....	169	50 00
454	Vernon Bishop.....	172	200 00
455	Robert McDevitt.....	175	200 00
456	Theodore T. Peabody.....	176	50 00
457	John K. Reich.....	199	200 00
458	Anna K. Reensnyder.....	208	50 00
459	Margarette J. A. Mack.....	211	50 00
460	Jas. L. Bennett.....	212	200 00
461	Oliver P. Crumb.....	217	200 00

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Albany, N. Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Delaware avenue.	
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.	
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. E. Benner, 406 Sewel avenue.	
Asheville, N. C.—J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main.	
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.	
Atlantic City, N. J.—Jas. Nell, 7 Warren ter.	
Baltimore, Md.—George Griffin, 48 E. Baltimore st.	
Beaumont, Tex.—J. J. Slaymaker.	
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st avenue.	
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; D. H. Deagon, 724 Washington st.	
Bramard, Minn.—J. Williams.	
Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, Carpenters' Hall, 176 Fairfield ave.	
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Washington st.	
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.	
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Centre ave.	
Cambridge, Mass.—Ronald McGillivray, 622 Massachusetts ave.	
Charleston, S. C.—R. A. Williams, 82 Nassau.	
Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View Road.	
Cheyenne, Wyo.—John H. Cassidy.	
Chicago, Ill.—A. W. Simpson, President, 502 Garden City Block; Assistants, Geo. Ratcliff and Fred Lemke, 502 Garden City Block; No. 1, W. G. Schardt, 503 Garden City Block, and Wm. Loos, 40 Morgan Place; No. 10, J. McHenry, 3856 State st. (Room 1a); No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 503 Garden City Block; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 593 Garden City Block; No. 181, T. F. Church, 336 W. Erie st.; No. 199, James Kirby, 10327 ave. A.	
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1318 Walnut st.	
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.	
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant avenue.	
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.	
Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.	
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.	
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.	
Dayton, O.—A. C. Cuttermull, Room 14, Davis Bldg.	
Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storkel, 16 Roby st.; L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.	
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida st.	
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave. West.	
East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glenmore Place.	
East St. Louis, Ill.—C. R. Palmer, 318 Missouri avenue.	
Elizabeth, N. J.—John T. Cosgrove, 709 Elizabeth st.	
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeson, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839 Davis st.	
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.	
Fort Worth, Tex.—M. H. Rhodes.	
Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 1127 Willard st.	
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.	
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.	
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.	
Houston, Texas.—J. E. Proctor, Box 46.	
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.	
Jacksonville, Fla.—W. J. Wilson, Box 155.	
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Ed. Schuler, 720 Fulton.	
Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Claremont ave.	
Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st.; Carl A. Nelson, 4216 Euclid ave.	
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur st.	
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegon, Ill.	
Leavenworth, Kan.—C. F. M. Dewese, 425 Shawnee st.	
Louisville, Ky.—J. Meyer, 1101 Ash st.	
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.	
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Block.	
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.	
Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.	
Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th st.	
Minneapolis, Minn.—L. U. 7, M. D. Rogers.	
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.	
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.	
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 180 a Sanguinet.	
Newark, N. J.—C. C. Maull, 147 N. 11th st.; F. F. Kunz, 1247 Springfield ave.	
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.	
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.	
New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.	
New York City (Brooklyn)—Jas. McDonald, 211 59th st.; H. Erickson, 288 Degraw st.	
New York City (Bronx)—C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.; Wm. F. Wood, 37 Stevens ave., Mt. Vernon.	
New York City (Manhattan)—Thomas McCracken, 233 E. 114th st.; Robert Thompson, 77 W. 95th st.; Geo. Umbach, 1836 2d ave.; (Shops)—Wm. Laste, 240 East 80th st.; (Stairbuilders)—Emil Haar, 811 E. 147th st.	
New York City (Queen's Borough)—Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.; E. F. Class, Boulevard, cor. Hummels ave., Rockaway Beach.	
Niagara Falls—Wm. H. English, 238 3d st.	
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.	
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.	
Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st. Con. Grow, L. U. 36.	
Oklahoma—Sam F. Heisler.	
Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.	
Paterson, N. J.—Fred Swift, Helvetia Hall.	
Peoria, Ill.—E. M. Ralsch, 206 Main st.	
Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J. Dietz (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.	
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; G. I. Lewis, 349 5th ave., Room 313; J. A. Ross, 8114 Frankstown ave.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Palace ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.	
Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Blenls.	
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.	
Providence, R. I.—T. F. Kearney, 96 Mathewson st.; J. H. Hunter, 594 Prairie ave.	
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.	
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.	
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205½ Commerce st.	
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.	
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.	
Salt Lake City—R. E. Curry, 233 S. 7th West.	
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.	
Savannah, Ga.—B. F. Smith.	
Sharon, Pa.—O' Miner, 50 A st.	
Schenectady, N. Y.—A. F. Wiley, P. O. Box 1030.	
Seranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.	
Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope st.	
Summit, N. J.—Albert Snook, Glenwood Place.	
St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 1306 Olive st.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Jas. Tracer, 1629 Grattan st.; Jas. A. Shine, 5451 Odell ave.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mill), 604 Market st.	
St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.	
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.	
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.	
Springfield, Mass.—G. W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.	
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th st., West Superior.	
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.	
Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm avenue.	
Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltsman, 503½ Ohio st.	
Toledo, O.—H. S. Shewell, 1024 Madeleine st.	
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.	
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Richard Southwell, 18 Victoria st., Room 45.	
Troy, N. J.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.	
Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6, Warder Building.	
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.	
Watertown, N. Y.—R. Knight, 8 Arcade st.	
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—D. F. Grover, 219 N. River.	
Wilmington, Del.—Millard F. Ritchie, 916 Orange st.	
Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main.	
Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott st.	
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatt, 376 Ashburton avenue.	

Panic or Prosperity?

(Continued from page 6.)

cent, comfortable livelihood for the families of laboring men.

Capital, disturbed in its feast of humanity's blood, already growls savage defiance at organized labor's interruption. If rough, untutored laborers, driven to bay by oppression, appear to refined capitalists as "Huns and vandals," who is to blame for their pitiable deficiency? There is a reckless, lawless element among the youth of the "low classes" that in very truth, without cultivation, will sooner or later prove a menace to the government. Will capital give labor a chance to improve and lift the multitude above the struggle for mere animal existence? It rests with those who control the finances of the country whether the rejected, refuse class of "Young America" shall become respectable, law-abiding citizens, capable and self-supporting, or mature into vagabonds and "vandals," respecting neither God nor man, trusting only in brute force and superior numbers to avenge their real and fancied wrongs.

What they do should be done quickly, for such a national disease would be better prevented than cured when the case fully develops.

God is on the side of right, and unionism must accomplish the object for which its orders were created. Brotherly love binds all organized labor in sympathetic co-operation, and union must beware of strife in its ranks. We may pass through business panic, but organized labor will find prosperity just beyond.

Kirkwood, Ga.

High Dues

Trade unions, to be entirely successful, must adopt the high dues and beneficial system that has proved so successful in those unions that have applied them. During times of trade activity the unions with little or no funds will prosper, but the crucial test comes during the ever-recurring periods of industrial stagnation. During such times the unions without funds and without a system of benefits suffer great loss of membership and loss of wages and are compelled to spend a portion of the good times in rebuilding their organizations. Cigarmakers, who so well understand this, can do the general movement great service by calling the attention of other unions to the importance of this question. The time will come in the near future when all unions, even in good times, will be put to a severe test in the matter of funds, say nothing of the terrible straits they will be put to during the times of stagnation. The really first duty of the hour is to put the unions on a solid financial basis. This, we hold, is of more importance than mere numbers. A union numerically great but financially weak is never safe.—*The Tribune, Sacramento, Cal.*

Don't let your wives forget the label broom. It makes the house of the other fellow brighter when you give it the preference.

Der Kreuzzug gegen die Gewerkschaften.

I.

Der gewaltige Umfang der heurigen gewerkschaftlichen Frühjahrs-Bewegung hat unter dem Unternehmertum keine geringe Bestürzung hervorgerufen, doch es steht den Vorgängen auf diesem Gebiete keineswegs müßig gegenüber. Allorten bilden sich Arbeiter-Verbände, die sich zum Widerstand und sogar zum Angriff rüsten, die es sich zur Aufgabe machen, weitere Forderungen ihrer Arbeiter für kürzere Arbeitszeit oder höhere Löhne zu bekämpfen und womöglich deren Organisation völlig zu vernichten.

Die schändliche Freiheits-Verkürzung der Lohnarbeiter durch Erlassung der unerhörtesten Einhaltsbefehle kapitalistischen Interessenten dienender Richter, die Bereitwilligkeit der Staats-Gouverneure ähnlichen Kalibers, Ausstände mittelst der Miliz gewaltsam zu unterdrücken, scheinen dem Unternehmer- und Ausbeutertum nicht mehr zu genügen. Es erfindet neue Mittel und Wege, um alle Vorstöße der Arbeiter zur Verbesserung ihrer Lage vereiteln zu können. So haben die Arbeitgeber an verschiedenen Orten, nach dem Muster der gelben Gewerkschaften in Frankreich, Organisationen sogenannter „freier Arbeiter“ in's Leben gerufen, deren Zweck die systematische Hintertreibung der Gewerksforderungen und die Liefierung von Streikbrechern bei Ausständen sein soll.

Es wird den Arbeitern die Zweckmäßigkeit der Inkorporation ihrer betreffenden Gewerks-Organisationen in allen Tonarten vorgeföhrt, ja sogar, wie in dem Staate Connecticut, der Versuch gemacht, diese Inkorporation seitens der Gesetzgebung obligatorisch zu machen, d. h. nicht inkorporierte Gewerkschaften zu ungesetzlichen Vereinigungen zu stempeln und sie vogelfrei zu erklären.

Gegenwärtig ergeht der Ruf aus allen größeren Städten nach Vereinigung aller Kapitals-Interessen des ganzen Landes unter einer einzigen Central-Leitung, zur Gründung eines nationalen Fabrikanten-Bundes und Inscenierung eines Kreuzzuges, auf der ganzen Linie, gegen die Gewerkschaften.

Es lohnt sich wirklich nicht der Mühe, über diese freien oder gelben Gewerkschaften viel Worte zu verlieren, denn Jeder, der nur ein wenig Erfahrung in der gewerkschaftlichen Bewegung und Organisation gesammelt hat, wird sich sagen, daß in einer Vereinigung, bestehend aus rückständigen oder gewissenlosen Kreaturen, die sich dazu hergeben, die Interessen der Arbeitgeber, unter deren Leitung sie stehen, gegen ihre eigenen Interessen zu verteidigen, die Geister über kurz oder lang auseinander plagen müssen. Sie wissen, daß einer so heterogenen Vereinigung keine längere Lebensdauer beschieden sein kann. Trotzdem steht zu erwarten, daß diese „Scab“-Organisationen, weil seitens der Arbeitgeber mit genügenden Hilfsmitteln ausgerüstet, in einzelnen Fällen ihr unsauberes Handwerk mit Erfolg ausüben werden, und es ist daher notwendig, daß die organisierten Arbeiter ein wachsameres Auge auf sie werfen.

Auf den Inkorporationsplan sind leider schon einzelne Gewerksvereine, selbstverständlich konservativer Richtung, hereingefallen. Im Allgemeinen aber haben die organisierten Arbeiter die Gefahr erkannt, welche die Inkorporation in sich birgt; sie weigern sich entschieden, ihre Kassenbestände und ihre Beamten einer Gerichtsbarkeit preiszugeben, welche dem Unternehmertum in jeder Beziehung zu Willen steht, deren Entscheidungen bei Streitfragen zwischen Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer, wie die zahlreichen Einhaltsbefehle auf das eklatanteste zeigen, immer nur zu Gunsten der ersteren und gegen letztere ausfallen würden.

Bei einer solchen Abneigung gegen das Inkorporations-Verfahren unter den Arbeitern wäre es eine Ungeheuerlichkeit und eine Vergewaltigung, wollte man Gesetze erlassen, welche dieses Verfahren vorschreiben und die

Nicht-Inkorporation strafbar machen würde. Und doch, wie oben erwähnt, ist bereits ein dahingehender Versuch im Staate Connecticut gemacht worden, und wir können darauf rechnen, daß wenn, oder auch nicht, es dem Unternehmertum in diesem Staate gelingen sollte, ein auf die Gewerksvereine anwendbares Inkorporationsgesetz seitens der Legislatur zur Annahme zu bringen, daß dieses Beispiel auch in anderen Staaten Nachahmung finden wird. Und zwar würde dies gerade in solchen Staaten der Fall sein, in denen die Arbeiterorganisation noch nicht genügend erstarkt ist und die Arbeiter am allerwenigsten in der Lage sind, einem derartigen kapitalistischen Uebergriffe den nötigen Widerstand entgegenzusetzen. Die Arbeiter dieser Staaten, die den freien Gebrauch ihrer ohnedies schon beschränkten Rechte zur größtenteils Entfaltung ihrer Organisation so dringend bedürfen würden durch den Erlass eines Inkorporationsgesetzes um so härter betroffen werden, sie gänzlich der Kontrolle ihrer Arbeitgeber unterstellen, ihre Organisation lahm legen und sie kampfunfähig machen.

Die Erlassung von Gesetzen ist ein politischer Akt, und wenn wir gegen ein Gesetz, welches uns die Inkorporation unserer Gewerksorganisation aufzwingt, Protest erheben wollen, so betreten wir unwillkürlich politisches Gebiet, und wir müssen notwendiger Weise unsere Blicke dahin richten, wo dieser Akt vollzogen wird: auf Senat und Repräsentantenhaus. Wir müssen uns fragen: Wie sind diese Körper bestellt? Aus welchen Elementen sind ihre Mitglieder zusammengesetzt? Vertreten dieselben kapitalistische Interessen oder die Interessen der Lohnarbeiter? Werden sie es als ihre Pflicht und Schuldigkeit erachten, die Annahme eines Gesetzes, welches die Existenz unserer Organisationen gefährdet, zu verhindern? In der Beantwortung dieser Fragen müssen wir uns sagen, daß wir mit Ausnahme des Staates Massachusetts keine einzige Staats-Gesetzgebung haben, deren Mitglieder sich nicht sämtlich entweder dem republikanischen oder demokratischen Parteiprogramm verpflichtet und sich somit den Interessen der Unternehmer dienstbar gemacht haben.

Unter diesen Umständen wäre es durchaus nicht überraschend, wenn die Frage der Inkorporation der Gewerksvereine nächstens auch die Legislaturen anderer Staaten außer der von Connecticut beschäftigen würde.

Die Gründung eines nationalen Fabrikanten-Bundes mag vorläufig noch als frommer Wunsch des Unternehmertums betrachtet werden, der aber früher oder später sicherlich seine Verwirklichung finden wird. Wir Arbeiter, die wir das Recht der Organisation in ausgedehntestem Maße beanspruchen, können und wollen den Unternehmern dieses Recht nicht absprechen; bezeichnend aber ist die Tatsache, daß die gegenwärtige Bewegung unter den Unternehmern besonders dahin gerichtet ist, die Organisation eines großen Theiles der Lohnarbeiter, der sogenannten ungelerten Arbeiter, den Garau zu machen, also ihnen das Organisationsrecht streitig zu machen.

Hieraus läßt sich schließen, daß das Unternehmertum entschlossen ist, die Vervollständigung der Organisation der Lohnarbeiter und deren kompaktes Vorgehen zu hintertreiben, und daß wir, um dieses Ziel zu erreichen, was für uns eine Lebensfrage ist, noch manches Scharmügel auszufechten haben werden.

Wir haben in früheren Artikeln öfters darauf hingewiesen, daß das große Anwachsen unserer Organisationen und ihre Vorstöße auch größeren Widerstand des Unternehmertums hervorgerufen, daß sich dasselbe nicht ohne Anwendung der äußersten Mittel aus seiner gegenwärtigen Machtstellung verdrängen lassen werde. Die Vorgänge der letzten Monate im kapitalistischen Lager scheinen darauf hinzudeuten, daß der Zeitpunkt einer allgemeinen Mobilmachung unter diesen

Kreisen zwecks eines formidablen Kreuzzuges gegen die Gewerkschaften begonnen hat. Die von letzteren zu ergreifenden Mittel zur Abwehr und deren unserer Ansicht nach zu beobachtendes Verhalten diesen Vorgängen gegenüber wollen wir in einem weiteren Artikel besprechen.

Ein Urtheil über Streiks.

Im Maihefte der Annalen des Deutschen Reiches, Monatschrift für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft, findet sich ein Artikel über die Tendenzen in der internationalen Streikbewegung. Der Verfasser, Dr. Galeyh-Berlin, setzt seiner Abhandlung als Motto einen Satz aus dem Vorwort zur antiken deutschen Streikstatistik für das Jahr 1899 voraus, das lautet:

„Streiks und Aussperrungen, wie sie infolge von Streitigkeiten aus dem Arbeitsverhältnisse zwischen Arbeitgebern und Arbeitnehmern durchgeführt werden, sind von so erheblicher Bedeutung für das wirtschaftliche Leben geworden, daß ihre nähere Erforschung dringend geboten erscheint.“

Nach längeren Ausführungen über die Streikstatistiken und die Ausdehnung der Streiks in den verschiedenen Ländern, behandelt Galeyh die allgemeinen Ursachen des Streiks. Er sagt da:

„Die Arbeitseinstellungen sind überall eine natürliche Folge der kapitalistischen Entwicklung. Sie nehmen überhand in dem nämlichen Umfange, in dem es der Großindustrie gelingt, den Handwerkerstand immer weiter zurückzudrängen und immer größere Massen von Gewerbetreibenden zu zwingen, ihre Selbständigkeit aufzugeben und sich gegen einen vereinbarten Lohn in den Dienst eines Kapitalisten zu stellen. Die Ausnahmestellung dieses Lohnarbeiters stammt daher, daß er kein anderes Kapital und kein anderes Produktionsmittel besitzt, als seine physische Arbeitskraft, die untrennbar mit seiner Person verbunden ist. Abgesehen von der Bereitwilligkeit, zu arbeiten, müssen noch zwei Bedingungen vorhanden sein, damit der besitzlose Arbeiter seinen Lebensunterhalt findet: er muß nicht nur die Fähigkeit besitzen, zu arbeiten, sondern auch die Möglichkeit, für seine Arbeitskraft regelmäßig einen Abnehmer zu finden.“

„Auf das erstere hat der Arbeiter wenigstens theilweise einen Einfluß; das zweite Moment ist völlig unabhängig von ihm, von seinem Einzelwillen. Ob er Arbeitsgelegenheit findet, darüber entscheidet die Situation des Arbeitsmarktes. Es genügt nicht, daß er gewillt und befähigt ist, zu arbeiten. Es muß auch einen Unternehmer geben, der diesen Willen und diese Fähigkeit ausnützt und verwertet. Dies geschieht in der Regel auf Grund eines Vertrages, der zwar von den Arbeitern aus freien Stücken abgeschlossen wird; aber doch nur de jure; in Wirklichkeit hat der Arbeiter beim Abschluß seines Arbeitsvertrags keine unbedingt freie Entscheidung. Gewiß gibt es keine gesetzliche Gewalt, die den Arbeiter nötigt, daß und unter welchen Löhnungsbedingungen er den Vertrag eingehen soll; wohl aber eine Kraft, deren Wirkung weit stärker und härter ist: die Noth und der Selbsterhaltungstrieb. Der Arbeiter kann nicht—so lange er isolirt dasteht—vor den Kapitalisten hintreten und sagen: Wenn du mir nicht diesen und diesen Lohn gibst, so arbeite ich nicht bei dir, und warte lieber bis morgen oder übermorgen oder bis zur nächsten Woche, so lange, bis ich einen Arbeitgeber finde, der mir die verlangte Summe bezahlt.“ Denn der Unternehmer kann leicht Arbeiter finden zu billigeren Bedingungen, während der Arbeiter in jedem Augenblick daran denken muß, daß der Hunger hinter ihm steht.“

„Infolge dieser beständigen Abhängigkeit des Arbeiters von dem Kapitalisten, muß er oft auf Bedingungen eingehen, die er, wenn er thatächlich freie Entscheidung besäße,

niemals angenommen hätte. Das ist namentlich der Fall in wirtschaftlich ungünstigen Zeiten, wenn die Nachfrage nach Arbeit gering ist und die Zahl der Arbeitslosen sich vergrößert. Dann wird der Arbeiter mit dem Nothwendigsten zufrieden sein müssen. Bessern sich die Produktionsverhältnisse, so wird er unter Umständen in der Lage sein, höhere Forderungen zu stellen, aber nur, wenn er sich mit einer größeren Anzahl seiner Standesgenossen vereinigt. Der einzelne Arbeiter hat weder einen genauen Ueberblick über den gegenwärtigen Stand des nationalen oder lokalen Wirtschaftsmarktes, noch hat er überhaupt die Kraft, dem Unternehmer gegenüber bestimmte Ansprüche geltend zu machen. Dazu ist solidarisches Vorgehen und eine möglichst umfassende Koalition nötig. Diese gestatten es dem Arbeiter, die Vortheile der Konjunktur auch zu seinen Gunsten auszubenten. Sie machen die rechtliche Freiheit, die er bei Abschluß des Lohnvertrags besitzt, erst zu einer thatächlichen.“

„Die vereinigte Arbeiterschaft wird zu einer Macht, mit der auch das Unternehmertum rechnen muß. Organisierte Arbeiter sind nicht mehr wehrlos der Willkür der Kapitalisten preisgegeben. Bietet der Unternehmer keinen ausreichenden Lohn oder keine anständige Behandlung, so erklären die Arbeiter: Wir streiken und nehmen die Arbeit nicht früher wieder auf, als bis du unseren Wünschen nachgibst.“ Ob ein Arbeiter ausständig wird, das kann dem Unternehmer gleichgültig sein, nicht aber, wenn diese Hälfte oder drei Viertel oder gar sein ganzes Personal die Arbeit niederlegt und die Fabrik zum Stillstand bringt. Niemand wird es dem Arbeiter verdenken, daß er seine Arbeitskraft zu einem möglichst hohen Preis verkaufen will. Für ihn bedeutet der Streik nicht selten einen Kampf um's tägliche Brot und um die natürlichsten Menschenrechte. Für den Unternehmer handelt es sich ebenso oft nur um die Aufrechterhaltung seines absoluten Regiments, um die Macht, den Lohn einseitig festzustellen.“

„Daß die Streiks nicht aus Muthwillen und blinder Unbotmäßigkeit unternommen werden, das beweisen schon die großen Opfer und Verluste, die sie den Arbeitern verursachen. Und wenn die Arbeiter, obgleich sie wohl wissen, welche Entbehrungen jede Arbeitsunterbrechung ihnen und ihrer Familie auferlegt, dennoch immer wieder zu diesem zweischneidigen Schwert greifen, so müssen die Ursachen tiefer liegen, und man muß annehmen, daß ihre Lage in vielen Fällen wirklich eine unerträgliche ist.“

So urtheilt ein bürgerlicher Nationalökonom über die allgemeinen Ursachen der Streiks. Nachdem er noch umfassende statistische Untersuchungen angestellt hat über die speziellen Ursachen der Streiks, über die Thätigkeit der gewerkschaftlichen Centralverbände bei Lohnbewegungen, über die Dauer der Streiks in den verschiedenen Ländern und über die Streikstatistik, hebt er hervor, daß nach der deutschen Kriminalstatistik auf je 1,000 strafmündige Personen im allgemeinen jährlich 10,8 Bestrafte kommen, während von 1,000 Streikenden trotz der geradezu rigorosen Anwendung der Strafbedingungen auf sie in den Jahren 1896-1898 nur 2 bis 4,8 Bestrafte entfallen, ein Beweis, wie peinlich die Streikenden bemüht sind, die ihnen sehr ungünstigen Gesetze streng einzuhalten.

Galeyh gelangt zu dem Schlusse, daß der ruhigere Verlauf der Streiks in erster Linie den Arbeiterorganisationen zu verdanken sei. Unter ihrem Einflusse habe der Arbeiter verstanden gelernt, daß die gegenwärtige Gesellschaftsordnung nicht von ungefähr entstanden, sondern das Produkt der ganzen vorausgegangenen wirtschaftlichen und geistigen Entwicklung und darum auch wandelbar sei. Auch innerhalb der heutigen Gesellschaftsordnung lasse sich die Verbesserung der sozialen Lage der Arbeiter ermöglichen, ohne einen radikalen Umsturz der bestehenden Wirtschaftsordnung.

Auch damit hat Dr. Haley recht; aber er darf nicht glauben, das Proletariat verzichte auf die Beseitigung des kapitalistischen Klassenstaates, weil durch die Gewerkschaften die Abhängigkeit des Arbeiters vom Kapital ein wenig gemildert werden kann.

Im Gegentheil, die Einsicht, daß nur eine Milderung möglich ist, solange der auf die kapitalistische Wirtschaftsordnung sich stützende Klassenstaat besteht, die Ursachen der Arbeiterunterdrückung aber weiter bestehen und immer neue Uebel zeitigen, veranlaßt die Arbeiter erst recht, auf die Beseitigung dieser Ursachen hinzuwirken. Wir verzeichnen eben nur mit Genugthuung, daß ein bürgerlicher Nationalökonom ausspricht, was durch die Sozialdemokratie längst festgestellt ist.

„Tabak-Arbeiter.“

Vierteljährlicher Bericht

des General-Präsidenten an den General-Executiv-Board.

Unsere während des verflossenen Vierteljahres zu verzeichnenden Errungenschaften stehen einzig da in der Geschichte unserer Bruderschaft. Seit dem 1. Januar 1903 wurden circa 20g neue Lokal-Unions mit 40,000 Mitgliedern aufgenommen, und immer noch strömen uns neue Schaaen zu. Dieser Erfolg ist größtenteils dem regen Interesse zuzuschreiben, welches unsere Mitglieder der Organisation darbringen, und welches daher die höchste Anerkennung verdient.

In Uebereinstimmung mit einer von der in New Orleans abgehaltenen Convention der American Federation of Labor gefaßten und von Max Hayes eingebrachten Resolution, trat ein Comité unserer Bruderschaft mit einem Comité der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters in Berathung. Erwähnte Resolution lautet folgendermaßen:

„Die Convention beschließt hinsichtlich der Streitfrage zwischen der Bruderschaft und der Am. Society of Carpenters, daß jede der beiden Organisationen zwei Vertreter erwählen und die so erwählten vier eine uninteressierte fünfte Person erwählen sollen, um am 1. März oder vorher zusammenzutreten, um über eine Federation oder Verschmelzung zu beraten und dieselbe auf einer Basis zu arrangieren, auf welcher die Am. Society als Glied der Ver. Bruderschaft eingereiht wird. Doch soll den Mitgliedern der Am. Society das Recht gewahrt bleiben, sich ihre persönlichen Benefits zu erhalten, wenn sie es wünschen, und die Ver. Bruderschaft soll mit der Am. Society of Carpenters in Europa und Australien eine Federation bilden unter gegenseitiger Anerkennung ihrer Reisekarten.“

Diese Resolution wurde dahin amendiert, daß das Comité beiderseits aus fünf anstatt aus zwei Mitgliedern bestehen, und das Gesamt-Comité eine elfte Person als Schiedsrichter erwählen soll.

Die beiden Comités konnten sich jedoch nicht einig werden. Die Am. Society wollte sich nur zur Annahme gemeinschaftlicher Gewerksregeln verstehen; den dahin gehenden Vorschlag konnte unser Comité nicht annehmen, da er im Widerspruch mit dem Geiste der New Orleans'er Resolution stand, machte dagegen aber der Amalgamated Society die liberalsten Zugeständnisse, welche geeignet waren, das von der letzten Convention der American Federation of Labor gewünschte Resultat herbeizuführen. Diese Offerten sind in dem in der März Nummer des CARPENTER veröffentlichten Comité-Bericht enthalten. Aus diesem Berichte werden Sie erssehen haben, daß die Ver. Bruderschaft bereit war, obige Resolution in ihrer ganzen Tragweite auszuführen, indem unser Comité dafür eintrat, daß die ganze Angelegenheit dem ersten Mitgliede und Schiedsrichter zur Entscheidung unterbreitet werde. Die Vertreter der Am. Society weigerten sich aber, sich den Schluß-Consequenzen dieser Resolution zu unterwerfen. Ich benachrichtigte Herrn Samuel Gompers, Präsident der Am. Federation of Labor, von dieser Weigerung, unter Beifügung einer Abschrift der von der

B. B. der A. S. of C. gemachten Offerten, sowie einer Abschrift der Comité-Berhandlungen, und ersuchte ihn, in der Sache zu handeln.

Vertreter beider Organisationen kamen abermals, und zwar am 22. April, in einer Sitzung des Executiv-Councils der A. S. of C. in Toronto, Canada, zusammen und unterzeichneten eine von dem Executiv-Council unterbreitete Resolution, in welcher vereinbart war, daß sich die Comités beiderseits über einen Referenten einigen und dann über die Verschmelzung beider Organisationen schlüssig werden sollen. Es wurde beschlossen, daß dieses Comité am 4. Mai zusammentreten solle. Ich selbst fungierte als Mitglied dieses Comités. Kaum eine Woche nach meiner Rückkehr von Toronto erhielt ich ein Schreiben von Thos. Atkinson, dem Sekretär der Am. Society, und ebenfalls Mitglied obigen Comités, in welchem er mir mittheilte, daß er die Theilnahme an einer weiteren Sitzung zur Ausführung der von dem Executiv-Council der A. S. of C. vorgeschlagenen und von ihm selbst und unserem Comité angenommenen und unterzeichneten Resolution verweigere.

Ich wandte mich wiederum an Samuel Gompers, fügte eine Abschrift des Atkinson'schen Schreibens bei, und verlangte von ihm, daß er sofort Schritte thue, um die Am. Society zu veranlassen, die angenommenen Beschlüsse auszuführen. Bis auf heutigen Datum ist mir keine Antwort in der Angelegenheit seitens Präsident Gompers' zugegangen.

Ich wünsche die Aufmerksamkeit des Executiv-Boards auf eine Frage zu lenken, die gegenwärtig von größter Wichtigkeit ist. Meines Ermessens nach ist es absolut nothwendig, die General-Kasse so zu stärken, daß sie nicht nur den Anforderungen, welche die jetzige Frühjahr-Bewegung an sie stellt, sondern auch den Anforderungen der Zukunft, Genüge leisten kann. In Anbetracht des Kampfes mit der Am. Society, in welchem wir uns befinden, und in Anbetracht der hohen Sterbe-Rate in unserer Organisation, ist es nothwendig, der General-Kasse mehr Gelder zuzuführen. Obwohl es ja Thatsache ist, daß wir genügend Geldmittel besitzen, um alle Ansprüche der Gegenwart zu befriedigen, so müssen wir doch auch für zukünftige Nothfälle wohl vorbereitet sein. Um diesen Stand zu erreichen, empfehle ich die Ausschreibung einer von allen Mitgliedern zu entrichtenden Steuer, deren Betrag der Executiv-Board selbst bestimmen möge. Im Anschlusse hieran empfehle ich ferner, daß der General-Sekretär instruiert werde, ein Circular an alle Lokal-Unions zu erlassen, welches die Gründe dieser Maßregel anführt, deren Nothwendigkeit klar macht und die Zeit der Entrichtung dieser Steuer auf den 1. Juni 1903 festsetzt. Es sind gegenwärtig überall Bewegungen im Gange, welche auf eine Verbesserung der Lage unserer Mitglieder hinielen, denen wir unter allen Umständen gerecht werden und soviel Hilfsmittel zuwenden sollten, als es in unseren Kräften steht. Lasset uns die General-Kasse in den Stand setzen, allen Anforderungen entsprechen zu können. Vor Allem, laßt uns unser Möglichstes anbieten, den Beschluß unserer letzten Convention auszuführen, welcher auf die Schaffung einer einzigen einheitlichen Organisation des Holzarbeiter-Gewerkes gerichtet ist.

Im Verlaufe des letzten Vierteljahres ernannte ich noch ein anderes Comité, nämlich zur Conferenz mit den Amalgamated Woodworkers in der bekannten Streitfrage. Dieses Comité tagte hier in Indianapolis, und werde ich Ihnen das Original der vollständigen Verhandlungen unterbreiten, wie mir dies vom Comité eingehändig wurde. Ich bin überzeugt, daß Sie dieser Angelegenheit die nöthige Beachtung schenken und solche Maßnahmen treffen werden, wie sie der Ernst und die Wichtigkeit der Sache erfordern.

Ich habe dem Executiv-Board noch eine ganze Reihe anderer Vorschläge über verschiedene Gegenstände zu machen, die das Interesse und das Wohl unserer Bruderschaft nahe berühren, werde dies aber mündlich thun, so bald es die Geschäfte des Board zulassen und es für die Erledigung derselben am förderlichsten ist.

Brüderlichst Ihr

Wm. D. Huber, Gen. Präf.

Indianapolis, Ind., 9. Mai 1903.

Der Kampf um das Gewerkschaftsrecht in England.

Daß die englische Justiz heute die alten Gewerkschaftsgesetze derart auslegt, daß es den Arbeitern verboten ist, Streikposten auszustellen, und daß die Gewerkschaften für den einem Unternehmer durch einen Streik entstandenen Schaden haftbar sind (Taff-Wale Entscheidung), ist bekannt. Um hier Wandel zu schaffen, stellten die Gewerkschaften im Parlament folgenden Antrag:

„1. Eine oder mehrere Personen, die in ihrem eigenen Namen oder im Namen einer eingeschriebenen oder nicht eingeschriebenen Gewerkschaft oder Vereinigung handeln, sollen zwecks Vorbereitung oder Fortführung eines gewerblichen Konflikts das Recht haben, sich neben einem Hause, Plaze, Arbeits- oder Geschäftsraume aufzustellen, um erstens Nachrichten in friedlicher Weise zu empfangen und zu ertheilen; zweitens, Personen in friedlicher Weise zu überreden, die Arbeit fortzusetzen oder niederzulegen.“

2. Ein Uebereinkommen oder eine Vereinigung von mehreren Personen, um zur Vorbereitung oder Förderung eines gewerblichen Konflikts irgend eine That auszuführen oder ausführen zu lassen, soll nicht strafbar sein, wenn eine solche That, von einer einzelnen Person ausgeführt, nicht strafbar ist.“

Der Zweck dieses Entwurfs ist klar. Das Streikpostenstehen (picketing) sollte gesetzlich gemacht werden, und die Gewerkschaftler sollten gegen Klagen wegen Verschönerung geschützt sein. Hervorgehoben wurde dieser Entwurf durch den bekannten Taff-Wale Entscheid vom 22. Juli 1901, der die Gewerkschaft als Ganzes mit ihren Kassen für irgend eine ungesetzliche Handlung, die während eines Streiks von den Gewerkschaftlern begangen wird, haftbar macht. Diese korporative Haftbarkeit war im Gewerkschaftsrecht aus den Jahren 1871, 1875 und 1876 nicht vorgesehen. Sie ist eine Neuerung, offenbar zum Schaden des Gewerkschaftswesens. In dem Zeitraum 1871 bis 1901 wurden für ungesetzliche Handlungen nur die Personen bestraft, die sie begangen hatten; die Strafe war entweder eine Geld- oder Gefängnisstrafe. Jetzt kommt noch zu diesen persönlichen Bestrafungen die Schadenersatzpflicht der Gesamtgewerkschaft hinzu.

Der den Gewerkschaften freundliche Antrag wurde aber mit 246 gegen 226 Stimmen abgelehnt! Premierminister Balfour erklärte sogar, ein Gesetz zum Schutz der Arbeitswilligen sei zu schaffen, also eine Nachahmung der deutschen Zuchtstrafgesetze vorlage! Man sieht, wohin der Weg geht. Aber auch in der englischen Arbeiterschaft wird es lebendig. Im Organ des Maschinenarbeiterverbandes schreibt ein Arbeiter:

„Unsere Väter haben gesündigt. Sie errangen sich ihre Rechte durch politische Kämpfe, durch Loslösung von den bürgerlichen kapitalistischen Parteien. Aber bald nach ihrem Siege sind sie von Gladstone ins liberale Lager zurückgelockt worden. Zwei Arbeiterführer — Burt und Broadhurst — wurden Unterstaatssekretäre. Nachdem sie wieder ordnungsliebend und patriotisch wurden, hörte die Bourgeoisie auf, sie zu fürchten. Man brach den Arbeitern die Zähne des politischen Klassenkampfes aus und nahm ihnen dann ihre Rechte.“

Der Artikel schließt:

„Noch nie war die Rückkehr zur politischen Unabhängigkeit so nöthig, wie jetzt. Der Unterschied zwischen Tory und Whig, Konservativ und Liberal, ist verschwunden. Beide sind Feinde der Arbeiterschaft. Strikte, unerbittliche Unabhängigkeit von der bürgerlichen Politik, unentwegte Feindschaft gegen alle, die von unserer Arbeitskraft leben, ist

die oberste Bedingung des Fortschritts. Die Sünden der Väter suchen die Kinder heim. Wir haben jetzt alle Ursache, zu bedauern, daß sie von den Wegen abwichen, auf denen sie im Jahre 1875 zum Siege marschirten.“

Aus der deutschen „Holzarbeiter-Zeitung.“ — Die Gewerkschaft der Bauischreiner und Zimmerer von Amerika (United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners) hat im vergangenen Jahre bedeutende Fortschritte zu verzeichnen gehabt. Als die letzte zweijährige Generalversammlung im Herbst v. J. in Atlanta stattfand, zählte die Gewerkschaft 126,500 Mitglieder in über 1,200 Ortsgruppen. Im Jahre 1901 hatten dagegen erst 877 Ortsgruppen mit zusammen 87,148 Mitgliedern bestanden. Die Einnahmen der Centrale für das Verwaltungsjahr 1901-2 beliefen sich auf \$244,545, die Ausgaben auf \$188,988, worunter Streikunterstützung mit über \$26,000, Invalidenunterstützung und Begräbnisgeld mit über \$101,000 figuriren. Die Herstellungskosten des nun monatlich 20 Seiten stark erscheinenden Gewerksorgans betrugen über \$15,000. Im Berichtsjahre war kein verlorener Streik zu verzeichnen gewesen. Nach einem fast vierjährigen Arbeiterkampf ist es im Februar 1903 gelungen, die Unternehmer in Scranton, Pennsylvanien, zur Anerkennung der Gewerkschaftsforderungen zu zwingen, nämlich Gewährung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages und Zahlung eines Mindestlohnes von 30 Cents für die Stunde. Die Geschäftslage war am Ausgange des Winters in manchen Orten eine recht ungünstige, was sich aber nun bald bessern dürfte. Bedauerlich ist, daß der Beschluß, welcher auf der Jahresversammlung des amerikanischen Arbeiterbundes im November 1902 gefaßt wurde, dahingehend, daß die amerikanische Sektion der englischen Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners sich der in Rede stehenden United Brotherhood anschließen solle, um eine einheitliche Organisation zu Stande zu bringen, nicht durchgeführt werden konnte, da die Amalgamated Society, die bedeutend kleinere Vereinigung, ihre Selbstständigkeit um jeden Preis wahren will. Eine zu dem Zweck der Verschmelzung kürzlich abgehaltene Konferenz von Vertretern der beiden Organisationen ist resultatlos verlaufen. Die Thatsache, daß eine derartige Sonderbündelung nicht zu Gunsten der Arbeiter ausläuft, sondern immer nur den Unternehmern Vortheile bietet, ist den deutschen Holzarbeitern nur zu bekannt, als daß sie hier nochmals erörtert werden müßte.

Einen Minimallohn hat der Verwaltungsrath der Provinz Hennegau in Belgien für alle öffentlichen Arbeiten erlassen. Nach diesem ist der Minimallohn für die Arbeitsstunde, je nach Beruf, auf 30 bis 45 Cents festgesetzt für den Arbeiter, 27 Cents für den Helfer und 18 Cents für den jugendlichen Helfer (unter 17 Jahre). Leider fehlt in dem Tarif ein Passus, der bestimmt, in welcher Verhältniszahl jugendliche, d. h. billige Arbeitskräfte angewendet werden dürfen. Der Tarif muß auf den Bauplätzen und an den von dem leitenden Funktionär bezeichneten Stellen angeschlagen werden. Die Provinzverwaltung behält sich das Recht vor, sich jederzeit und durch jedes ihr gut scheinende Mittel zu überzeugen, ob diese Löhne auch thatsächlich gezahlt werden. Jedes Verfahren, besonders Abmachungen mit Zwischenmeistern und Arbeitern, die auf Umgehung der Tarifbestimmungen hinausgehen, sind verboten. Die Unternehmer sind unter Strafe gehalten, die Lohnzettel in den 48 Stunden der Zahlung der Baudirektion vorzulegen. Jede Uebertretung des Tarifs wird mit 5 Francs pro Tag und Arbeiter geahndet. Ein Artikel bestimmt, daß die an den Arbeiten der Provinz Beschäftigten sich gut zu führen haben und ihren Beruf vollständig kennen müssen. Wer in betrunkenem Zustand oder bei der Einführung alkoholischer Getränke betroffen wird, muß einen Tag aussetzen; im Wiederholungsfalle tritt definitive Entlassung ein.



LOCAL UNION 545, Kane, Pa.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, M. A. Hetrick; therefore be it Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and his family; that they be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

A. ANDERSON,
W. J. WISE,
A. B. CHATLEY, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 960, Nebraska City, Neb.

Whereas, The beloved wife of our brother, I. B. Manson, has been taken from among us since our last meeting; and

Whereas, By long acquaintance and association our brother has endeared himself to us, we hereby tender him our heartfelt sympathy, realizing how hard it is to gild a grief with words and now weak and fruitless would be any attempt on our part to gild him from the sorrow so profound. Yet the Sacred Word tells us to weep with those that weep, but in so doing we rejoice in the hope of meeting in a "better land" where parting is no more; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local union of the U. B. of C. and J. tender Bro. Manson again their deepest sympathy and sincerely mourn with the bereaved husband and daughter the loss of one so near and dear, and pray the God of Consolation to comfort them while passing through the shadows.

A. J. MOBLITT, Sec'y.

LOCAL UNION 1032, Pontiac, Mich.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Jonas Bethune; be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his wife in her affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mrs. Bethune as a token of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

B. J. KLUMPH,
WALTER LIGHTNESS,
JOHN FOX,
CHAS. W. MOORE, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 993, Miami, Fla.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, W. H. Rupe; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and his family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

E. A. KELSO,
B. SUTTON,
J. S. RODGERS, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 10, Chicago, Ill.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, W. S. Weeks; and

Whereas, The deceased brother was a member in good standing in our brotherhood since the year 1881, he being our oldest and one of our most faithful and trustworthy members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we feel in his death that the brotherhood has lost one of its most honorable and energetic members, and one whose every thought and action was for the welfare and advancement of Union No. 10, one who merited the respect and esteem of all who knew him;

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother, and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our record book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother; that a copy, properly engrossed, be

presented to the family, a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

JOHN CARROLL,
J. H. STEVENS,
ED. GULLEN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 302, Huntington, W. Va.

Whereas, Almighty God, the Supreme Architect of the Universe, has seen fit to call from earth the esteemed wife of our beloved brother, H. B. McCart; and

Whereas, The members of this local union deeply feel the sad affliction thus brought on our brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved husband and family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sad affliction, and may a kind Providence look in mercy upon them; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved husband and family; that they be spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER for publication.

ALBERT N. HUFF,
EDGAR BELL,
C. L. GREEN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 660, Springfield, O.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Architect and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, R. Brown Moore;

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed that we mourn the loss of one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard; and be it further

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, and we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother, and extend to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction.

J. C. MARTIN, Com.

LOCAL UNION 398, Lewiston, Idaho.

Whereas, It has been the will of the Master Builder of the Universe to remove from us our esteemed brother, John Thornton; and

Whereas, We deeply regret his death, our union losing in him an honest and upright member; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That, as an evidence of sympathy, a copy of these resolutions be presented to the brother of the deceased; that a page of our minute book be set apart and a copy inscribed thereon, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WM. A. BOYD,
ANDREW KYSETH,
C. A. STRONG, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 410, Selma, Ala.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life our esteemed brother, A. L. Womack, financial secretary of this local union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his bereaved wife (Ella Womack) and family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

C. A. PARKER,
L. F. SEINEGAL,
J. H. BEAN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 326, Macon, Ga.

Whereas, On the 8th day of May it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our president and brother, W. H. Hoggans; and

Whereas, By his death we have lost a valuable member whose wise council, extensive information and courteous manner had won our esteem and admiration; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sympathy of this local union be conveyed to the widow and family of our deceased brother, committing them, in their bereavement, to the kindly consolation of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow; that they be inscribed on the minutes of this local union, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. H. THOMAS,
L. W. ROYER,
J. C. CLOWERS, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 900, Altoona, Pa.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved fellow-workman, W. E. Ensley; and

Whereas, Though his stay with us has been but a few short months, we deeply deplore

his death, as we lose in him a good member, a brother who was respected by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and extend to his parents our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our brother; that a copy be presented to the parents; that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

R. L. WOLF,
J. A. WARNER,
G. D. CALDERWOOD, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 146, Shenectady, N. Y.

Whereas, It has pleased the Divine Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Bernard Rourke; and

Whereas, The deceased was a member in good standing in our brotherhood, a good citizen, honest, upright and industrious, deserving the respect of all who knew him; and be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bernard Rourke we lose one of our most respected members, one who was ever ready to help a friend or brother in distress; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased brother; that they be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal for publication.

W. H. EARLY,
WM. MCCORMIE,
GEO. HUTCHISON, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 43, Hartford, Conn.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to take from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, John Duncan; be it

Resolved, That we extend to him our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in the loss of a wife and helpmate, and to his dear children in the loss of a mother, one who can never be replaced. May God in His infinite mercy and wisdom help our brother and his dear children to bear their great loss and sad affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. Duncan and a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

F. C. WALZ,
G. E. MISKILL,
P. J. FAGAN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 981, Petaluma, Cal.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from this earth to a higher throne the beloved wife of our brother, J. P. Eakin, who while in life was all that a fond and loving wife and mother could be, having the love and confidence of her helpmate and children, and in passing away she has gone before them to a higher sphere of blessedness; therefore be it

Resolved, That this union extend to our worthy Brother Eakin and family our deepest sympathy in this their hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of this union; that a copy be sent to Bro. Eakin and family, and that they be caused to be printed in the official organ of this union.

W. N. DAY,
A. W. HORWEGE,
A. MCLEOD, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1105, Springfield, Mass.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Father of the Universe to remove from our midst our late brother, James White; and

Whereas, The intimate relations held by our deceased brother with the members of the union render it proper that we should place on record our appreciation of his services as a brother and his merits as a man; therefore be it

Resolved, By the members of L. U. 1105, that while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our brother, who has been called from his labor to rest;

Resolved, That in the death of James White the union loses a brother who was always active and zealous in his work, ever ready to succor the needy and distressed, prompt to advance the interests of the union, devoted to its welfare and prosperity, an honest and upright man, whose virtues endeared him not only to the brothers of the union but to all of his fellow-citizens;

Resolved, That this union tender its heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our deceased brother in this their sad affliction;

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this union, and that a copy of them be sent to the family of the deceased brother.

L. C. CROSIER,
LOUIS M. MURPHY, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1248, Batavia, Ill.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, M. N. Hayden; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his wife in her affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mrs. Hayden as a token of respect, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

R. V. HARTER,
I. D. RUNYON, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 486, Bayonne, N. J.

Whereas, By dispensation of Divine Providence we are called upon to mourn the loss of the beloved wife of our brother, Michael Yore, death having removed her from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sad taking away of Bro. Yore's wife is sincerely regretted by his fellow-members, and that we extend to the bereaved brother assurance of our profound respect and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our afflicted brother as a token of esteem; that a page be set aside in our minute book and a copy transcribed therein, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN ROCKS,
CHAS. A. GRIFFIN,
ALBERT BECK, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 325, Paterson, N. J.

Whereas, Almighty God in the exercise of His divine will has removed from this world and the busy cares of life our beloved brother, John Quadland; be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and devoutly commend them to the keeping of Him who looks with pitying eye upon the widowed and the fatherless;

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family of our deceased brother; that a copy be spread on our minute book as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

SAMUEL MAXWELL,
AARON KIEBT,
GEORGE MUNROE, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 858, Clinton, Mass.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler to remove from our midst our beloved brother, August Nelson; be it

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother our union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and a good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be presented to the family of the deceased brother, and that another copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JAY W. POWELL,
OMAR HARVEY,
OLIVER JONAH, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 589, Chillicothe, O.

Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take unto Himself our beloved brother, Frank Arledge; and

Whereas, In his death we suffer the loss of a faithful member, one who merited the respect and esteem of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother; that a copy be presented to his family, a copy be sent to our official journal,

THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

W. H. FERRIS, } Committee.
S. B. COOK, }
J. C. HIX, }

LOCAL UNION 931, Manchester, N. H.
To Telephone Cartier:

Whereas, Carpenters' Union Association have learned of the death of your esteemed wife, and all in a simple vote of our court officers you have our most sincere sympathy;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and his family, and a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. GAGNON, } Committee.
JOSEPH BIRON, }
J. TURCOTTE, }

LOCAL UNION 810, San Diego, Cal.

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and brother, Matthew P. Edman, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who are nearest and dearest to him; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard; and be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best and whose chastisements are meant in mercy; and be it further

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the family of our deceased brother, a page of our minutes set aside and these resolutions spread thereon, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in black for thirty days.

DONALD MCKENZIE, } Committee.
JAMES MCCORMACK, }
J. E. CHERRY, }

LOCAL UNION 1198, Independence, Kans.

Resolved, That in the death of our brother, Joseph Hughes, we have lost one of the links in the chain of brotherly love which spans the earth, one of the defenders of human rights. We grieve to know that he has stepped out of our ranks forever. Others will step in to fill up the gap in the ranks of labor's hosts, and the battle for human rights will go on, but the vacancy caused by our brother's demise will remain vacant. His life work is over; he cast his lot with us for justice and humanity; he has gone to reap his reward. God bless his memory!

We extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy. Words fail us in the bitterness of our sorrow. We would urge you to face life bravely, realizing that he whom you now mourn fell as a hero in the battle for humanity and has gone to his reward in the great unknown. May God give you courage to face this great sorrow bravely and meekly and with a fixed determination to aid in carrying out your part in the great struggle in which he did his share so nobly. Peace to his memory! Peace! Peace!

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. 1198 be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of this union and that a copy be also tendered to the family of Brother Hughes.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the home papers.

M. BIORN, } Committee.
WM. CENTERS, }
F. G. SULLIVAN, }

LOCAL UNION 508, Marion, Ill.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved brother; and

Whereas, The deceased was a member of our brotherhood in good standing, a good citizen, upright and industrious, and having the good will and respect of all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we bow to the will of Him that doeth all things well, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother and tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minute books as a tribute of respect, and a copy be presented to the family of the deceased brother, and that a copy be fur-

nished our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

A. J. NERBY, } Committee.
J. M. LAWRENCE, }
W. O. HARTWELL, }

LOCAL UNION 1064, Jersey Shore, Pa.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, E. D. Dusenbery, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our beloved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that they be spread on our minutes, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

D. G. DERRICK, } Committee.
C. A. BRIGGS, }
S. GOODALL, }

LOCAL UNION 1576, Mechanicsville, N. Y.

Whereas, It is a sad task to report on the death of a brother in the flush of youth with bright prospects before him; and

Whereas, Brother Smith has been suddenly called away, leaving a wife and numerous friends behind to mourn his loss, and we, of this local union, have reason to mourn with them and are called upon to emulate his virtues and give a helping hand to all; therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we lament the early death of our brother, we bow to the will of the Father of all men; that we extend our sincere sympathy to his wife and all beloved friends; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of the deceased brother; that they be spread on the records of this meeting and published in such papers as this local union may direct.

H. G. EDMONDS, } Committee.
WM. H. CASSELS, }
W. H. MEYERS, }

LOCAL UNION 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, John B. McVey; and

Whereas, We deeply regret his death, as we lose in him a good member, one who was respected by all who knew him, therefore be it

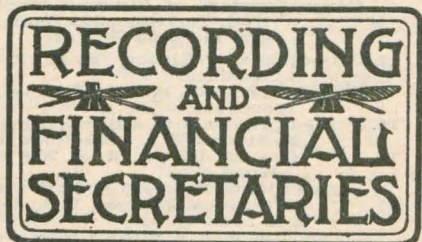
Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to express our regret at his removal from our midst and to mourn one in every way worthy of respect; and be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best and whose chastisements are enacted in mercy; and be it further

Resolved, That this testimonial of our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow be presented to the family of our deceased brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

THOS. WATKINS, } Committee.
J. J. HUNT, }
R. E. CURRIE, }



Agents for THE CARPENTER

ALABAMA

- 376 Anniston—E. R. Moore, R. S.
W. R. McKinney F. S., Box 213.
870 Adamsville—L. Smith; R. S. and F. S.
454 Bessemer—A. C. Babcock, R. S.
R. B. Howard, F. S., Box 435.
Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, C. S. Mosley, 2023 1/2 1st ave.
75 "—J. M. Bevin, R. S., Box 780.
E. S. Howell, F. S., Box 780.
722 "—G. L. Cox, R. S., 2800 10th av.
E. J. Knowlton, F. S., Box 597.
1010 "—(Mill) J. M. Guthrie, R. S., East Lake.
W. J. Button, F. S., 530 S. 20th.
1510 "—W. F. Davis, F. S., 2816 Ave. G.
452 Brookside—J. A. Guest, R. S.
Wallace Wall, F. S.
372 Brighton—C. L. Farley; R. S. and F. S.

- 1316 Demopolis—D. A. Butcher, R. S.
(Col.) James Allen, F. S.
296 Ensley—A. D. Slye, R. S., Box 176.
Wm. D. Butts, F. S., Box 176.
615 Pratt City—W. A. Bradley, R. S.
L. A. Wilson, F. S.
666 Wylam—E. Turman; R. S. and F. S.
670 Blockton—C. T. Williams, R. S., 388.
James H. Deason, F. S., Box 239.
271 Gadsden—W. T. Spegal, R. S.
J. P. Garrett, F. S.
1375 "—D. N. Jelks, R. S.
L. B. Stroud, F. S.
1638 Huntsville—D. E. Sweinhart, R. S., 607 Holmes st.
J. H. Duncan, F. S., Jackson st.
839 Jasper—J. L. Fortner, R. S.
J. M. Murphy, F. S.
312 Montgomery—J. T. Musslewhite, R. S. and F. S., 11 Ruluon st., Highland Park.
353 "—(Col.) P. C. Olden, R. S., 11 Magie st.
C. H. Thorn, F. S.
Mobile—Secretary of District Council, R. E. Welch, 311 S. Dearborn st.
89 "—C. A. Blalock, R. S., 460 Warren st.
C. G. Hutchinson, F. S., 107 S. Hamilton st.
1033 "—E. L. Welch, R. S., 311 S. Dearborn st.
S. R. McKee, F. S., 208 Canal st.
92 "—(Col.) George Williams, R. S., Davidson and Pecan sts.
Mack Senar, F. S., 260 Kennedy street.
1118 "—W. P. Gladdin, R. S. and F. S., St. Meda 2 E. Monday.
1543 New Decatur—W. F. Loring, F. S.
410 Selma—(Col.) J. B. Seay, R. S., 1315 North st.
L. F. Senegal, F. S., 824 N. Mitchell st.
1616 "—F. P. Seale, R. S., 648 Landerdale st.
A. C. McDonald, F. S., 648 Landerdale st.
1007 Sheffield—R. H. Haines, R. S.
Ward Parker, F. S.
1671 Virginia City—

ARIZONA

- 1631 Douglas—C. A. Boeying, R. S., Box 240.
Chas. Sparks, F. S.
1416 Prescott—R. S. Marshall, R. S.
Frank Deary, F. S., 201 N. Alarcon.
857 Tucson—Chas. J. Feldman, R. S.
R. J. Hassell, F. S., 115 Pennington st.

ARKANSAS

- 1232 Fort Smith—C. E. Pope, R. S., 608 N. 17th.
A. E. Bloomberg, F. S., 722 N. 11th.
1195 Hope—C. Smith, R. S.
T. C. Croen, F. S.
891 Hot Springs—W. M. Clay, R. S., 630 Benton.
F. Lang, F. S., 2d and Ward ave.
595 Jonesboro—R. G. Scarbough, R. S.
M. D. Williams, F. S.
690 Little Rock—H. H. Young, R. S., 203 E. 10th st.
Franz Zundel, F. S., 610 Spring st.
1356 "—W. L. Terry, R. S. and F. S., 15070 W. 3d.
1627 Mena—Geo. W. Dugonne, R. S., Box 132.
R. L. Gore, F. S., Box 132.
1117 Osceola—Ed. N. Gurrad, R. S.
J. W. Brown, F. S.
576 Pine Bluff—A. C. Baker, R. S.
H. E. Monk, F. S., 703 W. 12th ave.
675 "—(Col.) G. W. Broom, R. S. and F. S., 911 W. 8th st.
1217 White Cliff—L. D. Kealy, R. S.
John Hill, F. S.

CALIFORNIA

- Alameda County—Secretary District Council, R. P. Scanlan, 1241 Broadway, Oakland.
194 Alameda—George H. Kline, R. S., 1616 Santa Clara st.
G. Knepper, F. S., 1515 Sixth st.
1487 Chico—
1398 Clovis—R. S. Cartwright, R. S. and F. S., Box 104.
1241 Dunsmuir—J. W. McClendon, R. S.
S. M. Foster, F. S.
815 Haywards—George Toyne, R. S.
W. T. Allen, F. S.
36 Oakland—R. Reed, R. S., 1225 Chestnut.
Chas. Jacobs, F. S., 1836 Grove st.
550 "—(Mill) E. W. Niedt, R. S., 789 58th.
Charles Wallburg, F. S., 1625 Le Roy ave., Berkeley.
1667 "—
743 Bakersfield—B. F. Coburn, R. S., 630 Pst.
Geo. Hudson, F. S.
1158 Berkeley—C. R. Carrick, F. S., Stock Yds.
642 East Yard Richmond—Chas. D. Crowell, R. S., Pt. Richmond.
Geo. Weckwerth, F. S.
1040 Eureka—B. C. Wing, R. S., 1223 E st.
G. F. Hill, F. S., 1735 6th st.
701 Fresno—T. F. Stout, R. S., 375 Theat st.
T. G. Templeton, F. S., 327 Howard st.
354 Gilroy—W. R. Burchell, R. S.
George W. Slay, F. S.
1043 Hanford—Chas. J. Hall, R. S. and F. S., 320 W. 9th st.
710 Long Beach—H. J. Meier, R. S.
A. P. Nichols, F. S., Box 443.
1641 Lodi—W. R. Phillips, B. S., R. D. No. 1.
K. Gum, F. S.
Los Angeles—Secretary District Council, Chas. Hamilton, 1029 Dewey ave.
426 "—F. H. Everts, R. S., 1515 Santee.
C. M. Stamm, F. S., 431 Ruth ave.
332 "—A. Vinette, R. S., 1539 1st st.
C. Hamilton, F. S., 1029 Dewey av.
1347 "—N. B. McGee, R. S., 832 Bellevue ave.
A. J. Ingalls, F. S., 1017 Ingraham st.
844 Los Gatos—L. E. Hamilton, R. S.
Wm. F. Mason, F. S., Box 2.
1486 Marysville—G. E. Swift, F. S., 915 P st.
828 Menlo Park—Geo. Mitchell, R. S., Redwood City.
Charles M. Weeden, F. S.
1451 Monterey—C. W. Day, R. S.
J. B. Devereaux, F. S.
668 Palo Alto—W. A. Watkins, R. S., Box 148.
W. T. Hughes, F. S.
1376 Oroville—J. V. Braden, R. S. and F. S., Oroville, Butte Co.
769 Pasadena—C. H. Ryne, R. S., 133 N. Pas. ave.
J. N. Lancoste, F. S., 582 Buckeye st.

- 1414 Pomona—I. B. Nicklin, R. S., 287 W. 8th.
E. E. Bromley, F. S.
981 Petaluma—E. B. Lamb, R. S., 582 Fair st.
James Butler, F. S., 1251 6th st.
1343 Redlands—A. L. Parker, R. S., 63 Eureka.
Frank Heap, F. S., 310 W. State st.
235 Riverside—John Cross, R. S., 1001 Pine.
E. P. Clauson, F. S., 335 3d st.
586 Sacramento—J. Sabin, R. S., 1021 10th st.
C. C. Hall, F. S., 1317 Q st.
1618 "—
925 Salinas—A. J. Uncapper, R. S.
R. G. Mauldin, F. S.
944 San Bernardino—A. M. Sampson, R. S., 570 Court st.
Jos. Knadler, F. S., 671 9th st.
810 San Diego—Jas. McCormick, R. S., 833 13th st.
E. E. Hiatt, F. S., 708 Franklin ave.
San Francisco—Secretary of Dist. Council, L. B. Regan, 927 Mission st.
22 "—W. E. Smith, R. S., 335 27th st.
N. L. Wandall, F. S., 927 Mission.
95 "—John V. Enes, R. S. and F. S., 121 Turk st.
304 "—(Ger.) L. Hippely, R. S., 1464 Grove st.
W. Ilge, F. S., 405 Ellsworth.
423 "—W. T. Burmiss, R. S., 927 Mission st.
J. G. Fallon, F. S., 331 Duncan.
483 "—William Little, R. S.
Guy Lathrop, F. S., 915 1/2 Market st.
616 "—(Stair) Thos. Pepler, R. S.
E. B. Dwyer, R. S., 854 Folsom.
766 "—(Mill) H. R. Spaulding, R. S., 211 A. Capp st.
C. A. Kline, F. S., 3317 Army.
1082 "—E. E. DeRoin, R. S., 507 Gaugh street.
Frank Stradling, F. S., 915 1/2 Market st.
316 San Jose—R. I. Summers, R. S., 1019 Sherman st.
W. Reinhold, F. S., 490 N. 8th st.
262 "—(Mill) Geo. Edmans, R. S., Fremont and Chapman.
D. M. James, F. S.
Santa Clara
162 San Mateo—Hy. Meyer, R. S.
L. Huyck, F. S.
1140 San Pedro—J. D. King, R. S., Box 2218.
J. R. Howerton, F. S.
35 San Rafael—Wm. Ross, R. S., Box 199.
Wm. Barber, F. S., Box 194.
1415 Santa Ana—J. H. Haddock, R. S.; Orange, Cal.
R. F. Foss, F. S.
1062 Santa Barbara—Wm. I. Murphy, R. S., R. F. D. No. 3.
W. S. Coleman, F. S., 319 W. Ortega st.
829 Santa Cruz—A. F. Convey, R. S., and F. S., 375 Ocean st.
1400 Santa Monica—R. H. Prentiss, R. S.
V. H. Rowland, F. S., Ocean Park.
751 Santa Rosa—C. Grosjean, R. S., 441 2d.
John Stevens, F. S., Box 83.
266 Stockton—A. V. Hoffman, R. S., 1036 E. Church st.
J. D. Finney, F. S., 322 W. Oak st.
1295 Toulumne—Henry C. Smith, R. S., Carters P. O.
W. Cole, F. S.
1537 Vacaville—J. B. Vren, B. S.
180 Vallejo—Ed. Wilson, R. S., Box 191.
Harry Chance, F. S., 1302 Colusa st.
1484 Visalia—Geo. Pratt, 711 S. Church st.
771 Watsonville—Harry Walker, R. S.
R. E. Woodworth, F. S.

CANADA

- 1204 Brandon, Man.—Geo. Glover, R. S.
P. John Morgan, F. S., Box 22.
498 Brantford, Ont.—Chas. Wilmont, R. S. and F. S., Box 596.
799 Brockville Ont.—W. A. Fitzsimmons, R. S., Box 404.
E. Parcelow, F. S., Box 200.
1055 Calgary Alberta—J. C. Boyd, R. S. and F. S.
933 Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Alex. Currie, R. S., Box 89.
H. Corcoran, F. S., Box 89.
1006 Chatham, Ont.—E. Courtney, R. S.
James Leak, F. S.
1583 Collingwood, Ont.—Neil Bell, F. S.
1325 Edmonton Alberta—R. L. Haskell; R. S. and F. S.
796 Fernie, B. C.—Geo. Williams, R. S.
Walter Martin, F. S., Box 6.
1012 Frank—R. W. Johnson, R. S.
J. McDonald, F. S., Box 18, Frank Alberta.
1498 Fort William, Ont.—W. J. Huston, R. S.
Geo. Possinghour, F. S.
1216 Galt, Ont.—Jos. Schofield, R. S., Concession st.
H. Taylor, F. S., McNaughton st.
727 Glace Bay, N. S.—E. L. Dillon, R. S.
D. McIsaac, F. S.
529 Greenwood, B. C.—C. M. Stasck, R. S., Box 121; W. J. Kirkwood, F. S., Box 121.
663 Guelph, Ont.—Jonathan Hugill, R. S., 77 London Road.
Geo. A. Scroggie, F. S., 105 London road.
83 Halifax, N. S.—James P. Planagan, R. S., 164 Argyle st.
Robert Hemming, F. S., Chebucto road, Leahyville.
18 Hamilton, Ont.—Wm. Brass, R. S., 176 Market st.
W. J. Frid, F. S., 25 Nelson st.
249 Kingston, Ont.—W. H. Hubble, R. S., 36 Quebec.
W. J. Veale, F. S., Frontinac st.
1240 Lindsay, Ont.—Jos. Little, R. S.
R. Patterson, F. S., 46 Bertie st.
817 Midland, Ont.—J. L. Beaudoin, R. S. and F. S.
71 Moncton, N. B.—Geo. Lidstone, R. S.
Fred Brown, F. S., High st.
134 Montreal, Quebec—(Fr.) Thos. Ortigu, R. S., 588 Droile st.
J. Bayard, F. S., 523 Sanguinet st.
1084 "—Ludger Clement, R. S. and F. S., 364 Logan st.
1127 "—(Mill) J. E. Milot; R. S. and F. S., 4702 Sanguinet st.
1244 "—Allan Muir, R. S., 1294 Berre st.
Jesse Lodge, F. S., 186 Ryde st.
524 Nelson, B. C.—J. Collings, R. S.
Edward Kilby, F. S., Box 202.
713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—Hewlett Green, R. S.
C. J. Webber, F. S., Box 392.
672 Peterboro, Ont.—W. J. Johnson, R. S.
R. Ritchie, F. S., Box 750.
618 Phoenix, B. C.—W. H. Bambury, R. S., Box 198.
Alex. Strachan, F. S., Box 198.

- 1168 Port Colbourne, Ont.—W. Morningstar, R. S., Humberston.
O. F. Minor, F. S., Humberstone.
730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) Louis Mathieu, R. S., 447 DuRoi.
J. O. Dugal, F. S., 187 Dorchester.
1674 Red Deer Alberta—
1301 Sarnia, Ont.—Thos. C. Sloan, R. S.
Henry J. Simmerman, F. S., Box 665
1169 Sault Ste. Marie—Archie Rendall, R. S.
Andrew Brown, F. S., Box 507.
1681 Sherbrooke, Ont.—
1152 Smith's Falls, Ont.—C. McDonald, R. S. and F. S., Box 367.
761 Sorel, Quebec—Frank Lansault, R. S., Box 529.
Adelard Levigny, F. S., Box 527.
1584 St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Jos. De Repentigny, F. S.
38 St. Catharines, Ont.—Jas. Carty, R. S., Box 193.
C. O. Malley, F. S., Victoria st.
108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, R. S. and F. S., Box 413.
919 St. John, N. B.—Milton Manning, R. S.
John A. Miller, F. S., 176 Douglass ave.
1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—James P. McQuellen, R. S., Champlain st.
A. Menard, Jacques, F. S., Cartier st.
560 Stratford, Ont.—H. J. Jacobs, R. S., Box 254.
C. J. Cummings, Box 254.
943 Sydney, N. S.—A. E. Young, R. S., Box 377
Gilbert Thompson, E. S., 598 Hotel Yarmouth.
1677 Thorold—
27 Toronto, Ont.—D. D. McNeill, R. S. and F. S., 288 Hamburg ave.
1408 Toronto Jct., Ont.—W. M. Irwin, R. S., 21 Pacific ave. N.
J. Mole, F. S., 125 Clendaman ave.
1320 Truro, N. S.—R. R. Stevenson, R. S., Pleasant st.
J. D. McKay, F. S., Brunswick st.
617 Vancouver, B. C.—Geo. Dobbin, R. S., 400 Georgia st.
E. J. Moore, F. S.
1490 Wallaceburg, Ont.—John Gonyon, R. S. and F. S., Box 37.
553 Berlin, Ont.—Jacob Fennar, R. S., Box 222.
Peter Jacobs, F. S., Wellington st., Berlin, Ont.
969 Welland, Ont.—Weldon Roanda, R. S.
Wm. Spencer, F. S.
689 Windsor, Ont.—John Smith, R. S., 109 Aylmer ave.
C. Hall, F. S., 71 1st st., Walkerville.
343 Winnipeg, Man.—Charles Scott, R. S., 54 Adelaide st.
W. Dakins, F. S., 122 June st.
1201 Woodstock, Ont.—James Lamb, R. S., 76 Bay st.
C. Garbett, F. S.

COLORADO

- 264 Boulder—G. H. Drake, R. S., 1013 Hill st.
F. J. Anderson, F. S., 735 Walnut st.
Canon City—B. E. Evans, R. S.
C. J. Stawkey, F. S., 701 Rudd ave.
417 Colorado City—R. G. Giffert, R. S., Box 2.
E. Martin, F. S., Box 761.
515 Colorado Springs—W. C. Dally, R. S., 115 S. 2d st.
D. R. Blood, F. S., 17 W. Fountain st.
547 Cripple Creek—J. W. Searle, R. S.
W. M. Teeter, F. S., Box 623.
55 Denver—Wm. Stocker, R. S., 140 S. Lafayette.
D. M. Woods, F. S., 1451 Curtis st.
475 Florence—T. B. Borrowdale, R. S.
J. H. Chorman, F. S., Box 442.
1340 Fort Collins—R. B. Leonard, R. S., 229 Whedbee st.
W. Golden, F. S., 301 S. Sherwood
1396 Golden—James T. Smith, R. S.
P. O. Unger, F. S.
244 Grand Junction—D. Friedman, R. S., Box 365.
F. M. Dehl, F. S., 317 S. 6th st.
850 Leadville—R. W. Peabody, R. S., 227 E. 10th.
B. E. Kirchhoff, F. S., 213 E. 3d st.
1394 Longmont—James Grace, R. S., Box 228.
C. O. Porter, F. S.
681 Leveland—James R. Adams, R. S.
Geo. W. Wagner, F. S., Box 182.
1633 Monte Vista—
1640 Peoria—Ben F. Wade, R. S., Box 183.
Josiah Osborn, F. S., 183.
362 Pueblo—R. A. Rhodes, R. S., P. O. St. n. A.
E. E. Westbrook, F. S., 1016 E. 10th st.
832 Salida—C. C. Colly, R. S.
C. B. Holland, F. S.
1257 Silverton—D. A. Gillis, R. S.
J. W. Bunker, F. S., Box 104.
267 Telluride—A. B. Cooper, R. S.
R. M. Dutton, F. S.
1173 Trinidad—Julian Brion, R. S., 328 S. Commercial st.
Jno. W. Adams, F. S., Box 301.
584 Victor—C. J. Wallace, R. S., 120 S. 7th st.
C. E. Palmer, F. S., Box 384.

CONNECTICUT

- 995 Branford—Albert S. Rich, R. S., Box 576.
E. K. Hosley, F. S., Box 576.
115 Bridgeport—E. O. Houghton, R. S., 179 Golden Hill st.
M. L. Kane, F. S., 158 George st.
952 Bristol—G. H. Andrews, R. S., 21 Summer st.
C. H. Peck, F. S., 323 Summer st.
927 Danbury—W. T. Wooden, R. S., 12 Crane.
M. L. Barber, F. S., 11 Lake ave.
623 Danielson—L. H. Foster, R. S., Box 239.
Van R. Andrews, F. S., Box 116.
127 Derby—Geo. A. Lewis, Sr., R. S. and F. S., 235 Main st.
647 Fairfield—Russell B. Jennings, R. S.
Henry Williams, F. S., Box 65.
196 Greenwich—Harry B. Morgan, R. S.
F. K. Herbert, F. S., 25 Davenport ave.
43 Hartford—P. J. Pagan, R. S., 34 Cedar st.
G. E. Miskill, F. S., 21 May st.
920 Meriden—Geo. Thorrett, R. S., Baldwin ave.
H. E. Tracy, F. S., 58 Charles st.
1512 Middletown—Roderick Dixon, F. S.
804 Naugatuck—H. W. Wells, R. S. and F. S.
97 New Britain—W. B. Weber, R. S., Box 747.
E. V. Morse, F. S., Box 747.
1672 "—(Mill)
79 New Haven—G. W. Mordecai, R. S., 39 Ivy.
D. F. Early, R. S.
183 New London—Wm. Gunn, Jr., R. S. and F. S., Crystal ave.
1172 "—Frank Burdick, R. S., N. Main.
Den. B. Gallagher, F. S., 61 Crystal ave.
1005 New Milford—Brskine H. Bradley, R. S., Box 386.
E. Howland, F. S., Wellsville ave.

- 137 Norwich—F. S. Edmonds, R. S. and F. S., 293 Central ave.
746 Norwalk—H. Bull, R. S.
Wm. A. Kellogg, F. S., Box 74.
818 Putnam—Fred W. Teft, R. S., 82 Mechanics st.
Geo. A. Youngs, F. S., 15 Centre st.
1119 Ridgefield—Charles Bennett, R. S., West Lane.
F. J. Walker, F. S.
757 South Manchester—Frank C. Ingraham, R. S., 6 Welherell st.
J. McCarty, F. S., 74 Olcott.
210 Stamford—R. D. Black, R. S., 28 William.
J. F. Flynn, F. S., 106 W Broad st.
234 Thompsonville—Edward S. Welch, R. S., Box 40.
Thos. McCarril, F. S., Box 166
216 Torrington—Albert Bray, R. S., 135 Post ave.
C. Arnold, F. S., 113 Migeon ave.
1341 Unionville—Wm. A. Rutherford, R. S.
Arthur Graham, F. S.
1626 Wallingford—
260 Waterbury—Adelo Jordan, R. S., 541 N. Riverside st.
N. J. Engelke, F. S., 31 Meadow st.
825 Williamst—T. J. Reagan, R. S., 399 Pleasant.
Geo. Taft, F. S., 155 Main st.
583 Winsted—J. A. Dean, R. and F. S., 92 Ridge.

DELAWARE

- 422 Dover—Edwin Moore, R. S., 128 N. New.
Oliver C. Hayes, F. S.
626 Wilmington—T. B. Hooven, R. S., 1216 Herald st.
Henry Mulford, F. S.
1526 "—(Mill) R. E. Davis, R. S., 71 E. 10th st.
W. B. Wellows, F. S., 1011 Kirkwood st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Washington—Secretary Dist. Council, L. W. Matter, 409 G st., N. E.
190 "—C. H. Sherer, R. S., 936 4th st., N. E.
F. J. Niedomanski, F. S., 358 N. St., S. W.
884 "—Chas. Crutchley, R. S., 120 Taylor st., Anacostia.
Chas. E. Torney, F. S., 120 Taylor st., Anacostia.
1103 "—(Mill) P. Wilkerson, R. S., 816 G st., S. E.
L. C. Golladay, F. S., 1254 Concord, Brookland, D. C.
1651 "—Jos. K. Potter, R. S., 148 A st., N. E.
Jas. F. Sebald, F. S., 411 Mass. ave., N. W.

FLORIDA

- Jacksonville—Secretary District Council, C. W. Crabb, 440 Oak st.
224 "—(Col.) H. T. Baker, R. S., 1134 W. Ashley st.
W. Davis, F. S., Box 90.
605 "—J. M. Cromer, R. S., 9th and Hubbard.
A. C. MacNeill, F. S., 509 W. Adams st.
627 "—Thos. Wigg, R. S., 105 W. 8th.
J. H. Balster, F. S., 1516 Florida ave.
1521 "—L. W. Tucker, F. S., 630 Myrtle av.
1686 "—
655 Key West—Ralph Russell, R. S., Eaton st.
N. P. Nelson, F. S., 1018 Olivia st.
1137 "—Timothy Tynes, R. S., 207 Julia.
A. B. Kelly, F. S., 825 Virginia st.
1482 Lake City—C. A. Thompson, R. S.
T. J. Clements, F. S.
993 Miami—L. A. Osborn, R. S., Box 333.
William G. Coats, F. S., Box 141.
1685 Palatka—
74 Pensacola—W. E. Taylor, R. S., 612 Hayne.
John D. Rendall, F. S., 4 W. Chase.
107 "—(Col.) G. W. Scott, R. S.
W. H. Walls, F. S., 102 S. Tarraona.
864 St. Augustine—C. E. Hood, R. S., 115 Bravo.
Jens. Jensen, F. S., 68 Hypollita.
1666 "—(Col.) H. C. Clark, R. S., 88 Lincoln st.
H. M. Story, F. S., New st.
531 St. Petersburg—Tracy Lewis, R. S.
M. Morse, F. S.
420 Tampa—(Colore) J. J. Hendry, R. S., 211 La Salle st.
A. E. Vearance, F. S., 23 Constance st.
696 "—G. G. Cooper, R. S., 2507 Tampa.
P. Pimbley, F. S., Box 111.
1458 Tarpon Springs—Jas. Nelson, F. S., Box 143
819 West Palm Beach—J. A. Whitney, R. S.
W. B. Glenn, F. S., Box 227.

GEORGIA

- 1370 Albany—U. S. Pepper, R. S., care C. & P.
W. A. Bell, F. S., 72 Washington st.
1534 "—H. L. Solomon, F. S.
1360 Americus—B. R. Smith, R. S.
H. C. Bell, F. S., 317 Hampton st.
Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, Vincent N. Ridgely, 12 Orme st.
317 "—F. M. Bridges, R. S., 350 Cooper.
(Cars) H. Morgan, F. S., 117 McAfee.
329 "—E. Watkins, R. S., 57 E. Ellis st.
John Chambers, F. S., 47 Plum st.
439 Atlanta—S. H. Livingstone, R. S., 109 Powers st.
T. H. J. Miller, F. S., 16 Venable st.
542 "—A. Stallings, R. S., 406 Decaton.
J. O. Alexander, F. S., 124 Oakland ave.
1293 "—(Col.) M. B. Campbell, R. S., 178 Baker st.
L. P. Latimer, F. S., 169 Howell.
1391 "—(Cabinet Makers) J. W. Yates, R. S., 108 1/2 S. Forsyth st.
J. T. Newborn, F. S., 138 Rockwell.
283 Augusta—Jno. A. Penwell, R. S., 1745 Walker st.
A. T. Lang, F. S., Sav. rd. and 12th.
1228 "—(Col.) L. A. Thomson, R. S., 733 Taylor.
J. A. Demps, F. S., 30 Sherman st.
1580 "—(Mill) W. G. Culpepper, R. S., 1321 May ave.
Warren Jones, F. S., 1108 N. Antiguac.
1068 Bainbridge—J. R. Smith, R. S.
R. W. Smith, F. S.
527 Brunswick—(Col.) J. B. Harrington, R. S.
J. M. Pitts, F. S., 714 S. Lee.
865 "—J. I. Waite, R. S., 115 Amherst.
Walter Girvin, F. S., 1120 S. Amherst st.

- 1622 Canallieon—
1617 Cadartown—C. E. Rakestan, F. S.
1683 Columbus—
1620 Fitzgerald—W. M. Holman, F. S.
918 Griffin—S. G. Tingle, F. S.
793 Gainesville—E. O. Peterson, R. S., Box 63.
W. I. Wane, F. S.
Macon—Sec. of Dist. Council, W. B. Breedlove.
144 "—E. S. Horton, R. S., 226 Ross st.
G. S. Bolton, F. S., 520 Elm st.
326 "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, R. S. and F. S., 136 Jackson st.
654 "—O. C. Morgan, R. S. and F. S., 617 Adams.
1390 Newman—E. G. Page, R. S.
J. C. Taylor, F. S.
411 Rome—J. W. Whitmire, R. S., 302 1st ave.
T. Johnson, F. S., 213 W. Fifth st.
Savannah—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Anderson, 625 Cemetery st.
256 "—S. F. B. Hendrix, R. S., Box 251.
W. W. Smith, F. S., Box 251.
318 "—(Col.) I. J. Jones, R. S., 47 Charles Lane.
G. G. Green, F. S., 8 Manpas Lane.
1421 St. Augustine—M. Nelson, F. S., 48 Charlotte st.
1445 Tifton—(Mill) J. M. Hamlin, R. S., Gen. Deliv.
W. R. White, F. S.
261 Valdosta—J. C. Huckabay, R. S., 402 River st.
J. B. Lyons, F. S., 519 Jackson st.
1389 "—(Col.) G. B. Sanders, R. S., 908 Magnolia.
J. W. Dowdy, F. S., 302 Wiesenbaker Lane.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

- 745 Honolulu—Fred Lackwetz R. S., Box 611.
S. K. Nawaa, F. S., Box 611.

IDAHO

- 1420 Idaho Falls—B. A. Jenn, F. S.
398 Lewiston—Jas. L. Smith, R. S., Box 419.
J. L. Barham, F. S., Box 193.
635 Boise City—Geo. A. Bryon, R. S.
C. M. Abbott, F. S., 306 S. 4th st.
1605 Moscow—W. H. Kinkard, F. S.
1615 Sand Point—C. W. Sines, F. S.
220 Wallace—Jeff D. Fraser, F. S.
H. K. Helbstad, F. S.
1042 Weiser—Frank Hopkins, R. S., Box 53.
A. W. McCully, F. S., Box 37.

ILLINOIS

- 377 Alton—Ed. S. Feeney, R. S., 414 W. 4th.
Chas. E. Grace, F. S., 1114 E. 3d
788 Anna—G. A. Hill, R. S.
S. F. Baves, F. S.
1184 Auburn—F. O. Lorton, R. S. and F. S.
916 Aurora—W. J. Bristol, R. S., 117 S. River.
Geo. Baxter, F. S., 51 Wilder st.
1248 Batavia—Ira D. Runyon, R. S., Franklin st.
Milo Miller, F. S., 151 Spring st.
741 Beardstown—Fred Gersmeyer, R. S.
Geo. Hegener, F. S.
433 Belleville—(Mill) Jacob L. Tribout, R. S., 706 Centerville ave.
Theo. J. Kaufhold, F. S., 26 Harding Lane.
1473 "—Henry Schuff, R. S., 113 S. Race.
George Ehret, F. S., 1109 West A st.
975 Benton—J. H. Mundell, R. S. and F. S.
63 Bloomington—H. M. Rollins, R. S., 209 S. Madison st.
J. H. Rader, F. S., 602 N. Center.
894 Cairo—A. Prine, R. S., 2808 Com'l ave.
J. H. C. Smith, F. S. Union and Elm sts.
1530 "—(Col.) Alexander Payne, R. S.
C. W. Chavers, F. S., 524 Douglas.
939 Campbell Hill (Jackson Co.)—C. T. Luthy, R. S.
H. Huffman, F. S.
293 Canton—S. E. Snyder, R. S., 53 N. ave. B.
J. H. Ellis, F. S., 564 E. Ash st.
841 Carbondale—Harry Keown, R. S., 178 N. East st.
T. J. Vineyard, F. S.
737 Carlinville—Jos. Boente; R. S. and F. S.
1081 Carlyle—John C. Crabtree, R. S.
H. E. Graham, F. S.
588 Cartersville—L. C. Holland, R. S.
R. J. Peterson, F. S.
367 Centralia—H. B. Pitts, R. S.
J. F. Adcock, F. S., 846 Morrison st.
41 Champaign—Wm. Barber, R. S., 404 S. 1st.
J. J. Shook, F. S., 310 Wheaton av.
518 Charleston—W. S. Edman, R. S., 1128 S. 4th st.
F. Huffman, F. S., 4 State st.
Chicago—Secretary of District Council, K. G. Torkelson, 502 Garden City Block, 56 Fifth ave.

- 1 "—James McKinnon, R. S., 310 Courtland.
W. G. Schardt, F. S., 56 Fifth ave., room 503.
10 "—D. J. Ryan, R. S., 420 Duncan Prk.
J. H. Stevens, F. S., 6029 Peoria st.
13 "—Geo. M. Harper, R. S., 338 S. Wood.
Frank Pieters, F. S., 425 W. Park ave.
21 "—(French) A. Morency, R. S., 357 W. Van Buren.
P. Hudon, F. S., 207 S. Center ave.
54 "—(Boh.) Frank Kret, R. S., 967 W. 18th.
V. Zitek, F. S., 1301 S. 41st av.
58 "—Wm. Bennett, R. S., 1876 Seeley avenue.
Otto Anderson, F. S., 1231 Addison avenue.
62 "—(Englewood) G. W. Bailey, R. S., 513 W. 60th st.
J. A. Jullen, F. S., 5750 Carpenter st.
70 "—(Brighton Park) Joe La Chance, R. S., 2222 35th st.
P. Poulot, F. S., 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
80 "—(Moreland) S. Gaylord, R. S., 612 N. Central ave., Austin.
Henry Bowman, F. S., 8 Franklin st., Oak Park, Ill.
141 "—(Grand Crossing) Phil Howley, R. S., 7520 Adams ave.
J. Murray, F. S., 1310 70th Place.
181 "—F. Korsgaard, R. S., 211 N. Humboldt st.
Jens Jensen, F. S., 888 N. Artesian av.
199 "—(South Chicago) W. W. McGary, R. S., 8159 Cornell av.
J. C. Grantham, F. S., 8023 Rescanaba ave., Chicago.

- 242 Chicago—(Ger.) Charles Holk, R. S., 5017 Ashland ave.
C. Streit, F. S., 5620 Emerald av.
416 "—Wm. M. Millar, R. S., 773 W. 12th.
C. H. Wagner, F. S., 364 Washburn av.
419 "—(Ger.) Chas. Butner, R. S., 37 Bissell st.
Aug. Mueller, F. S., 82 Emma st.
434 "—(Kensington) (Fr.) W. F. Schuller, R. S., 12113 Parnell av.
504 "—J. F. Swalley, F. S., 8543 Morgan.
(Jewish) I. Birkhan, R. S., 95 Wilson st.
521 "—S. Ziskind, F. S., 59 Edgmont ave.
(Stairs) Henry Goerk, R. S., 89 Florence ave.
Gust. Hansen, F. S., 745 W. Division st.
1597 "—
272 Chicago Heights—L. W. Baker, R. S., 1616 Hanover st.
W. E. Howard, F. S., 1914 Chicago road.
869 Chilliocthe—S. H. Cunningham, R. S.
W. B. Steiner, F. S.
1418 Clinton—H. O. Bogardus, R. S., E. Adams.
R. M. Arnold, F. S., West White st.
1544 Coal City—Wm. C. Nicholson, F. S.
204 Coffeen—W. W. Whitlock, R. S.
W. H. Snyder, F. S.
295 Collinsville—W. B. Spitzer, R. S.
M. J. Dooner, F. S.
1191 Coulterville—Robert Douglas R. S.
Elmer Garvin, F. S.
269 Danville—H. A. Ingersoll, R. S., 802 Hamilton ave.
C. H. Wilson, F. S., 16 Freemont st.
742 Decatur—C. E. Wise, R. S., 545 E. Herkimer st.
C. C. Merris, F. S., 764 N. Monroe.
965 DeKalb—Roy Spicer, R. S., 304 S. 7th st.
John Halsne, F. S., 417 Pine st.
1121 De Soto—D. M. West, R. S.
L. S. Winter, F. S., Box 114.
928 Davenport—W. B. Dyson, R. S.
J. C. Wall, F. S., Box 141.
790 Dixon—S. J. Friedline, R. S., 213 Peoria.
R. McMaster, F. S., 610 Spruce st.
510 Duquoin—H. C. Thoenbury, R. S.
A. L. Gohard, F. S.
1439 Dwight—Andrew Nielson, R. S.
I. D. Emple, F. S.
East St. Louis—Sec. District Council, C. R. Palmer, 301 Missouri ave.
169 "—P. A. Marr, R. S., 135 1/2 St. Clair ave.
B. Wendling, F. S., 512 Illinois ave.
(Stairs and Mill) E. Grayson, 808 Missouri ave.
903 "—H. J. Shireliff, F. S., 614 Josephine av.
J. T. Montgomery, R. S., N. Belmont ave.
D. Grines, F. S., Ronshow place.
378 Edwardsville—A. H. Eberle, R. S., Box 451.
F. B. Dietz, F. S., Box 138.
363 Elgin—J. C. Jensen, R. S.
Wm. A. Underhill, F. S., 358 Bent st.
1507 Elmhurst—Fritz Nemitz, F. S., Box 181.
1048 Fairbury—J. George Dexter, R. S.
E. H. Bastian, F. S.
480 Freeburg—C. L. Ross, R. S.
Otto Rickert, F. S.
719 Freeport—John F. Hinceline, R. S., 74 Whistler st.
H. H. Hinceline, F. S., Douglas ave.
1449 Galatia—E. T. Wills, R. S. and F. S., Box 237, Eldorado, Ill.
1087 Galena—A. S. Toepel, R. S.
F. G. Eggleston, F. S., Box 654.
360 Galesburg—Noah H. Davis, R. S., 1609 N. Broad st.
Bd. Chelstrand, F. S., 1474 N. Seminary st.
1290 Geneseo—Ed Oleson, R. S.
Oscar Boom, F. S.
1234 Girard—John Young, R. S.
T. W. Starkay, F. S.
1467 Georgetown—Wm. Thomlinson, F. S.
178 Goreville—C. G. Anderson, R. S.
L. I. Albright, F. S.
1421 Grand Tower—H. C. Larson, F. S.
669 Harrisburg—W. S. Prout, R. S.
Isaac M. Allen, F. S., Box 282.
805 Havana—Luther Anno, R. S.
John Dwyer, F. S.
581 Herrin—W. H. Burges, R. S.
A. E. Spence, F. S.
461 Highwood—Louis Berube, R. S.
Jos. Severson, F. S., Box 83.
1466 Hoopston—O. Logan, F. S.
904 Jacksonville—H. F. Reves, R. S., 603 E. State.
Geo. James, F. S., 736 North st.
174 Joliet—H. W. Cook, R. S., 627 Ridgewood ave.
A. Leach, F. S., 1201 Vine st.
1029 Johnston—Ben Ferrine, R. S.
S. A. Hyre, F. S., Lake Creek, Ill.
496 Kankakee—W. S. Taylor, R. S.
B. C. Hutton, F. S., 215 Poplar.
154 Kewanee—W. H. Arnold, R. S.
F. Johnson, F. S., 700 E. 4th st.
1066 Kinmundy—J. W. Allen, R. S. and F. S.
250 Lake Forest—Wm. Hansen, R. S.
W. B. Russell, F. S., Box 47.
336 La Salle—Wm. Hindman, R. S., 605 9th.
W. E. Timmons, F. S., 736 Wright st.
1585 Lebanon—E. G. Becherer, F. S., Box 63.
568 Lincoln—S. G. Morris, R. S., 329 Wilhard ave.
F. Dalzell, F. S., 329 Sagamon st.
505 Litchfield—C. H. Roberts, R. S., 716 Illinois ave.
Geo. C. Feilner, F. S., 820 Chestnut.
1688 Lowder—
1561 Macomb—Frank Moon, F. S.
633 Madison—J. L. Coleman, R. S., Venice, Ill.
J. M. Richie, F. S., Granite City, Box 353.
1684 Makanda—
508 Marion—J. L. D. Hartwell, R. S.
Frank Woodside, F. S.
789 Marissa—J. H. McConnell, R. S.
A. F. Jensen, F. S.
1037 Marselles—B. A. Blake, R. S.
E. B. Covell, F. S.
765 Mascoutah—J. F. Friess, R. S., Box 43.
Edm'd Hoerd, F. S., Box 43.
347 Mattoon—Wm LaClair, R. S.
W. W. Walker, F. S., 1819 Grant av.
1296 Mendota—August P. Schmidt, R. S.
J. B. Phelps, F. S., 210 Meridian st.
803 Metropolis—W. Q. Tunc, R. S., Box 272.
B. P. D. Schroder, F. S., Box 229.
241 Moline—H. L. Burg, R. S., 1846 12th ave.
J. C. Fullmer, F. S., Box 267.
1265 Monmouth—Frank Watson, R. S.
A. A. Laury, F. S., 718 S. 6th st.
1161 Morris—S. H. Fisher, R. S.
Noble Holmes, F. S., Box 424.
1188 Mt. Carmel—G. W. Phillips, R. S.
A. Schuckers, F. S., Box 612.

280 Mt. Olive—Ernest Jubelt, R. S.
K. Beyer, F. S.
999 Mt. Vernon—T. A. Donald, R. S., 423 S.
15th st.
A. E. Frost, R. S., 404 E. Harrison.
604 Murphyboro—Fred W. Schmahlberger,
R. S., 1520 Oak st.
J. Weingardt, F. S., 527 N. 9th st.
1859 New Athens—Chas Becker, F. S. Box 184.
671 New Baden—Julius Hummel, R. S. and F.
S., Box 53.
582 Oda—C. Vandercok, R. S.
C. B. Vandercok, F. S.
1192 Oglesby—Fred N. Taylor, R. S.
Robert Pryde, F. S.
1478 Olney—Rolla Dean, R. S.
Jno. N. Shephard, F. S., Box 502.
661 Ottawa—Geo. B. Whitney, R. S., 413 Cor-
nell st.
J. D. Geary, F. S., 216 Delean st.
1211 Palmyra—Fred O. Crum, R. S.
John Hunt, F. S., Box 49.
648 Pana—J. Dawers, R. S., S. Elam st.
W. L. Wright, F. S., 702 S. Spruce.
1334 Paris—Joseph Stephens, R. S.
W. A. Thompson, F. S., 309 Kimble st.
644 Pekin—Henry G. Herin, R. S., 421 Cath-
arine st.
F. P. Heffenstein, F. S., 1014 Henrietta st.
183 Peoria—L. G. Humphrey, R. S., 129 Bes-
tor st.
W. E. Miller, F. S., 1030 N. Monroe st.
733 Percy—David Lewis, R. S. (Willesville).
W. C. Fisk, F. S.
195 Peru—John Henkel, R. S., Box 322.
Gustav Schmidt, F. S., Box 317.
1056 Pinckneyville—L. S. Sterling, R. S.
J. Funk, F. S.
728 Pontiac—Frank Sipe, R. S., 805 E. Mad-
ison st.
L. McCombs, F. S., 416 W. Moulton.
1525 Princeton—A. Medahl, R. S., 503 Church.
L. C. Thurston, F. S., 627 N. 4th st.
189 Quincy—Nick Hoffner, R. S., 407 S. 4th.
F. W. Buscher, F. S., 1025 Madison.
792 Rockford—C. O. Miller, R. S., Box 628.
I. W. Tutill, F. S., 330 Penfield Pl.
166 Rock Island—J. Ford, R. S., Room 14 Bu-
ford Bldg.
A. Johnson, F. S., 917 11th av.
798 Salem—W. U. Huff, R. S.
S. M. Pratt, F. S., Box 302.
1564 Savanna—H. O. Atkins, F. S.
1299 Seatonville—V. H. Welsenburger, R. S. and
F. S., Ladd, Ill.
1574 Shawneetown—Wm. M. Lane, F. S.
1083 St. Charles—R. H. Cutler, R. S.
Peter Ray, F. S.
479 Sparta—Robt. W. Cathcart, R. S., Box 367.
H. C. Pilsars, F. S., Box 326.
16 Springfield—Bdgar Offlighter, R. S., 946
S. 9th st.
John Dick, F. S., 615 Eastman ave.
631 Spring Valley—T. Moir, Jr., R. S., Box 118.
D. F. Dills, F. S., Box 621.
156 Staunton—H. J. Furtwengler, R. S., Box
458.
Al. M. Gockel, F. S., Box 458.
695 Sterling—Charles Uhl, R. S. and F. S.
495 Streator—W. C. Schroeder, R. S., 119 S.
Bloomington st.
Ed. Kraske, F. S., 1004 S. Bloomington st.
826 Sycamore—A. H. Lehman, R. S., 107 S.
Main st.
John Lundquist, F. S., Box 785.
1250 Tamaroa—W. S. Long, R. S.
Geo. B. Toffer, F. S., Box 15.
748 Taylorville—Terry Rope, R. S. and F. S.
1515 Thebes—C. C. Miller, F. S.
807 Toluca—J. J. Seminger, R. S., Box 234.
S. L. Wells, F. S., Box 21.
1026 Urbana—G. S. Helfey, R. S. and F. S.
1838 Utica—Harlow Werts, R. S.
Sam. B. Schmieding, F. S.
1163 Virden—Chas. Hearin, R. S.
Fred G. Becker, F. S.
448 Waukegan—M. D. Adams, R. S., 316 Cen-
ter st.
G. Williams, F. S., 1209 Washington st.
1527 Wheaton—Jas. A. DeGrasse, F. S., 526
Maple st.
1193 West Frankfort—A. M. Crim, R. S.
S. W. Parrish, F. S., Frankfort.
418 Witt—Hugh Whitenack, R. S., Box 45.
Samuel Kessinger, F. S., Box 45.

INDIANA

477 Alexandria—K. E. Thomas, R. S., 209
Walnut st.
Clarence Noble, F. S.
352 Anderson—Jas. Mitchell, R. S., 904 1st.
W. E. Swan, F. S., 1541 Ohio ave.
1380 Bedford—M. E. Fultz, R. S., 1711 S. 1st.
J. W. Boyce, F. S.
1308 Bluffton—W. P. McConnell, R. S., 530 E.
Cherry st.
W. P. McConnell, F. S., 530 E. Cherry.
694 Boonville—Clarence Stouten, R. S.
W. T. Kelly, F. S.
431 Brazil—R. W. Grim, R. S., 9 Methodist st.
H. Hays, F. S., 603 1st st.
488 Clinton—D. T. Davis, R. S.
Edward Oxford, F. S.
1682 Coalmont—
1155 Columbus—C. B. Lackey, R. S.
A. B. Morton, F. S., E. Columbus.
1355 Crawfordsville—P. O. Bowers, R. S., 612
Milligan st.
A. B. West, F. S., 307 W. Main.
1454 Danville—Wm. Stutsman, R. S.
Jack McLouir, F. S.
946 Decatur—Ross Malone, R. S. and F. S.
998 Dugger—O. M. Anderson, R. S., Box 25.
Richard Shepler, F. S., Box 25.
565 Elkhart—L. H. Welter, R. S., 1107 N. M'n.
Geo. Pimbley, F. S., 410 N. 2d st.
652 Elwood—J. G. Fields, R. S., Room 29
Fitzwilliams Bldg.
Hugh Moore, F. S., 2501 S. A st.
90 Evansville—J. J. Schoettlin, R. S., 1611
W. Franklin st.
S. A. Stork, F. S., 920 E. Illinois st.
1465 Frankfort—Frank Goeke, R. S., 208 W.
Armstrong st.
Harry Foley, F. S., 609 W. Walnut.
1402 Franklin—A. A. Jones, R. S., 574 W. Ad-
ams st.
Wm. Jenkins, F. S., 186 W. Jefferson st.
232 Ft. Wayne—E. F. Delagrange, R. S., 444
Buchanan st.
L. Delegrange, F. S., 3531 Piqua av.
859 French Lick—J. W. Blledge, R. S.
J. B. Hawk, F. S.
1350 Garrett—J. O. Swank, R. S.
Sam. M. Noel, F. S., Garrett City.
160 Gas City—D. M. Jackson, R. S.
I. W. Lucas, F. S., Box 26, Jonesboro.
908 Goshen—J. H. Fletcher, R. S.
M. C. Ulery, F. S., 108 Olive st.
1430 Greensburg—Richard Thomson, 228 E.
Worth st.
James Douglas, F. S.

Hammond—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, H. B. Baster, 488 Towle st.
599 " —H. B. Baster, R. S., 488 Towle.
W. W. Dicks, F. S., 632 Hoffman st.
1110 East Chicago—J. I. Day, R. S.
P. Kansfield, F. S.
1317 Indiana Harbor—C. O. Johnson, R. S.
E. C. Brown, F. S.
213 Hartford City—Harry Ashbaugh, R. S.
J. W. Couper, F. S., 370 W. Franklin st.
1429 Huntington—J. E. Chamberlin, R. S., 55
High st.
J. W. Satterwait, F. S., 86 Sallmonia ave.
Indianapolis—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, M. H. Evans, 704 W. 11th.
60 " —(Ger.) Paul Kahn, R. S., 1057 Vir-
ginia ave.
H. Schilling, F. S., 1110 Harlan.
281 " —James Jordan, R. S., 424 E. Mar-
ket street.
J. T. Goode, F. S., 24 Kentucky ave.
549 " —(Stairs) L. H. Taylor, R. S., 2824
N. Missouri st.
W. L. Evans, F. S., 516 Bright st.
1003 " —R. W. Sproston, R. S., 610 Shelby.
P. H. Ringolds, F. S., 1005 Jefferson.
1460 " —(Mill) W. Thomas, R. S., 1317
Mass. ave.
J. Kirch, F. S., 1805 Union st.
1529 " —L. A. McCurry, R. S., 2108 Belle-
fontaine st.
J. W. Cherry, F. S., 1553 W. New York st.
909 Jassonville—Rural Ryan, R. S.
Chas. H. Edmondson, F. S.
533 Jeffersonville—E. Schuler, R. S., 720 Fulton
Louis Miller, F. S.
1275 Kendallville—Bert Baughman, R. S.
S. E. Carter.
734 Kokomo—G. Mitchell, R. S., 149 Ky. ave.
M. R. McBeth, F. S., 158 Louisa st.
215 Lafayette—Herman Kessen, R. S., 1512
N. 12th st.
J. McKinley, F. S., 511 Wall st.
1485 La Porte—J. C. Smith, R. S., 915 Scott st.
John C. Bauman, F. S., 1110 Scott st.
1538 Lebanon—E. Tindler, F. S., 1016 Hamilton
1557 Lewis—Lewis B. Dreynolds, F. S.
487 Linton—E. Merrill, R. S.
W. S. Potter, F. S.
808 Logansport—H. A. DeFord, R. S.
W. J. French, F. S., Box 491.
1602 Loogootee—Walter Vanhoy, R. S.
Jack Nally, F. S.
365 Marion—J. S. Meyers, R. S., 329 E. Walnut
I. M. Simons, F. S., 709 E. Sherman.
1221 Matthews—J. H. Richards, R. S. and F. S.
1238 Michigan City—Walter Harris, R. S.
R. T. Hill, F. S., 218 Pine st.
1200 Midland—Chas. Beckwith, F. S.
1470 Mishawaka—Wm. Schane, F. S., 712 Ann.
592 Muncie—S. A. Reeves, R. S., 710 West
Spring st.
D. M. Winters, F. S., 535 Sharkey st.
436 New Albany—Geo. W. Lemmon, 203 W.
Spring st.
445 New Castle—L. T. Pennell, R. S. and F. S.,
201 S. 24th st.
1196 Oakland City—George Christmas, R. S.
G. R. Thurman, F. S.
932 Peru—L. Huffman, R. S., 18 E. Wash. st.
John W. Taylor, F. S., 565 W. 3d st.
1367 " —(Mill) J. W. Snyder, R. S., 202
W. 7th st.
J. Dreher, F. S., 158 E. 8th st.
1676 Petersburg—
935 Princeton—W. J. Curran, R. S., S. Hart.
J. T. Davidson, F. S., 328 Seminary st.
912 Richmond—V. Juerling, R. S., 808 S. 8th.
O. A. Lauck, F. S., 417 S. 9th st.
806 Rushville—Nate Seybold, R. S., 653 Sher-
man ave.
W. Wollung, F. S., 340 Jackson st.
1071 Seymour—T. E. Abbott, R. S., 106 Carter
C. H. Moritz, F. S.
1435 Shelbyville—J. C. Dugan, R. S., 247 S. West
Oliver Buehl, F. S., Colecott st.
1106 Shelbyville—John Melure, F. S.
413 South Bend—Burt Gilman, R. S., 806 Vis-
tula ave.
W. H. Stahl, F. S., 649 Cushing.
1304 Spencer—W. M. Crist, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 327.
706 Sullivan—Otto South, R. S.
R. E. Rice, F. S.
205 Terre Haute—L. E. Mahan, R. S., 1420
Grand ave.
A. E. Saltsman, F. S., 1709 Poplar.
358 Tipton—Linn Cole, R. S.
Henry Speckbaugh, F. S.
1357 Valparaiso—Edward James, R. S., 43 In-
stitute.
D. L. Mathews, F. S., 93 Franklin.
1546 Versailles—Lee Pendergast, F. S.
658 Vincennes—Edward Yenowine, R. S. and
F. S., 6th and Brocton st.
812 " —G. J. Benedict, R. S., 404 Har-
rison st.
M. St. Tromater, F. S., 514 Clarreson.
Wabash—Secretary of District Council, H.
A. Coppock, 40 High st.
598 " —Wm. Douglass R. S., South Side.
Oren Smith, F. S., Ross Heights.
1581 " Chas. Gift, F. S., 112 Chestnut st.
1337 Warsaw—J. J. Hale, R. S.
W. L. Stewart, F. S., Box 747.
1076 Washington—J. W. Mattingly, R. S.,
Washington st.
James Ramsey, Jr., F. S.
1038 Winslow—D. B. Busch, R. S., Box 52.
B. Gladdish, F. S.
1626 Whiting—Richard Krause, R. S.
George Gable, F. S., Box 247.

INDIAN TERRITORY

1028 Ardmore—Albert Harris, R. S. and F. S.
1659 Bartlesville—W. F. Kendall, R. S.
W. McGregor, F. S.
1359 Bokchito—J. T. Chapman, R. S.
T. J. Baker, F. S.
653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller, R. S. and F. S.
1590 Coalgate—E. L. Bush, R. S.
E. J. Gilpin, F. S.
1199 Durant—L. F. Hearty, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 731.
1092 Halleyville—H. J. Gerard, R. S., Box 94.
R. S. Harding, F. S., Box 94.
1483 Hartshorne—T. R. Mitchell, F. S.
896 Holdenville—J. B. West, F. S.
1417 Hugo—W. M. Helms, R. S. and F. S.
1624 McCurtain—J. F. Colmes, F. S., Box 28.
1072 Muskogee—L. P. Stine, R. S., Box 314.
S. C. Stewart, F. S., Box 485.
1680 Oklaton—
986 South McAlester—H. J. Rodgers, R. S.
C. W. Barton, F. S., S. McAlester.
1594 Tahlequah—S. M. Simonds, F. S.
1629 Tishomingo—T. O. Willis, F. S.
1575 Wagoner—H. L. Olmstead, F. S., Box 594.
1276 Wilburton—W. M. Young, R. S.
Allen McMurtrey, F. S., Box 212.

IOWA

315 Boone—Philip Conklin, R. S., 803 Wash-
ington st.
Theo. Johnson, F. S., 323 16th st.
534 Burlington—Frank Bloomer, R. S., Gor-
den st.
Theo. Lehmann, F. S., 1311 N. Oak.
308 Cedar Rapids—C. E. Payne, R. S., 825
19th ave. W.
M. Carpenter, F. S., 339 4th ave., W.
597 Centerville—M. B. Pennington, R. S.
G. W. Jones, F. S., Box 87.
1523 Chariton—C. W. Vorhies, F. S.
772 Clinton—G. M. Olney, R. S., 42 Grand av.
M. Hansen, F. S., 250 Peck ave.
1142 Colfax—B. L. Logsdon, R. S.
Arthur C. Cox, F. S.
611 Corydon—W. P. Alfred, Jr., R. S. and E. S.
364 Council Bluffs—J. W. Taylor, R. S.
F. H. Stover, F. S., 1124 S. 6th.
634 Creston—J. A. Thayer, R. S., 502 N. Elm.
John Harshaw, F. S., 710 W. Spencer.
Davenport—Sec. District Council, Chas.
Adrian, 1418 Liberty st.
554 " —Louis C. Schmidt, R. S., 428
Oneda st.
C. Bruhn, F. S., 1703 W. 6th st.
1272 " —W. T. Gallagher, R. S., 709 W.
16th st.
W. H. Hitchcock, F. S., 1034 E. 14th.
106 Des Moines—B. J. Jones, R. S., 3306 N. W.
2nd st.
J. C. Walker, F. S., 510 7th.
425 " —(Mill) C. Johnson, R. S., 31st and
Easton Road.
E. Johnson, F. S., 606 S. E. 4th st.
678 Dubuque—W. F. Miller, R. S., 834 Rhone-
burg ave.
M. R. Hogan, F. S., 299 7th st.
1579 Eldora—Geo. Houghton, F. S.
284 Fort Dodge—G. M. White, R. S.
Wm. Leahy, F. S., Box 417.
1648 Fort Madison—A. S. Gaylord, R. S., 533 6th
Joe S. Ewing, F. S., 707 Park st.
514 Hiteam—C. J. Anderson, R. S., Box 213.
Lucius Oaks, F. S., Box 213.
1260 Iowa City—Frank Novak, R. S., 630 N.
Van Buren.
Jos. A. Poor, F. S., 210 N. Gilbert.
523 Keokuk—J. Rossen, R. S., 129 N. 7th st.
H. L. Breitenstein, F. S., 1522 Bank.
1644 Knoxville—E. B. Eldridge, R. S.
M. M. Monroe, F. S.
1621 Lehigh—
1171 Marion—S. M. Wiley, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 836.
1112 Marshalltown—J. H. Kinzey, R. S., 501 S.
3rd ave.
F. Nicholson, F. S., 1006 W. Boone.
1247 Mason City—Chas. E. Frederick, R. S.
Tom Hodges, F. S., 210 S. Jackson av.
1613 Milton—E. E. Gaston, R. S.
Harry Floyd, F. S.
1069 Muscatine—D. M. Kerkler, R. S., 914 E. 8th
R. K. Rowland, F. S., Monroe.
1213 Mystic—Wm. Hilderbeard, R. S., Box 525.
B. F. Taylor, F. S.
1116 Newton—Wm. Sparks, R. S.
1508 Osceola—N. F. Hodgdon, R. S. and
F. S.
1034 Oskalesia—P. R. Swayque, R. S., 410 S. 1st
J. A. Harriman, F. S., 415 B. ave. W.
767 Ottumwa—W. R. Launing, R. S., 1106 N.
Blm st.
C. W. Cutler, F. S., 1215 West st.
879 Red Oak—W. E. Elwood, R. S.
J. A. Elwood, F. S., 111 S. 3d.
1548 Shenandoah—W. N. Jordan, F. S.
948 Sioux City—R. H. Bridgutte, R. S., 1207
8th st.
Jas. O'Brien, F. S., 201 Market.
552 Waterloo—D. Miller, R. S., 453 Locust.
W. C. Bickelberg, F. S., Cor.
Water and 5th sts.

KANSAS

1632 Abilene—W. J. Gunzbacher, R. S.
W. F. Galliger, F. S.
253 Argentine—M. Murphy, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 347.
753 Atchison—C. Grosjean, R. S.
E. B. Harman, F. S., 711 Kansas av.
1205 Chanute—J. H. Edmons, R. S.
W. O. Thomas, F. S., 121 Kansas av.
1404 Cherryvale—W. F. Clegg, R. S., N. Neosha.
Robert Woodridge, F. S., E. 6th.
1212 Coffeyville—Fred Kinney, R. S., 1315
Maple st.
E. S. Harper, P. S., 509 E. 4th.
1224 Emporia—G. B. Blakeley, R. S., 26 Com-
mercial st.
W. E. Daniels, F. S., 1427 Merchant.
942 Fort Scott—Newton Boatright, R. S., 1222
Scott ave.
Clarence Bell, F. S., 615 S. Wilson.
876 Frontenac—Sam Edgecomb, R. S. and F. S.
285 Humboldt—
1587 Hutchinson—O. M. Phillips, F. S., 208 W. 5th
1198 Independence—W. W. Addington, R. S.,
1129 W. Pine st.
J. J. Konz, F. S.
123 Iola—E. S. Abdill, R. S., 217 N. Chestnut.
C. O. Churchhill, 505 S. 2d st.
1509 " —C. L. Livingston, F. S., 411 N. 3d.
1342 Junction City—H. H. Haffner, R. S.
C. E. Turner, F. S.
138 Kansas City—H. Johnson, R. S., 1012
Scott ave.
G. Turner, F. S., 909 S. 13th.
458 Lawrence—A. M. Curry, R. S., 928 N. Y. st.
W. Dunn, F. S., 465 Locust st.
499 Leavenworth—N. E. Dawes, R. S., 1113 N.
8th st.
G. McCauly, F. S., 217 1/2 N. 5th.
1556 Ottawa—C. C. Stewart, F. S., 758 S. Lo-
cust st.
1022 Parsons—John Bero, R. S., 2221 Belmont
avenue.
W. King, F. S., 1918 Clark av.
561 Pittsburg—J. A. Bradley, R. S., 303 E.
Washington.
W. Williamson, F. S., 307 W. Forrest.
1571 Salina—Oliver O. Richardson, F. S., 9th.
1001 Scammon—C. S. Martin, R. S.
Wm. Thompson, F. S., Box 43.
158 Topeka—H. A. Lewis, R. S.
R. M. Vansant, F. S., Box 30.
1459 " —J. H. Imbler, R. S., 512 E. 4th st.
J. A. Jessop, F. S., 822 W. 5th st.
1220 Wellington—J. W. Robinson, R. S., 413
S. J. st.
L. Mosby, F. S., 409 N. Blaine st.
201 Wichita—W. O. Peckham, R. S., 914 N.
Sante Fe ave.
W. E. Youngmeyer, F. S., 911 S.
Emporia ave.
1611 Wichita—J. W. Digwell, R. S., 211 S. To-
peka st.
W. R. Cooper, F. S.
1183 Winfield—Walter Baston, R. S.
Geo. Vandywater, F. S.

KENTUCKY

472 Ashland—C. L. Herren, R. S., S. Point, O.
W. R. Pelphry, F. S.
684 Bardwell—W. C. Hareless, R. S. and F. S.
725 Bowling Green—C. A. Campbell, R. S.
Thos. F. Hinton, F. S.
1542 Catlettsburg—Nat. Curnutt, F. S., Box 15.
641 Central City—G. M. York, R. S., Box 65.
L. N. Jenkins, F. S., Box 1.
712 Covington—Frank Lucas, R. S., 120 6th
st. Newport.
C. Glatting, F. S., 1502 Kavanaugh.
785 " —J. F. Muehling, R. S., 136 Trevor.
J. Mautz, F. S., 138 Trevor st.
937 Fulton—W. S. Goyle, R. S.
J. H. Cullin, F. S.
851 Henderson—H. H. Rodman, R. S., 9 Julia.
J. D. Nordgauer, F. S., 7 Julia st.
442 Hopkinsville—E. H. Hester, R. S.
Jas. Western, F. S., 1006 E. 7th.
1463 Kuttawa—A. D. Guess, R. S.
J. A. Hanson, F. S.
1650 Lexington—J. F. Llewellyn, R. S., 62
Chestnut st.
Albert Miller, F. S.
1218 Ludlow—Wm. E. Slaick, R. S.
James Glaser, F. S.
Louisville—Secretary of District Council,
Mike Guelda, 1503 Hull st.
103 " —C. G. Huffman, R. S., 1721 Bay-
less ave.
C. J. Phillips, F. S., 2428 Rowan.
214 " (Ger.) Jas. Huecker, R. S., 831 E.
Chestnut st.
Jacob Schneider, F. S., 915 East.
Chestnut st.
1369 " —Mike Steimle, R. S.
Edward Stone, F. S.
1506 Madisonville—E. P. P. Pool, F. S.
1039 Marion—G. F. Jennings, R. S.
Sam. Hurst, F. S.
698 Newport—W. H. Boyd, R. S., 1345 Wash-
ington ave.
J. Sexton, F. S., 9th and Patterson.
809 Owensboro—J. N. Miller, R. S., 1312 E. 7th.
J. Owen, F. S., 102 Woodford ave.
559 Paducah—Joe Arts, R. S., 1936 Clark st.
Wm. H. Hester, F. S., 1303 Timble.
1352 Princeton—Ed. Shelton, R. S.
J. J. Jennings, F. S.
1017 Sturgis—P. B. Graham, R. S.
B. R. Williams, F. S.

LOUISIANA

1496 Abbeville—R. J. Montague, F. S., Box 30.
1147 Baton Rouge—Frank Dunn, R. S., 205
Duncan st.
J. Lyons, F. S., 211 15th st.
1225 " —Joe Sanchez, R. S., Gen. Del.
W. T. Reeks, F. S., 308 America st.
1495 Breaux Bridge—Alph. Mouchet, F. S.
874 Jennings—B. Miller, R. S.
T. J. Woodworth, F. S.
1057 Lake Charles—Geo. L. Murphy, R. S., 1311
Hodges st.
E. L. Prewett, F. S.
868 Monroe—H. A. Henning, R. S., 710 Wash-
ington st.
E. W. Anderson, F. S., 710 Washing'n.
758 " —(Col.) B. H. McNear, R. S.
Wm. Barnes, F. S.
1494 Natchitoches—S. S. Simmons, R. S.
E. J. Starkins, F. S.
1251 New Iberia—L. H. Hudgens, R. S.
Clarence French, F. S.
76 New Orleans—P. W. Parr, R. S., 419 Dry-
odras st.
F. Duhrkap, F. S., 616 Cadiz st.
397 Ruston—Charles Russ, R. S. and F. S.
Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
85 " —S. A. Fuller, R. S., Box 261.
James Cannon, F. S., Box 261.
764 " —J. A. Frazier, R. S., 442 Maple.
P. F. Hartel, F. S., 442 Maple.
1279 " —(Mill) J. K. Stewart, R. S., 457
Murphy st.
D. D. Swindle, F. S., care People's
Drug Store.

MAINE

91 Augusta—Ira H. Foster, R. S., Box 198.
John P. Spaulding, F. S., Box 198.
1663 Bath—S. J. Elwell, R. S., 1 Fremont st.
W. A. Hoyle, F. S., 1303 Washington.
621 Bangor—W. L. Castellon, R. S., 7 Hol-
yoke st.
W. A. Crocker, F. S., 367 Essex.
459 Bar Harbor—George Guptill, R. S., Mt.
Dorat st.
N. Cheney, F. S., 20 Holland ave.
1669 Chisholm—
1259 Gardner—C. L. Maloon, R. S., 23 Pope.
G. A. Jaquith, F. S., 76 Spring.
407 Lewiston—J. E. Ballard, R. S., 79 Lowell.
C. M. Page, F. S., 106 Holland st.
1623 Livermore Falls—
517 Portland—S. H. Benner, R. S., 18 Ocean
ave., Woodford.
A. H. Parker, F. S., 254 Brackett.
1474 " —(Mill) H. B. Carr, F. S.
1031 Madison—C. T. Miller, R. S. and F. S.
1189 Rumford Falls—Carl G. Thurston, R. S.
L. R. Neahl, F. S., Box 704.
787 Skowhegan—C. W. Grovin, R. S.
M. S. Adams, F. S.
348 Waterville—J. Frank Partridge, R. S. and
F. S., 9 Western ave.

MARYLAND

1126 Annapolis—W. H. Smith, R. S., 116 King
George st.
J. Gust, F. S., 150 West st.
Baltimore—Sec. District Council, Wm. R.
Phillips, 917 Ryan st.
990 " —G. Wooden, R. S., 1428 Preston.
G. Hewing, F. S., 1030 N. Eden.
29 " —G. Rollman, R. S., 834 Aisquith.
Wm. Keenan, F. S., 728 Aisquith.
44 " —(Ger.) Henry Grau, R. S., 1813
N. Gay st.
H. Bosse, F. S., 125 N. Montford
avenue.
1315 Baltimore—Geo. F. Weldner, R. S., 1411
N. Mount st.
Lewis N. Bowen, F. S., 1833 N.
Patterson Park ave.
1358 " —Wm. A. Parr, R. S., 1307 E. Town-
send st.
H. Ripple, F. S., 541 N. Wash-
ington st.
1598 " —Jos. K. Schilling, R. S.
1024 Cumberland—J. D. Rauck, R. S., 13 Cecelia.
W. S. Walton, F. S., 30 1/2 N. Centre.
1661 Frostburg—

1378 Hagerstown—E. H. Stouffer, R. S. and F. S., 306 N. Locust st.
 1351 Havre de Grace—Clinton M. Jones, R. S. and F. S.
 1363 Sailsbury—John J. Redden, R. S., 303 Naylor st.
 G. J. Meyers, F. S., 304 Wicomico.

MASSACHUSETTS

395 Adams—Victor King, R. S., Box, 1213.
 Geo. Rupprecht, F. S., 34 N. Sumner.
 1298 Andover—R. K. Cool, R. S.
 Austin Poland, F. S.
 1059 Athol—H. D. Brock, R. S., Station A.
 L. Bowen, F. S., 2018 Main st.
 1307 Attleboro—Willis Tibbits, R. S., 41 Orange.
 Robt. Forbes, F. S., 41 Orange.
 Boston—Secretary District Council, A. M. Watson, 176 High st., Br'klyn.
 33 "—J. E. Worcester, R. S., 987 Washington st.
 D. H. Deegon, F. S., 77 Romsey st., Dorchester.
 954 "—M. Silverman, R. S., 100 Poplar.
 J. Conwiser, F. S., 25 Bellerica.
 1096 "—(Floor Layers) George W. Servance, R. S., 28½ Myrtle st.
 A. H. Bowers, F. S., 79 Farquhar st., Roslindale.
 1410 "—H. L. McAuby, R. S., 25 Josephine st., Dorchester.
 Ira W. Worcester, F. S., 25 Wood st., Neponset, Mass.
 1573 "—Fred K. Harding, F. S., 22 Leonard ave., Cambridge, Mass.
 67 Roxbury—Wm. D. McIntosh, R. S., 120 Dacia st.
 J. McLaughlin, F. S., 35 Valentine.
 218 East Boston—C. McDonald, R. S., 76 Paris.
 C. M. Dempsey, F. S., 321 Paris st.
 386 Dorchester—J. A. Stewart, R. S., 1 Branch st., Quincy.
 J. Lent, F. S., 23 Harbor View st.
 438 Brookline—J. Smith, R. S., 176 High.
 James Keefe, F. S., 9 High st., Place.
 441 Cambridge—R. D. Sullivan, R. S., 386 Walker st.
 Ira F. Bowlby, F. S., 367 Beacon st., Somerville.
 443 Chelsea—A. E. Prowse, R. S., 33 Cook av.
 P. S. Mulligan, F. S., 20 Poplar.
 625 Malden—Fred L. Mercer, R. S., 11 Chary.
 P. A. Leslie, F. S., Box 70.
 629 Somerville—C. W. Erb, R. S., 32 Quincy.
 F. Quessy, F. S., 33 Trull st.
 780 Everett—Jos. McIntyre, R. S., 326 Mountain ave., Revere.
 W. A. MacDuff, F. S., 3 Blanchard av.
 821 Winthrop—Albert O. Wright, R. S., Thornton st.
 G. Livenstone, F. S., 31½ Hermon.
 846 Revere—John Hammond, R. S., Irving st.
 Lawrence Brown, F. S., 53 Payson.
 889 Allston—G. W. Clark, R. S., 15 Everett.
 G. R. England, F. S., 88 N. Beacon st., Brighton.
 938 West Roxbury—J. J. Smith, R. S., 105 Arundel st.
 M. B. Bryant, F. S., 4368 Washington.
 959 Mattapan—J. F. Forbes, R. S.
 J. J. Orman, F. S., E. Mattapan.
 1197 Saugus—C. A. Borden, R. S., E. Saugus.
 Brainard Perkins, F. S., 21 Johnson st., E. Saugus.
 1424 Charlestown—H. S. Davis, R. S., 44 Chelsea st.
 S. V. McNell, F. S., 376 Maverick st., E. Boston.
 1513 Beaumont—H. E. Mead, F. S., 741 Winthrop ave.
 1550 Braintree—W. H. Sherman, F. S.
 1046 Bridgewater—Wm. H. Smith, R. S., 22 Mt. Prospect st.
 John H. Toomey, F. S., Wall st.
 624 Brockton—W. Hanson, R. S., 100 Turner.
 Jos. J. Sheehy, F. S., 69 Florence.
 858 Clinton—J. A. Donovan, R. S., 125 Allen.
 Omar Harvey, F. S., 55 Boynton st.
 1123 Cohasset—L. J. Morris, R. S.
 Herbert R. Gott, F. S., Box 478.
 1593 Concord—Chas. M. Cox, F. S., Box 303.
 892 Dedham—F. A. Dix, R. S., E. Dedham.
 R. Carleton, F. S., 22 Church.
 1372 Easthampton—R. Parsons, R. S. and F. S., East st.
 223 Fall River—A. Sampson, R. S. and F. S., 203 Horton st.
 1305 "—(Fr.) Gus Bergeron, R. S., 196 S. Main st.
 Frank Moquin, F. S., 331 Ames.
 778 Fitchburg—J. W. C. Abotson, 115 Myrtle.
 C. Patterson, F. S., 25 East st.
 860 Framingham—J. R. Clark, R. S., Waushakum st., S. Framingham.
 E. F. Twitchell, F. S., Ashland, Mass.
 1335 Franklin—F. L. McDonald, R. S., Winter street.
 Wm. E. Barnes, F. S., 17 Garfield.
 570 Gardner—J. H. Lynch, R. S., 96 Greenwood st.
 Thos. J. Foley, F. S., 65 Chestnut.
 910 Gloucester—J. H. White, R. S., 12 Centennial ave.
 J. C. Tuttle, F. S., Box 254.
 1045 Great Barrington—Scott Huntley R. S., 54 Cresson ave.
 C. H. Bell, F. S., 54 Dresser ave.
 782 Greenfield—Jos. Desautels, R. S. and F. S., Elm st.
 1292 Hamilton—Chas. W. Holmes, R. S., Wendham Depot, Box 156.
 T. H. Woodward, F. S., Wenham Dep.
 82 Haverhill—G. W. Merrill, R. S., 9 Warren.
 Otis A. Hunt, F. S.
 424 Hingham—Fred L. Corthell, R. S., Hingham Center.
 H. B. Hardy, F. S., Box 113.
 Holyoke—Sec. Dist. Council, T. J. Marony, 109 Bowers st.
 390 "—J. R. Pouliot, R. S., 45 Front st.
 D. Laplante, F. S., 529 Summer.
 656 "—P. J. Driscoll, R. S., 53 Chestnut.
 Harry Hawkins, F. S., 646 East.
 400 Hudson—R. P. Hurlburt, R. S.
 Geo. B. Bryant, F. S., Box 125.
 1645 Hull—C. G. Hall, R. S., 17 Brainerd.
 J. Faulkner, F. S., 419 Hyde Pk av.
 111 Lawrence—M. F. Scanlon, R. S., 16 Fitz.
 J. Labelle, F. S., 451 Broadway.
 551 "—(Fr.) Theodore Biladeau, R. S., 47 Inman st.
 Frank Provencal, F. S., 142 Arlington st.
 1566 "—(Ger.) Geo. Roth, F. S., 34 Park.
 1427 Lee—Wm. Walsh, F. S., Box 31.
 370 Lenox—A. J. Morrison, R. S.
 P. H. Cannavan, F. S., Box 27.
 794 Leominster—D. W. Shalin, R. S., 68 Church st.
 F. I. Brown, F. S., 15 Harrison st.

49 Lowell—John Carmichael, R. S., 27 Ellsworth st.
 Jos. A. Pion, F. S., 309 W. 6th st.
 1610 "—(Fr.) Albert Marcotte, F. S., 795 Lakeview ave.
 688 Lynn—W. H. E. Nichols, R. S., 16 Cedar st., W. Lynn.
 G. Blood, F. S., 20 Emery st., Saugus.
 1041 "—C. W. Porter, R. S., 25 Morton Hill avenue.
 M. L. Delano, F. S., 88 Vine st.
 1654 Mansfield—A. H. Deane, R. S., Box 289.
 E. C. Coddling, F. S.
 962 Marblehead—Geo. C. Crowell, R. S., 41 Hawkes st.
 R. H. Roach, F. S., 273 Washington.
 988 Marlboro—Geo. M. Charlton, R. S., Newton street.
 Wilfred Bonin, F. S., Church st.
 Middlesex—Sec'y District Council, H. H. Gove, 87 Summer st., Stoneham.
 760 Melrose—Fred Patten, R. S., 407 Pleasant street.
 C. Fletcher, F. S., 39 Boardman ave.
 777 Medford—Edw. Smith, R. S., 180 Salem.
 C. R. Collup, F. S., 1196 Broadway, Somerville.
 831 Arlington—L. A. Peppard, R. S., 475 Massachusetts st.
 S. Clow, F. S., Box 290, Lexington.
 885 Woburn—W. B. Richardson, R. S., 56 Montvale st.
 Geo. H. Peppard, F. S., 14 Court st.
 991 Winchester—E. L. Powers, R. S., 230 Main st.
 L. Taylor, F. S., 47 Cutting st.
 762 Quincy—C. L. Bean, R. S., Franklin ave., Wallaceton.
 W. B. Adams, F. S., 2 Hill st.
 1675 "—
 1531 Rockland—S. A. Ward, F. S.
 862 Wakefield—Chas. W. Erb, R. S., 32 Quincy.
 W. Melanson, F. S., 9 off John st., Reading.
 867 Milford—Jas. Haines, R. S., Hilland st.
 Wm. C. Waters, F. S., 27 Pond st.
 847 Natick—Nelson Carter, R. S., Western av.
 F. Pulsifer, F. S., 21 High st.
 693 Needham—F. N. Smith, R. S.
 Elias W. Adams, F. S.
 1021 New Bedford—A. G. Chase, R. S., 20 Howard avenue.
 J. Maher, F. S., 181 Belleville ave.
 989 Newburyport—F. H. Davis, R. S., 17½ Boardman st.
 G. W. Henderson, F. S., 3 Winter.
 Newton—Sec. District Council, Thos. J. King, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
 275 "—Thos. Williams, R. S., 24 Emerald.
 Henry Jonah, F. S., 173 Linwood ave., Newtonville.
 1600 "—(Mill) Alex. C. Nicholson, F. S., 250 California st.
 680* Newton Centre—W. S. McPherson, R. S., 99 Craft St. N. Ville.
 James Vachon, F. S., 16 Albion.
 708 West Newton—H. R. Robblee, R. S., 19 Melrose ave., Aubarnade.
 J. Christie, F. S., Box 744.
 193 North Adams—J. J. Agan, R. S. and F. S., 243 River st.
 1653 North Cambridge—W. B. Bryant, R. S., 139 Hamilton.
 C. A. White, F. S., 36 Reed st.
 351 Northampton—J. F. Martin, R. S., 38 N. Elm.
 J. E. Chabott, F. S., 44 Cherry st.
 784 North Easton—Henry Holmes, R. S. and F. S.
 North Shore—Sec. Dist. Council, J. H. Reed, 19 Lawrence st., Danvers, Mass.
 South Shore—Sec. Dist. Council, W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st. Quincy, Mass.
 878 Beverly—S. C. Wallis, R. S., 78 State st.
 A. W. Dodge, F. S., 7 Briscoe st.
 950 Danvers—P. S. Hooper, R. S., 1164 Locust.
 G. B. McKee, F. S.
 924 Manchester—Ed. McQuarrie, R. S.
 Thos. Wiggins, F. S., Box 510.
 888 Salem—D. L. Brown, F. S., 15 Fairmont.
 J. H. Reed, F. S., Lawrence and Chester sts., Danvers.
 866 Norwood—J. W. Falkins, R. S., Nahaten st.
 F. M. Prescott, F. S., 93 Hill st.
 444 Pittsfield—J. T. Farrell, R. S., 9 Hurlburt.
 Chas. Hyde, F. S., 16 Booth's Place.
 1167 Scituate—C. N. Morse, R. S., Egypt, Mass.
 A. W. Totman, F. S.
 861 Southbridge—Louis N. Langwin, R. S., 14 Hook st.
 Hy. Page, F. S., Wardwell Court.
 Springfield—Sec'y Dist. Council, W. W. R. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.
 96 "—(Fr.) Nelson E. Maurice, R. S., 27 Hubbard ave.
 A. Ostigny, F. S., 48 Keith st.
 177 "—Wm. Foster, R. S., 15 Quincy st.
 W. W. R. Miner, F. S., 31 Middlesex.
 1105 "—(Mill) A. L. Houghton, R. S., 238 Pine st.
 J. P. Moran, F. S., 57 Bell ave., Merrick.
 685 Chicopee—Alfred Rivest, R. S., 6 Chestnut.
 Frank Blanchard, F. S., 238 School.
 1063 Stoughton—F. O. Fowler, R. S., Box 1068.
 B. S. Capen, F. S., Box 1013.
 1035 Taunton—S. L. Berry, R. S., 224 Broadway avenue.
 C. E. Cornell, F. S., 41 Kilton st.
 1479 Walpole—Nelson Boulter, F. S., East Walpole.
 540 Waltham—Simon Reine, R. S., 296 River.
 O. C. Dodge, F. S., 4 Grove st.
 1630 Ware—A. M. Ramsdell, F. S., 30 Prospect st.
 1227 "—F. J. Flynn, R. S. and F. S., 33 Calvary st.
 1102 Watertown—C. F. Collett, R. S., 12 Taylor street.
 Gus Lindstrom, F. S., 31 Spring.
 823 Webster—B. H. Carpenter, R. S.
 Geo. M. Wilson, F. S., 19 Crosby st.
 222 Westfield—R. C. Dean, R. S., 16 S. Maple.
 L. H. Andrews, F. S., 11 Green ave.
 979 Williamstown—Arthur Brooks, R. S. and F. S., Box 108.
 1018 Whitman—R. T. Barry, R. S.
 B. A. Vaughan, F. S.
 Worcester—Secretary of District Council, H. J. Sears, 34 Crystal st.
 23 "—Edw. F. Brady, R. S., 23 Austin.
 J. Cheatham, F. S., 88 Providence.
 408 "—(Fr.) Wilfrid Ratti, R. S., 19 Douglas street.
 F. Gaudette, F. S., 103 Washington st.
 720 "—(Swedish) Gilbert Newman, R. S., 115½ Eastern ave.
 Nels Erickson, F. S., 151 Vernon.
 877 "—(Mill) R. T. Marsh, R. S., 244 Pleasant st.
 R. H. Coates, F. S., 571 Main st.

MICHIGAN

984 Adrian—H. S. Frien, R. S., 10 Cherry st.
 W. F. Mooney, F. S., 8 Tabor st.
 512 Ann Arbor—W. Olney, R. S., 503 Fountain st.
 Walter Keeble, F. S., 54 Detroit st.
 871 Battle Creek—H. S. Allen, R. S., 53 Pearl.
 Geo. A. Brittin, F. S., 115 S. ave.
 116 Bay City—Thomas Toohey, R. S., Rural Route No. 2.
 E. G. Gates, F. S., 218 N. Birney st.
 898 Benton Harbor—M. Randle, R. S.
 H. Graff, F. S., 111 Madison ave.
 1344 Boyne—P. F. Streeter, R. S. and F. S.
 535 Cadillac—Fred Edgell, F. S.
 797 Charlevoix—F. A. Butler, R. S.
 Jas. Saunders, F. S., Box 307.
 1540 Charlotte—Fred Wygants, F. S., 315 Warren avenue.
 1095 Cheboygan—Albert Jewell, R. S.
 Eugene Wansord, F. S.
 1020 Delray—J. P. Robinson, R. S.
 John A. Bellis, F. S.
 Detroit—Sec'y of District Council, M. O. Hare, 288 McKinstry ave.
 19 "—Francis Fildew, R. S., 319 Harrison st.
 J. Jordan, F. S., 427 Beaufait ave.
 303 "—O. Friedland, R. S. and F. S., 330 Hunt st.
 1545 "—(Mill) G. Cronin, R. S., River Rouge, Mich.
 Albert McChane, F. S., 554 Boulevard, W. Detroit.
 1572 "—(Car Builders) A. Wasaskie, F. S.
 1371 Dowagiac—W. A. Purkey, R. S., 301 1st av.
 Hy. W. Baat, F. S., 204 Main st.
 577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex, R. S. and F. S.
 1194 Escanaba—Emil Erickson, R. S., 208 Sarah st.
 Charles Franzene, F. S., 1022 4th.
 643 Flint—Harry Homes, R. S., 519 Margaret.
 Edwin Shannon, F. S., 1500 Beach.
 1687 Gladwin—Fred Stratton, F. S., Box 33.
 335 Grand Rapids—Fred Hess, R. S., Box 24, Station F.
 J. F. Murphy, F. S., 129 Clancy.
 1330 "—F. R. Rivers, R. S., 251 Highland avenue.
 S. W. Smith, F. S., 433 Terrace ave.
 1336 "—H. P. Hansen, R. S., 194 Cass av.
 Theo. Pearson, F. S., 199 Sinclair.
 1493 "—(Mil) Abel N. Kinzenger, R. S., 631 S. Lafayette st.
 Ebenezer Childs, F. S., 739 N. College avenue.
 130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett, R. S. and F. S.
 1254 Harbor Springs—Ed. L. Powers, R. S.
 George A. Irish, F. S.
 1412 Holland—A. Nobel, F. S., 30 W. 14th st.
 1122 Houghton—John Allen, R. S.
 Joseph Kieler, F. S., Hancock, Mich.
 1310 Hudson—Fred Taylor, R. S.
 B. E. Westfall, F. S.
 1655 Ishpeming—
 651 Jackson—J. P. Smoyer, R. S., 132 Forte.
 C. W. Davis, F. S., 320 Bush st.
 297 Kalamazoo—R. W. Ostrander, R. S., 602 Axtell st.
 H. Greendyke, F. S., 1405 St. West.
 1008 Lansing—J. K. Moore, F. S., 319 Hillsdale.
 1226 Manistee—Jos. W. Snider, R. S.
 Aug. Peterson, F. S., 349 6th st.
 958 Marquette—John Bloom, R. S. and S. F., 122 Hamptun.
 341 Marine City—J. N. Lisse, R. S., Box 626.
 Louis F. Rivard, F. S., Box 285.
 1164 Midland—A. B. Cumming, R. S.
 Geo. A. Bugbee, F. S.
 674 Mt. Clemens—Geo. W. Ayer, F. S.
 173 Munising—James Duffey, R. S.
 A. L. Johnson, F. S., Box 25.
 100 Muskegon—Geo. Danay, R. S., 58 Allen st.
 O. B. Taylor, F. S., 15 Bourdon.
 609 Onaway—H. L. Foy, R. S. and F. S.
 1077 Owosso—Ellis Van Gieson, R. S., Washington st.
 L. M. Burch, F. S., 633 Woodlawn av.
 791 Petoske—W. A. Pray, R. S., 517 Charlevoix st.
 J. R. Hernley, F. S., 303 Sheridan av.
 1032 Pontiac—Charles W. Choats, R. S., 44 Douglas ave.
 B. J. Klumph, F. S., Oakland and Wisner sts.
 585 Port Huron—J. E. Reed, R. S., 734 Division.
 C. E. Seebach, F. S., 2340 Walnut.
 59 Saginaw—E. L. Krause, R. S., 315 Coral.
 P. Frisch, F. S., 623 Atwater.
 334 "—James Anderson, R. S., 321 N. Porter st.
 A. Kondal, F. S., 510 N. 13th, E. S.
 1468 St. Clair—Sam Mortimer, F. S., Box 433.
 46 Sault Ste. Marie—J. A. Wilson, R. S., 504 Easterday ave.
 A. Stowell, F. S., 227 Magazine st.
 1080 South Haven—A. Stafford, R. S., Box 205.
 H. Letson, F. S., 1007 Cook av.
 1551 Three Rivers—David Stahl, F. S., 232 5th avenue.
 226 Traverse City—D. E. Warner, R. S.
 E. J. Hammond, F. S., 406 Wadsworth.
 814 Wyandotte—Otto F. Plotter, R. S., 75 Orange st.
 A. L. Blissing, F. S., 146 4th.
 1283 Ypsilanti—R. N. Phillips, R. S. and F. S., 11 Oak st.

MINNESOTA

1385 Albert Lea—H. D. Claybourn, R. S., 243 Charles st.
 L. H. Hassing, F. S.
 1634 Crookston—Chas. Johnson, R. S.
 John Hair, F. S.
 Duluth and Superior—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. F. Heller, 1424 W. Superior st., Duluth, Minn.
 361 Duluth—W. H. Appleby, R. S., 2124 E. 5th street.
 S. T. Skrove, F. S., 1508 E. 5th st.
 951 Brainerd—W. J. Landon, R. S., 1503 N. E. 13th street.
 R. Ranson, F. S., 1012 Kingwood.
 1328 Hibbing—Henry Little, R. S., Box 128.
 H. L. Hodquin, F. S.
 1679 Little Falls—P. G. Potter, R. S. and F. S.
 992 Mankato—W. S. Nichols, R. S., 814 Charles.
 C. Keith, F. S., 235 Lock st.
 1665 "—Edw. Welch, R. S. and F. S., 110 Crass st.
 Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 408 S. 7th st.
 7 "—J. F. Brown, R. S., 420 19th ave., S. E.
 J. Franzen, F. S., 36 S. 6th st.
 548 "—(Millwrights) C. J. Burdick, R. S., 1011 E. 19th st.
 Henry B. Bachman, F. S., 415 W. 26th street.
 1568 "—(Cab. Mkrs.) A. B. Hazeltine, F. S., 501 6th, S. E.

980 Rochester—O. W. Schroeder, R. S., 101 W. Division st.
 Frank Taylor, F. S.
 930 St. Cloud—F. A. Albrecht, R. S.
 H. P. Steckling, F. S., 709 17½ ave., S. St. Cloud.
 957 Stillwater—J. T. Hudson, R. S., 716 W. Oak street.
 John Zengerle, F. S., 607 S. 4th st.
 87 St. Paul—Chas. Bovard, 715 Cherokee Avenue.
 J. J. McHugh, F. S., 319 Chatworth.
 1536 Two Harbors—R. T. Tubman, F. S.
 1588 Willmar—Frank E. Holmberg, F. S.
 307 Winona—C. J. Villemont, R. S., 564 Sioux.
 E. Rohweder, F. S., 453 Grand st.

MISSISSIPPI

1348 Brook Haven—R. E. Dale, R. S.
 C. B. Stringer, F. S.
 1086 Gulfport—S. Vamado, R. S.
 S. O. Sumrial, F. S.
 1397 Hattiesburg—A. S. Woods, R. S., 441 W. 4th street.
 A. S. Waller, F. S.
 1532 "—H. Wells, F. S.
 824 Jackson—R. E. McCleave, R. S., 208 Earl avenue.
 E. C. Mores, F. S.
 848 McComb City—W. B. Butler, R. S.
 A. R. Nettersville, F. S.
 446 Meridian—C. Gast, R. S., 141 W. 6th.
 W. R. Bunyard, F. S., Box 28.
 1366 "—(Col.) W. H. Crafford, R. S., 1324 31st avenue.
 J. C. Payne, F. S., 1322 35th av.
 619 Natchez—W. L. Protheroe, F. S., 9 Homichitta st.
 1673 Port Gibson—J. D. Arnette, R. S.
 E. E. Jordan, F. S.
 1606 "—(Col.) Louis Alexander, F. S., 203 St. Catherine st.
 970 Vicksburg—(Col.) D. L. Walker, R. S., Box 28.
 T. B. King, F. S., Box 198.
 1047 "—Martin Haller, R. S., Main st.
 Frank Curtis, F. S., Box 71.

MISSOURI

1280 Berier—E. L. Hampton, R. S. and F. S.
 1303 California—W. P. McConnell, R. S., 530 E. Cherry st.
 P. M. Hall, F. S.
 566 Charleston—W. L. Simpson, R. S.
 F. G. Withers, F. S.
 1278 Columbia—A. B. Wayland, R. S. and F. S.
 1262 Chillicothe—A. D. Sturges, R. S., 1401 Alexandria ave.
 T. J. Patterson, F. S., 1501 Calhoun.
 1522 Doniphan—D. T. Lackey, F. S.
 922 Farmington—G. P. Ware, R. S., Box 209.
 L. A. Short, F. S., Box 209.
 721 Flat River—Jas. Holliday, R. S.
 J. C. Beard, F. S.
 1285 Green City—Wm. Kidwell, R. S.
 C. G. Smart, F. S.
 607 Hannibal—H. Poster, R. S., 308 Madison.
 M. B. Velle, F. S., 830 Centre.
 945 Jefferson City—C. Englebrecht, R. S., 212 Pine st.
 L. A. Korn, F. S., 102 Cenere st.
 311 Joplin—E. E. Waterhouse, R. S., 211 Moffet ave.
 C. S. Albright, F. S., 2012 Pearl st.
 4 Kansas City—F. M. Glasgow, R. S., 442 Bellefontaine ave.
 J. E. Chaffin, F. S., 3704 Michigan.
 48 Kirksville—J. A. Barris, R. S.
 B. E. Sees, F. S., 801 E. Jefferson.
 1329 Kirkwood—John Berg, R. S.
 Peter C. Bopp, F. S., Box 153.
 1177 Marceline—J. W. Porter, R. S., Box 84.
 W. B. White, F. S., Box 73.
 934 Marshall—A. D. Hightshoe, R. S., 460 W. Marion st.
 Clay Lemon, F. S., 766 S. Lafayette avenue.
 1643 Mendenhall—M. J. Walter, F. S.
 1434 Moberly—C. M. Haynes, R. S., 908 Reed.
 L. L. Watkins, F. S., 115 S. Williams.
 1187 Nevada—L. A. Grisham, R. S., 1120 W. Hunter st.
 G. Mabry, F. S., 530 S. College st.
 1165 New Madrid—Wm. Phelon, R. S.
 Richard Phelon, F. S.
 740 Novinger—R. D. Frankford, R. S., Box 226.
 Albert Bartlett, F. S., Box 226.
 1049 Poplar Bluff—A. E. Scassdale, R. S.
 I. D. De Lapp, F. S.
 1591 South St. Joseph—A. T. Quick, F. S., 525 Colorado ave.
 875 Sloans Point—L. C. Bozarth, F. S., Nefy, Mo.
 978 Springfield—A. B. McKinzie, R. S., 2261 Wassola st.
 T. P. Mann, F. S., care Gulf Car Shops.
 St. Joseph—Sec'y District Council, C. E. Leslie, 1206 S. 19th st.
 110 "—Wm. Zimmerman, R. S., 1228 N. 15th st.
 R. C. Light, F. S., 2717 Patee st.
 1591 South St. Joseph—A. J. Quick, F. S., 525 Col. ave., St. Joseph.
 St. Louis—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.
 5 "—(Ger.) Henry F. Rohlfing, R. S., 3418 Minnesota ave.
 Chas. Thoms, F. S., 2106 Victor.
 45 "—(Ger.) Enoch Ulrich, R. S., 4257 N. 21st st.
 H. Rosenbaum, F. S., 1801 Warren.
 47 St. Louis—(Ger.) Wm. G. Greenwald, R. S., 2821 Wyoming st.
 Paul Wilms, F. S., 3617 S. Broadway.
 73 "—Andrew J. Malone, R. S., 3032 Vine Grove ave.
 C. J. Swank, F. S., 1306 Olive st.
 257 "—Chas. Wesling, R. S., 4036 Easton ave.
 G. W. Webb, F. S., 1820 N. Grand avenue.
 578 "—W. G. Cole, R. S., 2735 Clark av.
 D. T. Curl, F. S., 4031 Finney av.
 1100 "—John H. Rakel, R. S., 3107 Minnesota ave.
 Adolph Riek, F. S., 2218 Gaine st.
 1011 "—A. H. Ruth, R. S., 116 9th st., Luxemburg, Mo.
 W. T. Smith, F. S., 6215 S. 7th.
 1596 "—(Mill) Anton Reihnen, R. S., 915 Park ave.
 1206 Trenton—R. S. Southers, R. S., 1305 Elm.
 M. C. Pryor, F. S., 301 Shauklin av.

MONTANA

88 Anaconda—S. J. Wright, R. S., Box 238.
 C. W. Starr, F. S., Box 238.
 112 Butte City—A. I. Woodbury, R. S., Box 623.
 W. O'Brien, F. S., Box 623.

- 286 Great Falls—A. J. Edmueter, R. S., 1120 7th.
Geo. Hanks, F. S., 112 N. 14th.
923 Havre—Charles Oleson, R. S.
Chas. T. Emery, F. S., Box 1318.
153 Helena—H. A. Lewis, R. S., Box 30.
S. N. Holmquist, F. S., 1009 Bedford.
911 Kalispell—G. H. Hundley, R. S., 344 3d ave. W.
W. F. Ludwig, F. S.
1302 Lewiston—J. W. Rowe, R. S.
John A. Bitler, F. S.
1085 Livingston—Charles J. Butt, R. S. & F. S.
816 Lethrop—Charles Perry, R. S. and F. S.
28 Missoula—J. McElvany, R. S. and F. S.
Box 288.
744 Red Lodge—J. A. Underwood, R. S.
George Devine, F. S.

NEBRASKA

- 1286 Beatrice—G. W. Gilbert, R. S., 1521 Market.
Thomas Irvine, F. S., 1525 Ella st.
1501 Columbus—C. J. Clark, R. S., Box 542.
Chas. Wurdeman, F. S., Box 542.
1433 Fairburg—K. C. Tackley, R. S., Box 429.
George Vickers, F. S.
1395 Fremont—Christensen, F. S.
1386 Grand Island—J. D. Harrison, R. S., 113 W. 10th st.
E. F. Bruce, F. S., 315 W. 10th.
113 Lincoln—C. F. Quick, R. S., 1121 Pinest.
Edward Acott, F. S., 1234 A st.
1306 "—E. B. Rickard, R. S., 1222 S. 14th.
S. R. Hall, F. S., 936 N. 24th st.
1332 "—(Mill) T. E. King, R. S., 1540 Nst.
C. W. Axtell, F. S., 345 N. 27th.
960 Nebraska City—A. J. Noblit, R. S., 6th av.
W. Lambert, F. S., 1912 1st Course.
427 Omaha—R. McKimmon, R. S., 1024 S. 40th.
Jos. Perry, F. S., 1923 Leavenworth.
1535 Schuyler—C. K. Lord, F. S.
279 South Omaha—J. F. Whitelock, R. S., 518 N. 25th st.
C. M. Williamson, F. S., 827 N. 17th st.

NEVADA

- 971 Reno—Dan Morton, R. S.
Pat Shea, F. S., 111 Commercial Row.
1393 "—Rube E. Gillespie, R. S., 403 Center street.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- 1271 Clairmont—Fred J. La Farr, R. S., Claremont, N. H.
A. J. Williams, F. S.
538 Concord—C. J. Monctone, R. S., 6 Princeton st.
A. J. Williams, F. S., 18 School st.
1138 Dover—E. W. Palmer, R. S., 66 6th st.
E. A. Chick, F. S., 4 Baker st.
1222 Franklin—A. W. Emison, R. S., Central P. O. Box 766.
Napoleon Carberneau, F. S.
1270 Keene—H. C. Moulton, R. S., High st.
C. A. Davis, F. S., 567 West st.
931 Manchester—W. H. Patton, R. S., 165 Sagamore st.
G. W. Turney, F. S., 23 Appleton.
579 Nashua—Wm. M. Erb, R. S., 23 Gilmore.
A. W. Tyte, F. S., 27 Walnut st.
921 Portsmouth—J. M. Harvey, R. S., 6 South.
B. Redden, F. S., 5 W. 1st st.
1289 West Derry—B. G. McCoy, R. S. and F. S.

NEW JERSEY

- 1002 Arlington—S. R. Hopkins, R. S., 76 Bennett av.
R. S. Pierce, F. S., 110 Stewart av.
750 Asbury Park—Rufus Hulart, R. S., 82 Mt. Herman Way, Ocean Grove.
C. E. Hoffman, F. S., Box 1015.
432 Atlantic City—E. S. Bonham, R. S., 7 N. Florida ave.
J. Neill, F. S., 130 S. Tennessee av.
1619 "—(Mill Workers) Peter Mann, F. S., 141 N. Mt. Vernon ave.
811 Atlantic Highlands—T. H. Owen, R. S., Box 208.
R. Lewis, F. S., Box 208.
1067 Belleville—Geo. Vanderbeek, R. S., 4 Ellwood ave., Newark.
Edw. J. Mutch, F. S., 175 Union av.
1327 Bellmar—Willis Bloodgrass, R. S.
R. D. Whitlock, F. S., Box 1024, Asbury Park.
880 Bernardsville—J. L. Reeves, R. S.
Geo. E. Haley, F. S., Box 165.
121 Bridgeton—G. O. Sloan, R. S., 137 Giles st.
H. M. Wilson, F. S., 130 East av.
1489 Burlington—Jos. R. Decamp, R. S., 12 Federal st.
John M. Shull, F. S., 213 W. Union.
20 Camden—Geo. H. Chamberlin, R. S., 901 Bideman st.
C. Wolverton, F. S., 901 Bideman av.
1150 Deckertown—W. H. Buchanan, R. S.
J. B. Fuller, F. S., Box 477.
594 Dover—Aug. S. Berry, R. S., 77 Guy st.
Olaf Berg, F. S., 33 Depew ave.
1443 Englewood—Theo. A. Dubois, R. S., West.
Gilbert A. Faurot, F. S.
941 East Orange—Geo. B. Spencer, R. S., 189 West st.
A. Durrie, F. S., 59 S. 15th st.
519 E. Rutherford—Warren Jochem, R. S., 106 Boiling Spring ave.
Alfred King, F. S., Riverside ave.
1253 Gladstone—Wm. Sherer, R. S.
Geo. Philhower, F. S., Peapack.
1277 Glassboro—Frank Summerman, R. S., Box 180.
John C. Kirchner, F. S., Box 180.
1656 Gloucester—Harry Kitchin, R. S., Woodbury, N. J.
265 Hackensack—John Schwenker, R. S., Warren st.
C. A. Kams, F. S., 24 Warren st.
57 Irvington—John Mueller, R. S., 56 Lincoln Place.
T. Wilson, R. S., 1087 Springfield av.
Hudson County—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wm. Struven, 75 Hancock ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.
612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Frank Volke, R. S., Hamilton st.
Joseph Worschek, F. S., 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
391 Hoboken—O. Mounstry, R. S., 72 Garden.
D. Connell, F. S., 254 7th st.
467 "—(Ger.) Wm. Struven, R. S., 75 Hancock ave., J. C. H.
J. Koch, F. S., 386 Ocean ave., Jersey City.
299 West Hoboken—Frank Dooley, R. S., Monastery st.
Wm. Grierson, F. S., 589 23d st., W. New York.

Jersey City—Sec'y District Council, Alfred E. Stewart, 13 Nevins st.

- 139 "—Geo. Devine, R. S., 124 S. Pauls.
G. R. Edsall, F. S., 311 Communipaw avenue.
118 "—(Mill) J. F. McCormack, R. S., 551 Grand st.
F. C. Lussenhop, Jr., F. S., 549 Gregory av., Sta. I, Hoboken.
282 "—C. Steingraber, R. S., 15 Giles ave., Marion, Jersey City.
Wm. Haferman, F. S., 6 Northst., Jersey City Heights.
482 "—Louis Belanger, R. S., 220 4th st.
J. Burgess, F. S., 168 Mercer st.
564 "—Chas. Neers, R. S. and F. S., 247 Hancock av., Jersey City H'gts.
157 "—(Stairs) Dewitt Staats, R. S., 411 Stevens st., W. H.
W. Miltenberge, F. S., 159 Hancock ave.
1453 "—S. P. Duris, R. S., Westwood R. F. D., No. 1, N. J.
A. P. Post, F. S., 171 Wallington ave. (Wallington), Bergen Co., N. Y.
383 Bayonne—Morris Levy, R. S., 64 W. 24th.
Max Dinerstein, F. S., 87 W. 51st.
486 "—John J. Rocks, R. S., 602 ave. D.
C. A. Griffin, F. S., 82 W. 45th.
1374 Keyport—Geo. P. Young, R. S.
Samuel Stryker, F. S.
151 Long Branch—A. Lindley, R. S.
Chas. E. Brown, F. S., Box 241, Long Branch City.
1058 Madison—Walker Robinson, R. S., Central ave.
J. F. Keating, F. S., 16 Myrtle ave.
305 Millville—Louis F. Brecht, R. S., Box 22.
S. Horner, F. S., 821 Archer st.
429 Montclair—H. Baldwin, R. S. and F. S., 11 Friendship Place.
638 Morristown—J. C. Vandye, R. S., 5 Speedwell Place.
C. V. Deats, F. S., Box 163.
1373 "—Wm. Baldwin, R. S., 90 Washington st.
Geo. Herschman, Jr. F. S., 39 Sussex ave.

Newark—Secretary of District Council, John A. Keller, 54 Valley st., South Orange, N. J.

- 119 "—E. W. Hobbie, R. S., 171 Somerset.
S. Cole, F. S., 11 Norfolk st.
120 "—(Ger.) Gottlieb Essig, R. S., 73 Westcott st.
C. Herman, F. S., 73 Westcott st.
148 "—H. Henry, R. S., 520 Springfield avenue.
L. Baumann, F. S., 279 Waverly avenue.
306 "—W. E. Chambers, R. S., 280 Walnut st.
A. L. Beagle, F. S., 122 N. 2d st.
723 "—(Ger.) G. F. Kurre, R. S., 106 14th ave.
1209 "—G. Arendt, F. S., 330 S. 10th st.
—(Mill) J. W. Peck, R. S., 136 Mem ave., E. Orange.
J. Koll, F. S., 43 Crawford st.
1297 New Brunswick—John Helm, R. S., 294 Snyder st.
M. Doyle, F. S., 168 Throop av.
1124 Newton—M. L. Howell, R. S., 41 Water.
G. M. Matlock, F. S., 41 Sparta ave.
349 Orange—Ed. Henry, R. S., 62 Mechanic.
M. Morlock, F. S., 59 Park st.

Paterson—Sec. Dist. Council, Chas. Blewett, 334 11th ave.

- 325 "—Charles C. Gravatt, R. S., 192 Hamburg ave.
S. Sixx, F. S., 189 Hamilton av.
1036 "—Chas. Blewett, R. S., 334 11th av.
Krine Englishman, F. S., 125 N. 2d st.
345 "—(Mill) Daniel Young, R. S., 49 River st.
J. Barbour, F. S., 19 Garfield av.
490 Passaic—John Helegers, R. S., 22 Mineral Spring ave.
J. Van Well, F. S., Lodi.
1157 "—Davis Krugman, R. S., 172 Jefferson st.
Paul Markewitz, F. S., 22 4th st.
65 Perth Amboy—Jas. G. Donahue, R. S., 23 Guavin st.
W. Bath, F. S., 33 Lewis st.
399 Phillipsburg—L. R. Fisher, R. S., and F. S., 183 Lewis st.
842 Pleasantville—J. Adams, R. S.
Benj. F. Risley, F. S., Box 261.
1156 Point Pleasant—H. Havens, R. S.
A. S. Farr, F. S.
781 Princeton—C. H. Vreeland, R. S., 98 Alexandria st.
A. Hutchinson, F. S., 163 Nassau st.
1405 Red Bank—Geo. W. Baldwin, R. S., 71 White st.
Geo. W. Sewing, F. S., 56 Wallace.
1091 Ridgewood—A. Storms, R. S.
John D. Carlock, F. S., Box 395.
455 Somerville—J. E. Lewis, R. S., 117 High st.
B. Opdyke, F. S., 58 Mercer st.
1392 South Amboy—M. Tagg, R. S., George st.
Howard Bright, F. S.
1113 Springfield—A. Van Ness, R. S.
W. H. Hoffman, F. S.
961 Summit—J. J. Murry, R. S., Box 193.
F. R. Spear, F. S., Box 193.
31 Trenton—G. W. Adams, R. S., 214 Butler.
J. E. Whitlock, F. S., 19 Chapel st.
602 "—(Mill) Everett Ziegler, F. S., 226 Passiac st., S. Trenton.

Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox.

- 167 Elizabeth—J. F. Cosgrave, R. S., 531 Franklin st.
H. Zimmerman, F. S., 240 South st.
687 "—(Ger.) John Peterman, R. S., 334 Pearl st.
John Kuhn, F. S., 11 Spencer.
330 New Orange—Benj. W. Brown, R. S., 323 Fairoute ave.
W. A. Burnett, F. S., 23 Grant ave., Roselle Park.
155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, R. S. and F. S., 147 W. Front.
537 Rahway—W. M. Seardfield, R. S., 265 Main st.
F. C. Hulbert, F. S., 102 Main st.
1236 Washington—J. E. Dearmer, R. S., 32 Moyart st.
M. H. Depue, F. S., 89 W. Johnston.
320 Westfield—C. E. Cox, R. S., 23 Downie.
Geo. W. Cox, F. S., 25 Downie.
620 Vineland—Wm. D. Montgomery, R. S., 162 S. Bulevar st.
J. E. Burgess, F. S., 608 Montrose st.

NEW MEXICO

- 1159 Alamogordo—J. W. Lovelady, R. S., Bx 43.
T. D. Anderson, F. S., Box 211.
1319 Albuquerque—R. L. Goodwin, R. S., Gen'l Delivery.
James J. Votaw, F. S., 114 N. 2d
645 East Las Vegas—C. J. Hubbard, R. S., 614 12th st.
W. J. Pachel, F. S.
1362 Portales—Warren Regan, R. S.
A. J. Stuart, F. S.
511 Roswell—H. B. Slackey, R. S., Box 42.
M. M. Woodruff, F. S., Box 755.

NEW YORK

- 1054 Addison—E. L. Alber, R. S. and F. S., Box 316.
274 Albany—Chas. Marshall, R. S., 215 Delaware ave.
L. B. Harvey, F. S., 492 3d st.
659 "—(Ger.) C. Bassler, R. S., 357 Central ave.
J. Lather, F. S., 217 1/2 Sherman
1446 "—Edw. T. Rafferty, R. S., 88 Van Wert ave.
Thos. R. Drane, F. S., 82 2d st.
270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton, R. S. and F. S.
6 Amsterdam—L. H. McClumpha, R. S., 51 Union st.
A. L. Broeffle, F. S., 178 W. Main.
453 Auburn—Harry J. Painter, R. S., 19 Elm.
Wm. H. Hickey, F. S., 99 Mechanic st.
614 Baldwinville—C. J. Loneragan, R. S.
Joseph McCarthy, F. S.
1321 Ballston Spa—Geo. Bishop, R. S.
J. N. Hutchins, F. S., Box 734.
24 Batavia—Geo. Holebin, R. S., Box 94.
J. Lehman, F. S., 13 Fisher Park.
233 Binghamton—R. L. Whittemore, R. S., Bayless ave.
E. S. Nicholson, F. S., 168 Bethoven.
1052 Blaisdell—W. F. Jones, R. S.
Otto Bush, F. S.
Buffalo—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. Olmsted, 27 Ferguson ave.
9 "—H. A. Burdick, R. S., 319 Niagara.
R. D. Harry, F. S., 203 Front av.
132 "—(Mill) Frank Wolfing, R. S., 105 Rose st.
B. Miller, F. S., 77 Urban st.
355 "—(Ger.) Wm. Winkelman, R. S., 40 Boetzer ave.
M. Stahl, F. S., 214 Strauss st.
374 "—J. H. Roehl, R. S., 123 Hawley st.
E. O. Yokom, F. S., 19 Ferguson ave.
440 "—Jas. Hopkins, R. S., 220 Purdy.
Sam Ruddy, F. S., 312 Northland ave.
1345 "—T. C. Hoey, R. S., 112 Brinkman.
Geo. Langdon, F. S., 568 Williams.
1377 "—J. G. Vogt, R. S., 232 Thompson.
A. Falk, F. S., 567 Tonawanda.
502 Canandaigua—William Dinchart, R. S., 69 Bristol st.
Frank Perry, F. S., Box 77.
1457 Canastota—H. O. Evans, R. S. and F. S., Box 304.
1109 Catskill—Charles Loveland, R. S. and F. S., Box 274.
1578 Chautauque—C. Dorn, R. S. and F. S.
368 Clayton—Edward Page, R. S.
J. A. Perry, F. S.
99 Cohoes—A. VanArman, R. S., and F. S., 302 Remsen st.
1175 Cold Spring—C. A. Barlow, R. S., Box 78.
A. Grumbacher, F. S., Box 254.
491 Corinth—Chas. B. Fridge, R. S.
Jesse F. Belden, F. S.
700 Corning—C. F. Doud, R. S., 181 E. 2d st.
Ward B. Lamb, F. S., 255 Bridge st.
1019 Cortland—A. J. Roe, R. S. and F. S., 21 Clayton ave.
503 Depew—G. A. Kramer, R. S., 617 Lancaster st., Lancaster, N. Y.
A. Rupprecht, F. S., Lancaster.
649 Dobbs Ferry—John H. Soennicksen, R. S.
Harry J. Roth, F. S.
466 Dunkirk—Cornelius Gast, R. S., 141 W. 6th st.
Ed. L. Gunther, F. S., 71 S. Lamphere.
532 Elmira—Ed. Sweet, R. S., 638 Windsor.
A. Evans, F. S., 346 Irvine pl.
1615 Fine View—G. E. Frazier, F. S.
323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—Barney Sullivan, R. S.
John F. O'Brien, F. S.
673 Fort Edward—Harry Johnson, R. S.
Geo. S. Brigham, F. S.
754 Fulton—A. B. Church, R. S., 214 Utica st.
E. Schenck, F. S., 12 N. W. 1st.
187 Geneva—N. J. Hydon, R. S., Phelps st.
M. J. Riley, F. S., 104 Castle st.
229 Glens Falls—Clayton T. Sawn, R. S. and F. S., 21 Chester st.
1144 "—(Mill) W. C. Palmer, R. S. and F. S., 63 Walnut st.
1107 Gloversville—Geo. H. Noble, R. S., 77 2d avenue.
W. C. Cottrell, F. S., 10 Hamilton.
1030 Gouverneur—J. W. West, R. S.
J. R. Wilson, F. S.
1309 Gowanda—W. W. LeRoy, F. S., Box 238.
Frank S. Parker, F. S., Box 40.
380 Herkimer—Edw. Fullmer, R. S., 125 N. Washington st.
T. Howe, F. S., 445 N. Prospect st.
1223 Hicksville, L. I.—Aug. Schaefer, R. S.
D. Kensler, F. S., Westbury.
1075 Hudson—C. B. Macy, R. S., 844 Columbia ave.
F. S. DeLa Mater, F. S., 340 Warren.
1261 Ilion—W. T. Oakes, R. S., Box 467.
Geo. Carlisle, F. S., Box 467.
149 Irvington—Alex H. Smith, R. S., Box 187.
H. G. French, F. S., 3 N. C. st.
357 Islip, L. I.—H. D. Morenus, R. S., Box 345.
Jacob S. Petty, F. S., Box 108.
Bay Shore, L. I.
603 Ithaca—Wm. Sager, R. S.
E. A. Whiting, F. S., 108 Auburn st.
66 Jamestown—Thos. H. Marks, R. S., 12 W. 10th st.
A. G. King, F. S., 40 Dickerson st.
1268 Johnstown—Davis Martin, R. S., 46 S. Perry st.
H. Davenport, F. S., 18 E. Madison avenue.
251 Kingston—J. J. Tubby, R. S., Chester st.
J. D. Chipp, F. S., 150 Clinton ave.
1560 "—(Mill) W. P. Roosa, R. S., 160 Chumder st.
Chas. A. Burroughs, F. S., 160 Ten Broeck ave.
516 Lindenhurst—John Wensch, R. S. and F. S., Box 16.
591 Little Falls—Chas. McLaughlin, R. S., 00 Lansing st.
A. B. Coville, R. S., 16 High st.
289 Lockport—S. J. Sweet, R. S., 149 Price st.
Wm. Markley, F. S., 99 Mulberry st.

1274 Malone—F. W. Gentle, R. S., 17 Ft. Covington.

- 543 Mamaroneck—W. H. Weber, R. S., Box 337.
Thos. Russell, F. S.
1438 Massena—J. M. Loan, R. S.
L. D. Watson, F. S.
1576 Mechanicsville—F. B. Lane, F. S., Box 528.
574 Middletown—John Schendler, R. S., 52 Prospect st.
Simeon Wood, F. S., 39 Olive st.
1263 Millbrook—H. R. Beebe, R. S.
Miram S. Tripp, F. R.
1134 Mt. Kisco—Geo. W. Finch, R. S.
Walter Sellick, F. S.
646 Newark—John T. Leggett, R. S. and F. S.
301 Newburg—L. W. Smith, R. S., 12 S. Miller.
J. Templeton, F. S., 159 Renwick st.

New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. E. Martin, 51 Warren.

- 42 "—Adam Kirchoff, R. S., 43 Washington ave.
J. Gagan, F. S., 50 Walnut st.
718 "—Louis Helmrick, R. S., 151 Franklin avenue.
Fred Simpson, F. S., 94 Church.
New York City—Manhattan Borough, Sec. D. C., D. F. Featherston, Poplar st., Westchester.
51 "—W. B. Garretson, R. S., 227 W. 142d st.
K. McLean, F. S., 137 Madison av.
56 "—(Floor Layers) D. E. Gallagher, R. S., 1243 5th ave., Brooklyn.
A. B. Schilling, F. S., 517 E. 83d.
64 "—A. A. White, R. S., 809 Washington st.
W. T. Ryan, F. S., 306 E. 33d st.
200 "—(Jewish) Sam Massloff, R. S., 193 Madison st.
J. Goldfarb, F. S., 1344 Park av.
240 "—John H. Nash, R. S., 160 E. 86th.
T. Forrestal, F. S., 1494 Lexington avenue.
309 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Benj. Fried, R. S., 2978 Bainbridge ave., rear 201st st., Bronx.
Paul Liska, F. S., 442 E. 81st.
340 "—D. G. Smith, R. S., Jerome ave. and 162d st.
H. E. Ripley, F. S., 254 W. 54th.
375 "—(Ger.) P. Wenz, R. S., 319 Patterson, W. Hoboken, N. J.
Hy Ortlund, F. S., 354 E. 85th.
382 "—Emil Klein, R. S., 333 E. 89th.
John Lussen, F. S., 220 E. 82d.
457 "—(Scan) Oscar Johanson, R. S., 156 E. 100th st.
Ole Jensen, F. S., 211 E. 96th st.
468 "—John Andrews, R. S., 17 Greenwich ave.
W. J. Doyle, F. S., 183 E. 7th st.
473 "—Geo. Kinetop, R. S., 317 W. 20th.
Herman J. Hunter, F. S., 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.
476 "—Jos. Mouten, R. S., 774 E. 150th.
James T. Kelly, F. S., 2 Marshall st., Metropolitan, L. I.
497 "—(Ger.) Bernhard Greger, R. S., 506 E. 81st st.
L. Vogeney, F. S., 420 E. 82d st.
509 "—Thos. Smith, R. S., 1500 Lexington avenue.
T. McQueen, F. S., 271 E. 78th.
513 "—(Ger.) Chas. Petes, R. S., 317 E. 59th st.
P. Rheinhardt, F. S., 1501 Av. A.
575 "—(Stair) John Finley, R. S., 881 E. 161st st.
H. Blot, F. S., 772 E. 163d st.
707 "—(Fr. Can.) J. P. Morache, R. S., 202 E. 75th st.
Ernest Lamarre, F. S., 668 E. 138th st.
715 "—D. F. Featherston, R. S., Poplar st., Westchester.
Chas. Camp, F. S., 114 Bradhurst avenue.
724 "—John J. Wear, R. S., 712 3d av.
J. H. Browne, F. S., 44 E. 10th.
774 "—Thos. Brogan, R. S., 23 W. 134th.
J. T. Nittke, F. S., 456 W. 20th.

Brooklyn Borough, Sec. Dis. Council, P. J. Heney, 57 Butler st., B'lyn.

- 12 "—Wm. Wald, R. S., 195 Palmetto.
T. Salverson, F. S., 13 Butler st.
32 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) G. Andrew, R. S. and F. S., 332 Hamburg avenue.
109 "—L. F. McCormick, R. S., 70 Douglas st.
E. Tobin, F. S., 502 Schenck av.
126 "—M. J. Casey, R. S. and F. S., 228 Monitor.
147 "—John Paton, R. S., 118 Truxton.
Geo. Spuler, F. S., 306 Grant ave.
175 "—C. E. Byrns, R. S., 85 Palmetto.
R. F. Ellison, F. S., 727 Monroe.
247 "—Thos. Garevin, R. S., 33 Clairmont ave.
W. Schweikert, F. S., 516 Carlton avenue.
258 "—John Tonies, R. S., 372 1/2 Pulaski st.
M. Spence, F. S., 211 Pulaski st.
291 "—(Ger.) Peter Bahnsen, R. S., 1949 Broadway.
F. Forster, F. S., 1057 Flushing avenue.
381 "—J. A. Brown, R. S., 1743 Atlantic avenue.
E. French, F. S., 14 Kane Place.
451 "—A. J. Conestock, R. S., 194 Wiloughby ave.
W. Carroll, F. S., 688 Classon av.
471 "—Philip Henry, R. S., 57 Butler st.
Fred Small, F. S., 202 58th st.
639 "—G. F. S. Molkin, R. S., 1043 40th.
August Sohus, F. S., 166 53d st.
786 "—(Ger. Millwright) H. Studd, R. S., 506 18th st.
H. Maak, F. S., 357 Linden st.
1425 "—Chas. O. Miller, R. S., Dexter's Hotel, Bowery Island.
Emil Zwerg, F. S., Newman's Flats, Coney Island.
"—Bronx Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, G. N. Fisher, 1112 E. 165th.
387 "—S. F. Edmondson, F. S., 2357 3d avenue.
464 "—(Ger.) Geo. Fieser, F. S., 1036 Stebbins ave.
478 "—C. R. Nagel, F. S., 668 Courtlandt ave.
40 "—Kingsbridge—E. J. Morrison, F. S., 15 Ackerman st.

172 New York City—Westchester—J. B. Pettit, F. S., Elliott ave., Throgs Neck.
 212 " Mt. Vernon—Henry Ramhorst, F. S., 136 W. Lincoln ave.
 493 " "—W. T. Wood, F. S., 37 Stevens avenue.
 593 " Williamsbridge—C. Moder, F. S., 12 4th street.
 " Queens Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, Otis D. McKay, Box 53, Inwood, L. I.
 906 Cedarhurst, L. I.—A. E. Hague, R. S., Far Rockaway.
 John Oliver, F. S., Box 142.
 640 College Point, L. I.—Alfred Frommelt, R. S. P. Carroll, Jr., F. S., 52 14th.
 507 Corona, L. I.—Frederick Brickwedel, R. S., Floit st.
 P. A. Anderson, F. S., Box 13.
 81 Far Rockaway, L. I.—John J. Phelan, R. S., Box 151.
 E. Ward, F. S., 265 Central ave.
 714 Flushing, L. I.—John Vandewater, R. S., 318 Bayside ave.
 F. S. Field, F. S., 154 New Locust st.
 1093 Glen Cove, L. I.—Oscar Ritchard, R. S. A. Bricksen, F. S., Box 267.
 907 Great Neck, L. I.—W. H. Ryan, R. S. and F. S., Box 33.
 613 Jamaica, L. I.—John Fulton, R. S., 139 Minor ave.
 Chas. Stout, F. S., Box 46.
 34 Long Island City, L. I.—Jos. Forst, R. S., 196 Grace st.
 John Engel, F. S., 141 Newton Road.
 983 Freeport, L. I.—H. L. Hill, R. S.
 H. E. Van Wicklen, F. S.
 Richmond Borough—Sec. Dist. Council, James N. Maine, 43 State st. West Brighton, S. I.
 601 Rockaway Beach, L. I.—Rob't Hutchinson, R. S., Avene, N. Y.
 C. Schultz, F. S., Box 90.
 128 Whitestone, L. I.—Oscar Hertel, R. S.
 Henry Hey, F. S.
 901 Woodhaven, L. I.—Geo. W. Dow, F. S.
 Thos. Tutill, F. S., 65 Oakley ave., Ozone Park, L. I.
 324 Woodside, L. I.—R. O. Thiry, R. S., 157 Main st., Astoria, L. I.
 Charles Krause, F. S., Box 372.
 606 Port Richmond—James W. Main, R. S., 65 Castleton st.
 Wm. Houseman, F. S., Columbia st., West Brighton.
 567 Stapleton, S. I.—A. E. Willis, R. S.
 P. J. Klee, F. S., 156 Targee st.
 1388 Tottenville, S. I.—Frank Volk, R. S., Castleton Corners.
 W. F. Gibson, F. S., Great Kills, S. I.
 Niagara Falls—Sec. Dist. Council, W. J. Sweet, 1324 Ashland ave., Lockport.
 322 " —W. J. Sweet, R. S., 1324 Ashland ave., Lockport.
 J. P. Bell, F. S., 1650 S. ave.
 1555 " —Fred Whitaker, F. S., McHoon avenue.
 1098 Norfolk—Hugh McCann, R. S. and F. S., Massena, N. Y.
 369 No. Tonawanda—Chas. W. Lorenz, R. S., 381 Miller st.
 W. M. Miller, F. S., 97 Bryant.
 1377 No. Buffalo—John G. Vogt, R. S., 232 Thompson st.
 J. Schreiner, F. S., 269 Sycamore.
 310 Norwich—James Cummings, R. S., Maple street.
 Ira Robb, F. S., 26 Mitchell st.
 474 Nyack—Jerom Hasbrock, R. S.
 R. F. Wool, F. S., Box 493.
 1354 Ogdensburg—John J. Delaney, 41 Covington street.
 C. A. Sharp, F. S., 41 Covington.
 101 Oneonta—John Elliott, R. S., 5 Sand st.
 C. W. Burnside, F. S., 9 Walling ave.
 546 Olean—W. E. Wescott, R. S., Box 32.
 M. A. Foster, F. S., Box 32.
 1243 Oneida—W. A. Webster, R. S., 41 Main.
 J. P. Carter, F. S., 21 Cherry st.
 447 Ossining—B. Wasburn, R. S., Everett av.
 Alfred Seilberger, F. S., Doll ave.
 747 Oswego—J. R. Brenner, R. S., 143 W. Oneida st.
 Elmer E. Fish, F. S., 178 E. Mohawk.
 163 Peekskill—H. H. Pierce, R. S., 506 Harrison avenue.
 John Worthington, F. S., 507 Smith.
 996 Penn Yan—W. H. Moore, 535 Liberty.
 Evert Brown, F. S.
 1407 Perry—G. W. Abrams, R. S., Box 309.
 Eugene Stanton, F. S., Box 309.
 1115 Pleasantville—Louis Brooks, R. S.
 Otto Erler, F. S.
 77 Port Chester—Geo. Chandler, R. S., Box 605.
 J. Hoffman, F. S., 211 Chestnut st.
 1135 Port Jefferson—Isaac E. Jones, R. S.
 J. W. Denton, F. S., Setanket, L. I.
 1145 Port Jervis—Geo. H. Post, R. S., 63 Hudson street.
 Frank R. Staret, F. S., 7 Fall st.
 203 Poughkeepsie—P. W. Noble, 66 Winnick avenue.
 F. Quaterman, F. S., 113 N. Hamilton.
 Rochester—Secretary of District Council, Adam C. Harold, 217 Avenue A.
 72 " —Adam C. Harold, R. S., 217 Av. A.
 B. F. Law, F. S., 81 Glasgow.
 179 " —(Ger.) Anton Kehr, R. S., 27 Carl street.
 T. Kraft, R. S., 20 Joiner st.
 231 " —Derk Rotmans, R. S., 14 Biffell.
 Adam Fey, F. S., 28 Yale st.
 1016 Rome—F. G. Wilcox, R. S., 109 N. George.
 Fred C. Evans, F. S., 504 Lock.
 573 Rye—John Reardon, R. S., Grace Church street.
 J. Rosenquist, F. S., Railroad ave.
 1027 Sandy Hill—H. C. Hairland, R. S., 48 River st.
 E. La Pau, F. S., 36 Lacrosse st.
 600 Saranac Lake—Sidney Gale, R. S.
 L. W. Divine, F. S.
 1015 Saratoga Springs—Herbert Fortham, R. S., 171 Burkman.
 W. C. Stoddard, F. S., 33 York ave.
 412 Sayville, L. I.—F. Murdock, R. S., Box 83.
 E. Townsend, F. S., Box 74.
 146 Schenectady—W. A. Ripley, R. S., 1205 Albany st.
 Chas. S. Doyle, F. S., 307 State.
 963 " —(Mill) Elias H. Wager, R. S., 6 Hilderbrandt.
 H. Glenn, F. S., 101 Mohawk.
 835 Seneca Falls—Jas. W. Adkinson, R. S., 42 Porter st.
 B. McKevitt, F. S., 3 Washington.
 853 Silver Creek—Walter E. Bennett, R. S.
 Charles Dffenback, F. S.

Syracuse—Sec'y Dist. Council, John A. Nhare, 206 Bellevue ave.
 15 " —(Ger.) Chas. Brucher, R. S., 113 Briggs st.
 H. Werner, F. S., 201 Rowland.
 26 " —P. E. McSwiney, R. S., 304 Whit-tier street.
 E. B. Battey, F. S., 517 E. Genesee.
 192 " —C. E. Smith, R. S., 225 Sedgwick.
 Chas. Silvernail, F. S., 626 Vine.
 1162 Suffern—J. B. Hunter, R. S.
 J. J. Everson, F. S.
 895 North Tarrytown—H. B. Richardson, R. S., Montvale ave.
 Walter Wright, F. S., 44 Wilder.
 1256 Ticonderoga—Henry Bevins, R. S.
 Chas. A. Thatcher, F. S., Box 314.
 78 Troy—T. McClellan, R. S., 29 Ingalls ave.
 James G. Wilson, F. S., Box 65.
 636 " —(Mill) Robert Fian, R. S., 1915 7th ave., Watervliet, N. Y.
 A. Bufo, F. S., 10 Lark st., Cohoes, N. Y.
 389 Tuxedo—Frank Conklyn, R. S.
 Fred. Slawson, F. S., Box 34.
 125 Utica—Geo. Hopp, R. S., 44 Seymour ave.
 G. W. Griffiths, F. S., 240 Dudley ave.
 1660 " —(Mill)
 1141 Warwick—Theodore Wood, R. S.
 M. R. Green, F. S., Box 377.
 278 Watertown—Fred C. Langdon, R. S., 2 Moffett st.
 A. Wager, F. S., 308 Flower av. E.
 1324 Westfield—E. King, R. S.
 J. W. Backman, F. S.
 337 Whitesboro—Geo. W. Blakeman, R. S.
 L. Merklinger, F. S., Box 42.
 53 White Plains—F. J. Bralley, R. S., 59 Brook-field street.
 W. E. Patterson, F. S., Box 120.
 Yonkers—Sec'y Dist. Council, J. F. Pel-lows, Box 175.
 273 " —J. S. Cotton, R. S., 83 Lindon.
 E. C. Hulse, F. S., 47 Maple st.
 726 " —E. Haughtaling, R. S., 169 Elm.
 Fred. Saarup, F. S., 124 Waverly.

NORTH CAROLINA

384 Asheville—A. L. Henry, F. S., 49 West st.
 558 Charlotte—S. M. Hemphill, R. S., 24 Bailey.
 W. T. Lemmond, F. S., 205 W. 4th.
 1554 Concord—Wat. Barringer, F. S., Carbon st.
 1331 Durham—W. P. Hamilton, R. S., 209 W. 7th street.
 J. M. Martin, F. S., Box 567.
 1528 Gastonia—John C. Fichte, F. S.
 1379 Goldsboro—W. A. Wikerson, R. S., Milton avenue.
 M. B. Hinson, F. S., 607 E. Elm st.
 1432 Greensboro—G. C. Winingham, R. S., Box 209.
 S. B. Williams, F. S., 709 Burton.
 530 Hendersonville—D. B. Jackson, R. S., Box 131.
 T. S. Williams, F. S.
 1455 Kinston—
 1422 Morganton—H. C. Deater, R. S.
 W. A. Setzer, F. S.
 1461 New Bern—(Col.) W. H. Simmons, R. S., 45 New South Front st.
 W. S. Fulcher, F. S., 79 Main st., Pavey Town.
 1462 " —T. D. McCoy, F. S., 37 Hancock.
 630 Raleigh—J. W. Hunt, R. S., 507 S. West.
 L. A. Emory, F. S., 307 Swain.
 1215 Rocky Mount—G. W. Williams, R. S.
 J. W. Jones, F. S., Box 311.
 1210 Southport—J. J. Weeks, Jr., R. S.
 C. N. Phillips, F. S.
 Wilmington—Sec. D. C., R. McWilliams, 813½ Campbell st.
 899 " —D. B. Sellers, R. S., 605 N. 5th st.
 G. F. Quinn, F. S., 916 N. 4th st.
 915 " —W. A. Green, R. S., St. James av.
 H. H. Harris, F. S., 612 Wood st.
 1477 " —Wm. H. Blake, F. S.
 1361 Wilson—J. B. Sharpe, Jr., R. S. and F. S., Tabora st.

NORTH DAKOTA

1176 Fargo—H. P. Holverson, R. S., 419 3d st. North.
 C. J. Bengston, F. S., 415 N. 11th.

OHIO

84 Akron—Warren Porter, R. S., 105 Gott-walt street.
 G. W. Ewing, F. S., 175 Hill st.
 1139 Alliance—D. F. Scofield, R. S. and F. S., S. Arch.
 1556 Ashland—Jess. W. King, F. S.
 539 Ashtabula—E. B. Moses, R. S., Rural Del. No. 2.
 C. D. Troop, F. S., Rural Del. No. 1.
 569 Barborton—Sam Kobb, R. S.
 J. T. Montgomery, F. S., Box 210.
 1533 Barnesville—Theo. Taylor, F. S., Box 364.
 17 Bellaire—Grant McCabe, R. S.
 G. W. Curtis, F. S., 3638 Harrison st.
 1383 Bowling Green—
 170 Bridgeport—G. H. Groves, R. S., Box 242.
 B. F. Cunningham, F. S., Box 6.
 485 Byesville—J. W. Dilley, F. S.
 245 Cambridge—L. H. Henderson, R. S. and F. S., 79 Comber ave.
 1291 Canal Dover—C. H. Leidecker, R. S., 601 3d street.
 A. Miller, F. S., 120 8th st.
 143 Canton—J. H. Heffernan, R. S., 715 Sum-mit street.
 C. A. Rimmel, F. S., 1112 Linden ave.
 589 Chillicothe—George McMunn, R. S., 882 Columbus st.
 S. S. Duffy, F. S., 607 E. 2d st.
 1255 " —Chas. Huber, R. S., 193 Church.
 C. H. Schremer, F. S., 476 Church.
 Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council, Louis A. Groll, 2526 Jefferson av.
 2 " —Wm. F. Ebmeier, R. S., 1144 Sherman ave.
 C. A. Quick, F. S., Glenway ave., Price Hill.
 209 " —(Ger.) A. Weisgerber, R. S., 2529 Jefferson ave.
 Aug. Weise, F. S., 969 Gest st.
 327 " —(Mill) E. Watkins, F. S., 57 E. Ellis st.
 E. G. Landherr, F. S., 3213 Beres-ford avenue.
 628 " —Wm. Roemhild, R. S., 3032 Col-erain ave.
 Ed. Holle, F. S., 4245 Madan-thony st.

664 Cincinnati—(Stair) F. W. Doesen, R. S., 2239 Weller st.
 Hy. Dunkman, F. S., 1339 Pen-dleton st.
 667 " —D. J. Jones, R. S. and F. S., 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
 676 " —T. H. McClain, R. S., Poplar st., Norwood, O.
 O. B. Stienle, F. S., 175 Warner.
 692 " —Frank Simon, R. S., Waverly ave.
 J. P. Luckey, F. S., 2427 Bloom.
 1582 " —Andy Haines, F. S., 536 Delta av.
 Cleveland—Secretary of District Council, Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
 11 " —Miles Dodd, R. S., 244 Chandler avenue.
 Jas. Rumsey, F. S., 60 Clara st.
 14 " —Chas. Cousins, R. S. and F. S., 2274 St. Clair st.
 39 " —(Boh.) John Vlasik, R. S., 2 Ov-ington st., Sta. D.
 J. Soukup, F. S., 70 Hillman av.
 393 " —(Ger.) Carl S. Minneman, R. S., 119 Hoyt ave.
 T. Wehrich, F. S., 16 Parker st.
 449 " —(Ger.) W. D. Adams, R. S., 316 Center st.
 Fred Behrens, F. S., 228 Burton.
 1108 " —W. F. Hahn, R. S., 145 Burton st.
 Wm. Lipscomb, F. S., 2025 Lo-raine st.
 1231 " —Louis Ankert, R. S., 57 Shepard.
 Wm. Roediger, F. S., 13 Elmdale.
 1242 " —(Parquet Floor Layers) D. Camp-bell, R. S., 211 Hazelton ave., Glenville.
 Frank Pray, F. S., 32 Norwood avenue.
 1258 " —W. Musteller, R. S., 549 Gordon avenue.
 W. Vandree, F. S., 143 Prim st.
 1346 " —(Mill) Edwin Knobelsdorf, R. S., 4 Gehring st.
 John Lawless, F. S., 34 Myrtle.
 739 College Hill—T. A. Bullock, R. S., Sta. R.
 A. T. Forbes, F. S., Sta. K.
 1089 Collinwood—H. E. Gould, R. S.
 J. B. Tippin, F. S.
 61 Columbus—Dan Hammel, R. S., 67 E. 5th avenue.
 Lewis Peters, F. S., 486 Oak.
 494 " —J. H. Stone, R. S., 1073 Atchison.
 F. Redding, F. S., 1013 Michigan avenue.
 525 Coshocton—F. H. Everett, R. S., 511 Mad-son street.
 M. S. Edwards, F. S., 311 N. 10th st.
 863 Conneaut—L. H. Guthrie, R. S., Box 414.
 E. W. Rockwell, F. S., Box 353.
 Dayton—Secretary of District Council, C. S. Wenger, 14 Webb st.
 104 " —J. H. Miley, R. S., 245 High st.
 J. M. Bonner, F. S., 24 Bradford.
 346 " —(Ger.) Christ. Reusch, R. S., 135 Hickory st.
 J. Wirth, F. S., 151 Fillmore st.
 1132 " —(Mill) O. W. McFarland, R. S., 14 Brabham st.
 J. W. Becker, F. S., 1214 So. Wayne ave.
 1628 " —(Millwright)
 1442 Defiance—L. R. Sperrgeon, R. S., 740 Perry st.
 John Lower, F. S., 218 Union.
 1516 Delaware—Joe Newell, R. S., Lincoln ave.
 1009 Delhi—Thos. Lind, R. S., Cleaves, O.
 F. Hautman, F. S.
 328 East Liverpool—W. H. McConnell, R. S., 161 Avondale st.
 J. T. Mischel, F. S., 109 Basil av.
 294 East Palestine—Ed. Warner, R. S. and F. S.
 1426 Elyria—Ed. Thorp, R. S., 110 W. Court.
 G. B. Mizer, F. S., 419 Tremont.
 822 Findlay—Geo. W. Dean, R. S., 610 Briggs avenue.
 I. B. Alspach, F. S., 1221 Sum-mit street.
 1166 Fremont—F. J. Snider, R. S., 326 Ash.
 B. M. Wolfe, F. S., Box 51.
 1237 Galion—F. W. Kuhn, R. S.
 J. A. Nungesser, F. S.
 1541 Galipolis—J. H. Carter, F. S.
 637 Hamilton—C. E. Davis, R. S., Mehrum Blk.
 A. W. Sims, F. S., 807 Buckeye st.
 1111 Ironton—Samuel Aruspenger, R. S., 317 S. 5th st.
 John Mohr, F. S., 229 Chestnut.
 1686 Jackson—
 1499 Kent—Fred Green, F. S.
 840 Kenton—Wm. Totlow, R. S., 215 S. Mar-ket street.
 T. Bridge, F. S., N. Leighton st.
 86 Lancaster—A. J. McDermont, R. S.
 A. M. Smoot, F. S.
 182 Lima—C. M. Rittner, R. S., 412 E. Kirby.
 James Munday, F. S., Box 594.
 1423 " —J. H. Stuck, R. S., 212 W. Water.
 H. Metzger, F. S., 353 E. Market.
 1288 Lisbon—W. J. Fenick, R. S., Box 541.
 John Morrow, F. S.
 703 Lockland—W. W. Ellis, R. S., 316 Shep-ard ave., Sta. R.
 C. F. Simpson, F. S., 631 Stew-ave., Sta. R.
 705 Lorain—W. F. Mack, R. S., 340 Ashland avenue.
 F. E. Kellogg, F. S., 527 W. Erie st.
 854 Madisonville—Perry C. Hill, R. S., Con-over st.
 Thos. Devine, F. S., Elm.
 735 Mansfield—N. H. Kirne, R. S., 605 Bow-man st.
 Ed. Stauffer, F. S., 194 E. 3d.
 1149 Marion—W. G. Spiegel, R. S., 141½ N. Main st.
 Ray Smith, F. S., 676 N. Main.
 356 Marietta—H. W. Smith, R. S., 993 Gilman.
 Frank Ackerman, 415 Montgomery st.
 1567 Martin's Ferry—Ad. Barr, F. S.
 881 Massillon—J. W. Douglass, R. S., Henry st.
 I. A. Dietz, F. S., Box 473.
 1586 Middleport—J. Bralley, R. S.
 R. L. Beach, F. S.
 1668 Mineral City—Alfred Watts, R. S.
 F. J. Caswell, F. S.
 749 Mount Vernon—Mike Sheedy, R. S., 304 Coshocton ave.
 F. Farrison, F. S., 211 E. Chestnut.
 136 Newark—B. A. Jones, R. S., 13 N. 5th st.
 S. R. Frisote, F. S., 59 William.
 1266 New Philadelphia—J. W. Kinsey, R. S.
 I. A. Wolf, F. S., 132 E. St. Clair.
 1514 Niles—C. C. Haeffling, F. S., 524 W. 3d.
 837 Norwalk—W. H. Giltner, R. S., 71 Wood-lawn ave.
 C. W. Beers, F. S., 28 Whitney av.
 404 Painesville—C. H. Tunis, R. S.
 F. C. Tucker, F. S.

650 Pomeroy—A. H. Dorst, R. S.
 E. D. Will, F. S.
 1101 Portland Station—W. L. Clow, R. S. and F. S., Box 26.
 437 Portsmouth—C. H. Brown, R. S., W. 7th.
 B. S. Hosier, F. S., 808 Harvard Pl.
 1229 Ravenna—E. A. Likens, F. S., 506 E. Bow-ery street.
 1282 Salem—H. F. Flecker, R. S., 212 Wisdom.
 J. H. Briggs, F. S., 1 R D.
 940 Sandusky—William Waterfield, R. S., 823 Sycamore.
 Fred Close, F. S., 123 Madison st.
 1267 " —(Mill) Chas Papke, R. S., 201 Prospect.
 Oscar Wargowsky, F. S., 524 Tiffin ave.
 1025 Sidney—C. Boser, R. S.
 Tim Welch, F. S., S. West ave.
 1437 Smithfield—John A. Work, R. S., Box 168.
 J. E. Bailey, F. S., Box 160.
 660 Springfield—W. A. Crable, R. S., 220½ W. North st.
 D. W. Jacoby, F. S., 111 S. Western.
 186 Steubenville—Louis Whittaker, R. S., 520 Garrett ave.
 E. Sprowl, F. S., 902 W. Market.
 1518 Struthers—Chas. Tingley, F. S.
 243 Tiffin—A. Weigel, R. S., 56 W. Market.
 J. B. Hosfeld, F. S., 339 S. Monroe.
 Toledo—Secretary of District Council, W. Bossert, 1117 Delancey, E. Tol.
 25 " —L. J. Breunner, R. S., 323 Lang-don street.
 Chas. Andrews, F. S., 1314 Hicks st.
 168 " —(Ger.) M. Kersch, R. S., 1225 Peck st.
 John Claus, F. S., 1029 Page st.
 557 " —H. J. Helbing, R. S., 928 Berry.
 H. J. Comte, F. S., 421 Parker av.
 1311 Ulricksville—P. H. Westhafer, R. S., Box 591.
 V. Maurer, F. S., Box 591.
 1235 Warren—R. S. Harrold, R. S., 604 N. Elm.
 O. A. Kistler, F. S., 412½ High.
 1300 Wellston—W. S. Radcliff, R. S.
 C. L. Carnal, F. S., Box 503.
 405 Wellsville—S. E. Smith, R. S., Box 625.
 H. E. Kern, F. S., Box 147.
 1174 Willoughby—U. A. Bates, F. S.
 1239 Wooster—Jos. Sieb, R. S., 111 E. North.
 F. W. Shoap, F. S., 94 Nold ave.
 1608 Xenia—
 171 Youngstown—Chas. B. Siefert, R. S., 138 Jefferson st.
 H. C. Miley, F. S., 820 W. Woodland avenue.
 716 Zanesville—E. B. Linn, R. S., 272 Fisher.
 F. Kappes, F. S., 316 N. 7th.

OKLAHOMA

1603 Anardarko—Jacob Gentry, R. S., Box 22.
 S. M. Stevens, F. S.
 117 Chandler—John Boyard, R. S.
 J. M. Bradbury, F. S., Box 195.
 1431 El Reno—Geo. Harmon, R. S., Box 485.
 G. W. Peters, F. S., Box 567.
 763 Enid—J. K. Milligan, R. S.
 F. W. Weller, F. S., Box 542.
 1624 Guthrie—Henry Gothown, F. S., Box 125.
 985 Hobart—C. M. Lewis, R. S.
 H. B. Johnson, F. S., Box 273.
 902 Lawton—H. Gay, R. S.
 C. Weaver, F. S.
 1472 Mangum—
 276 Oklahoma City—W. P. Hawkins, R. S., 904 N. Hudson st.
 D. B. Strouber, F. S.
 292 Shawnee—W. H. Campbell, R. S., Box 248.
 F. D. Holmes, F. S., Box 248.

OREGON

1133 Albany—Kasper Krupp, R. S.
 J. K. Davis, F. S.
 917 Astoria—T. D. Soudon, R. S.
 John S. Sjogren, F. S., 361 31st st.
 536 Baker City—James Osborn, R. S.
 W. L. Finch, F. S., 2815 Baker st.
 1349 Eugene—G. R. Monroe, R. S., 739 Glycer.
 M. O. Fuller, F. S.
 1148 Grant's Pass—D. A. Fitzgerald, R. S.
 W. H. McMains, F. S.
 872 La Grande—D. E. Cox, R. S.
 T. I. Hughey, F. S.
 1131 Oregon City—B. T. Kennedy, R. S. and F. S.
 1313 Pendleton—Geo. T. Ritchey, R. S., 309 Jackson st.
 Geo. Hamblen, F. S., 421 Madison.
 50 Portland—C. W. Ryan, R. S., 272 Mill st.
 W. H. Hellman, F. S., 7 E. 22d st.
 1450 " —(Mill)—J. T. Garnett, R. S. and F. S., 229½ 2d st.
 1065 Salem—H. Caldwell, R. S.
 Wm. Lansing, F. S.
 1185 Sumpter—W. T. Kinsey, R. S.
 S. H. Summers, F. S.
 1219 The Dalles—G. S. Brown, R. S., Box 811.
 J. S. Hadley, F. S.

PENNSYLVANIA

1670 Ashland—Aug. Segebrecht, R. S., 23 Walnut st.
 Fred Leverenz, F. S.
 465 Ardmore—J. J. Lindsay, R. S., Ardmore.
 S. E. Waters, F. S., Haverford.
 211 Allegheny City—C. R. Steele, R. S., 1327 Washington ave.
 M. M. Wills, F. S., 314 Dawson.
 237 " —(Ger.) George Walter, R. S., 41 Straub's Lane.
 Edward Knoebel, F. S., 1225 Sandusky st.
 135 Allentown—Ira Sewell, R. S., 1314 Gor-don st.
 O. C. Knappenberger, F. S., 513 N. 8th st.
 900 Altoona—R. L. Wolfe, R. S., 407 19th st.
 D. F. Ritchey, F. S.
 105 Avonmore—
 1436 Bangor—
 1190 Bellefonte—J. S. Lambert, R. S.
 C. Wetzel, F. S., Box 233.
 1252 Beltzhoover—Jos. Spinnenever, R. S., Carrick, Pa.
 C. Kaufman, F. S., Mt. Oliver.
 263 Berwick—J. R. Sutton, R. S., 130 E. 7th av.
 J. M. Belles, F. S., 316 W. 3d st.
 833 Berwyn—Lewis F. Keller, R. S.
 M. L. Montgomery, F. S.
 406 Bethlehem—C. S. Kemmerer, R. S., 322 N. Main st.
 R. Moyer, F. S., 153 E. 1st wine st.
 773 Braddock—Wm. Orin Teats, R. S., Turtle Creek.
 Chas. Kearns, F. S., 1133 Rebecca st., Wilkinsburg.
 124 Bradford—J. G. Campbell, R. S., 7 Hob-son Pl.
 N. A. Walker, F. S., Maplewood av.

500 Butler—H. F. Waldemyer, R. S., 511 N. Castle.
 E. W. Schenk, F. S., 325 W. Penn st.
 813 Carbondale—L. V. Arnold, R. S., 33 Canon.
 F. Love, F. S., 15 Richmond st.
 1553 Chambersburg—D. G. Hoover, F. S., 441 S. Water st.
 1044 Charleroi—C. H. Richards, R. S., 513 Washington ave.
 Chas. Davis, F. S.,
 571 Carnegie—Jas. Sumney, R. S., Box 1123.
 John G. Garbart, F. S., Box 1123.
 207 Chester—G. B. Sill, R. S., 1606 Providence ave.
 Eber S. Rigby, F. S., 316 E. Fifth st.
 1079 Clairton—H. R. Norman, Box 427.
 L. A. Cooper, F. S., Mendelssohn.
 1649 Clarion—E. M. McCullough, R. S.
 T. A. Sloge, F. S.
 1401 Clearfield—E. B. Wilson, R. S., 707 Daisey.
 E. J. Schank, F. S.
 845 Clifton Heights—W. A. Jordan, R. S.
 Frank J. Quantin, F. S.
 587 Coatesville—O. D. Evans, R. S., 67 Woodland av.
 S. A. Bell, F. S., 132 N. 5th ave.
 882 Columbia—John A. Weigel, R. S., 3d and Walnut sts.
 Wm. Dussinger, F. S., 840 Blunston.
 321 Connellsville—J. B. Henry, R. S., E. Main.
 S. W. Strawn, F. S., 415 S. Pitts.
 1595 Conshohocken—P. J. Carroll, F. S., Hector st.
 1273 Coraopolis—C. J. McGahan, R. S., Box 33.
 L. B. Moore, F. S., Box 288.
 1136 Donora—A. A. Teviss, R. S., Box 381.
 Britt Reed, F. S.
 768 Dorrancetown—E. Guntion, R. S. and F. S., Porty Fort.
 1099 Downingtown—Wm. Irwin, R. S., East Downingtown.
 P. Smedley, E. S., E. Down'gt'n.
 580 DuBois—E. Y. Wells, R. S., 325 Knarr st.
 T. C. Graham, F. S., 213 Highland st.
 1441 Duquesne—J. T. Powell, R. S., Box 1552.
 Martin R. Holder, F. S., Box 1478.
 239 Easton—E. P. Sandt, R. S., 412 Hight st.
 Frank P. Horn, F. S., 914 Butler st.
 501 East Stroudsburg—Geo. Z. Wilson, R. S.
 Frank O. Phillips, F. S.
 1411 Economy—Wm. Thornhill, R. S.
 421 Elwood City—Albert Adams, F. S., Box 185.
 409 Erie—M. M. Randall, R. S., 212 Ash st.
 C. Bauman, F. S., 953 W. 21st st.
 185 Falls Creek—E. W. Rhines, R. S.
 B. H. Whitehill, F. S.
 682 Franklin—S. Deener, R. S., 709 Buffalo st.
 T. A. Nicklev, F. S., Third ward.
 905 Freeland—H. G. Depple, R. S., 27 Pine st.
 Jacob C. Nagel, F. S., 14 Front st.
 1387 Girardville—John H. Daubert, R. S.
 S. Ira Herb, F. S.
 462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, R. S. and F. S., 236 Concord.
 1000 Greenville—H. W. Bell, R. S.
 A. Bales, F. S., 460 N. Main st.
 298 Hanover—Clayton Shoell, R. S.
 O. M. Gates, F. S.
 287 Harrisburg—H. A. Kuhn, R. S., 533 Woodbine st.
 G. F. Daugherty, F. S., 1211 N. Front.
 129 Hazleton—A. Youngart, R. S., 18 W. 1st.
 Conrad Schott, F. S., 304 E. Elm st.
 890 Hazelwood—Jas. A. Watkins, R. S. and F. S., 5112 Blair st., Pittsburg.
 288 Homestead—J. C. Kephart, R. S., 476 Campbell st., Wilkensburg.
 E. Rowe, Jr., F. S., 110 W. 10th av.
 1689 Huntingdon—J. M. Hutton, F. S.
 1504 Jeanette—J. M. Hutton, F. S.
 1064 Jersey Shore—E. S. Felling, R. S., Box 216, Villas, Pa.
 J. L. Bush, F. S., Box 216, Villas, Pa.
 795 Johnsonburg—J. A. Kaley, R. S. and F. S.
 1419 Johnston—Wm. M. Hess, R. S., 321 S. Water st.
 Jas. Williamson, F. S., 119 Peter.
 545 Kane—A. B. Chatley, R. S., 319 Moffett.
 J. O. Delp, F. S., 430 Bayard st.
 1381 Kennett Square—Henry Tatum, R. S.
 W. H. Steiner, F. S.
 1129 Kittanning—W. J. Conner, R. S.
 J. F. Shaffer, O. S., Box 191.
 1662 Knoxville—W. J. Bolis, R. S. and F. S.
 208 Lancaster—E. H. Groff, R. S., 841 Columbia ave.
 Elmer E. Ehy, F. S., 646 Lake st.
 1364 "—J. M. Barton, R. S., 531 W. Lemon.
 W. Auxer, F. S., 540 E. Chestnut.
 1511 "—(Mill) B. A. Cain, F. S., 534 N. Mary st.
 677 Lebanon—J. C. S. Gundrum, R. S.
 Cyrus Snavely, F. S., 336 Shafterstown road.
 1153 Lock Haven—L. M. Weaver, R. S., 302 Bellefonte ave.
 J. Leiser, F. S., 109 W. Church st.
 1094 Mahanoy City—Dan. Becker, R. S., 1113 W. Mahanoy ave.
 R. C. Fowler, F. S., 222 W. Pine.
 255 McKee's Rocks—Chris. A. Yontz, R. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
 C. McElhattan, F. S., Box 947.
 827 McKeesport—F. P. Boyd, R. S., 2101 Sylvan ave.
 J. Ross, F. S., 808 Soles st.
 556 Meadville—Chas. H. Kretter, R. S.
 C. W. Robinson, F. S., 160 Walnut.
 456 Media—Alfred Flounders, R. S.
 J. W. Manilow, F. S.
 752 Minersville—Michael Dailey, R. S.
 Edw. Motley, F. S., Broad M't'n.
 1033 Monaca—Henry J. Taylor, R. S., Box 774.
 Fred. R. Schwartz, F. S.
 974 Monessen—V. Bolig, R. S.
 Wm. S. McCreary, F. S., Box 565.
 711 Mt. Carmel—W. E. Moyer, R. S. and F. S., 14 S. Market.
 415 Mt. Jewett—J. F. Geno, R. S. and F. S.
 414 Nanticoke—Jos. F. McCarty, R. S., 1215 S. Market st.
 W. H. Cool, F. S., 256 E. Broad st.
 246 New Brighton—F. P. McClain, R. S., 832 Grove ave.
 A. Bury, F. S., 545 11th ave.
 206 New Castle—C. M. Foulk, R. S., 123 Cleveland ave.
 Wm. Keats, F. S., 31 Johnson av.
 333 New Kensington—M. H. Mamwaring, R. S., Box 411.
 J. A. Wissingner, F. S., Box 459.
 897 Norristown—Wm. N. Garner, R. S., 633 Corson st.
 J. W. Printz, F. S., 543 Corson st.
 1562 North Wales—James Beam, F. S.
 830 Oil City—Dan Geary, R. S., 304 Spruce st.
 D. L. Tye, F. S., 151 Main st.
 1678 Peckville—Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council, W. E. Clark, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
 8 "—W. C. Hall, R. S., 1840 Wilder st.
 Peter McLaughlin, F. S., 2203 Vine.

122 "—(Germantown) S. H. Blizzard, R. S., 50 Meehan ave.
 J. E. Martin, F. S., 126 E. Duvel st.
 227 "—(Kensington) C. McCabe, R. S., 3140 Kensington ave.
 W. Neill, F. S., 2575 Memphis st.
 238 "—(Ger.) Fred Angle, R. S., 2947 N. 7th st.
 Jos. E. Oyen, F. S., 814 N. 4th st.
 277 "—James J. Kerr, R. S., 1431 Melon st.
 Calvin H. Bromell, F. S., 817 Holly.
 359 "—(Mill) Sam'l L. Greene, R. S., 1630 S. 8th st.
 Joseph F. Heilman, F. S., 2101 Monmouth st.
 463 "—(Frankford) Frank P. Reade, R. S., 4834 Franklin st.
 G. A. Harper, F. S., 4350 Paul st.
 736 "—H. Kelly, R. S., 1109 W. Moyamensing ave.
 J. Hayter, F. S., 1429 S. 20th st.
 843 "—(Jenkintown) Fred Weiss, R. S., Jenkintown, Pa.
 Wilson A. Hillegas, F. S., 1018 Pine st., Philadelphia.
 964 "—Chas. L. Gum, R. S., 3209 Arizona st.
 Chas. Crowers, F. S., 721 N. 17th.
 972 "—(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, R. S. and F. S., 1446 S. 47th st.
 1013 "—(Parq. Fl. Layers) R. H. Jordan, R. S., 2130 Titan st.
 J. Clements, F. S., 2101 Brandywine st.
 1051 "—(German Cabinetmakers) Franz Brehme, R. S., 2111 S. 9th st.
 C. Gehring, F. S., 4305 N. 8th st.
 1073 "—(Jewish) Harry May, R. S., 619 Federal st.
 N. Blue, F. S., 522 S. 9th st.
 1090 "—Arthur F. Ritter, R. S., 3823 Coral st.
 H. P. Parlett, F. S., 442 Salford.
 1592 "—George Rickart, F. S., 2358 N. Cleveland ave.
 1625 "—Constantino Berardinette, F. S., 826 Earp ave.
 Pittsburgh—Secretary of District Council, Walter Donaldson, Box 24, Sta. A.
 142 "—W. P. Patton, R. S., Ruch and Ashland ave.
 H. G. Schomaker, F. S., 1223 Veto Allegheny City.
 164 "—(Ger.) H. B. Gotschalk, R. S., 5113 Duncan st.
 P. Geck, F. S., 2151 Rose st.
 165 "—Walter Donaldson, R. S., Box 24, Station A.
 J. H. Steffer, F. S., Hastings and Reynolds sts., E. E.
 202 "—R. J. L. Black, R. S., 7041 Idlewild st.
 G. W. McCausland, F. S., 6038 Hoeveler st.
 230 "—Wm. J. Willock, R. S., 119 Beaumont st.
 W. J. Richey, F. S., 108 S. 17th st.
 254 "—G. B. Wagner, R. S., 4428 Calvin.
 F. A. Park, F. S., 5435 Kincaid.
 385 "—Oscar Clucker, R. S., (Elliot Borough).
 E. Mitchell, F. S., 620 Independence st.
 402 "—(Ger.) Math. Thoms, R. S., Lyman P. O.
 L. Panker, F. S., 15 Ormsby st.
 1186 "—Otto F. Frey, R. S., 6662 Rowan avenue, E. E.
 J. H. Stewart, F. S., 7425½ Finance st.
 401 Pittston—E. D. Parker, R. S., 313 Baltimore ave.
 W. F. Watkins, F. S., 75 Oak st.
 150 Plymouth—Samuel Harrison, R. S., 177 Deventport st.
 Wm. Deitz, F. S., 32 Gaylord av.
 366 Port Allegheny—Herbert Spencer, F. S., Box 345.
 997 Pottstown—Wm. G. Schmeare, R. S., 416 Beach st.
 H. C. Guilb, F. S., 550 Chestnut st.
 228 Pottsville—Harry Steidle, R. S., 325 Spring Garden st.
 F. B. Hoke, F. S., N. Pine st., Yorkville.
 1088 Punxsutawney—H. A. Baldwin, R. S., Box 154.
 Wm. Harl, F. S.
 492 Reading—H. K. Ritter, R. S., 919 Windsor st.
 F. L. Degler, F. S., 1153 Elm st.
 834 Reynolds—G. J. Gayman, R. S.
 W. J. Burris, F. S., Box 416.
 947 Ridgway—W. G. Reining, R. S., Box 69.
 J. H. Reynolds, F. S., Box 69.
 1114 Rockledge—Wm. Ashby, R. S., Fox Chase.
 H. A. Heisler, F. S., 2010 Columbia av.
 145 Sayre—E. B. Van Ripen, R. S., 313 W. Lockhart st.
 A. J. Green, F. S., 102 Stedman st.
 563 Scranton—J. F. Lavery, R. S., 222 Railroad avenue.
 P. J. Conlon, F. S., 309 Lack av.
 484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) Fred Welker, R. S., 261 Railroad ave.
 Gustave Roesch, F. S., 725 Palm st.
 699 Sewickley—Chas. W. Sweavinger, R. S., Elizabeth st.
 W. H. Bradt, F. S., Fry st.
 37 Shamokin—J. W. McConnell, R. S., 527 N. Market st.
 W. T. Wray, F. S., 816 E. Dewert.
 268 Sharon—O. Miner, R. S. and F. S., 50 A st.
 1382 Sharpsburg—Elmer W. Dickey, R. S., Hoboken, Pa.
 W. C. Pfusch, F. S., 1731 S. Canal.
 709 Shenandoah—Wm. H. Morris, R. S., 407 W. Lloyd st.
 Jos. Lehmler, F. S., 210 W. Coal.
 1480 Smethport—
 1491 Spring City—Frank H. Shaner, R. S.
 Theo. H. Latshaw, F. S.
 982 St. Mary's—J. Kroweotter, R. S. and F. S., Chestnut st.
 838 Sunbury—G. F. Gayman, R. S., 456 Chestnut st.
 Jared Lenker, F. S., 426 Catawissa ave.
 1050 Tarentum—G. Ottermann, R. S.
 W. W. McCall, F. S.
 1130 Titusville—John Hemphill, R. S., 7 E. Oak.
 Daniel Holtz, F. S., 90 1st st.
 966 Unlontown—Chas. Trovinger, R. S., 22 Jefferson st.
 C. C. Wright, F. S.
 852 Verona—G. H. Milliken, R. S., Spruce st.
 James Davis, F. S., Box 29.
 1322 Waynesboro—J. R. Clippinger, R. S., 128 Ridge ave.
 J. W. Heckman, F. S., 128 Ridge av.
 987 Waynesburg—S. A. Ketlar, R. S. and F. S.
 1014 Warren—C. B. Marsh, R. S., 115 Prospect.
 F. E. Miller, F. S., 32 Glade av.
 541 Washington—D. J. Kenstrik, R. S., 130 Murray ave.
 J. Hallam, F. S., 15 Washington rd.

248 Weissport—A. P. Nicholson, R. S.
 David Snyder, F. S.
 1154 West Chester—Harry M. Burns, R. S., 17 S. Walnut st.
 Jesse Seal, F. S., 104 Price st.
 Wyoming Valley—Secretary of District Council, R. N. Aylesworth, 253 E. Ridge st., Nanticoke, Pa.
 93 Wilkesbarre—C. H. Odell, R. S., 46 Brook.
 C. B. Neuhart, F. S., 134 Brown.
 102 "—S. Bromfield, R. S., 35 Sheridan.
 D. M. Kline, F. S., 115 Oak st.
 665 "—(Mill) J. A. Semmers, R. S., 52 Chester st.
 George Gebhart, F. S., 197 E. Northampton st.
 430 Wilkesburg—C. H. Stewart, R. S., 1042 Montier st.
 W. F. Miller, F. S., 846 Ella st.
 691 Williamsport—H. H. Kennedy, R. S., 425 Glenwood ave.
 H. Harman, F. S., 228 Walnut.
 936 Wilmerding—W. S. Long, R. S., Box 271, Turtle Creek.
 H. C. Gettig, F. S., Box 165, Pitcairn.
 191 York—J. K. Bowman, R. S., 334 Girard.
 C. C. Snyderman, F. S., 601 N. West.

RHODE ISLAND

977 Arctic—Joseph H. Dubean, R. S.
 Wm. E. Palmer, F. S., Box 183.
 1125 Central Falls—J. A. Bouvanloir, R. S., 29 Fletcher st.
 E. S. Hebert, F. S., 33 Sylvan st.
 1182 Manville—Louis Vincent, R. S.
 Ad. Noreau, F. S., Box 176.
 176 Newport—B. E. Wells, R. S., 5 Friebury st.
 J. J. Gallagher, F. S., 4 Congdon ave.
 1245 "—Robert P. Peckham, R. S., 18 Barney st.
 Wm. Nash, F. S., 30 Pond ave.
 342 Pawtucket—Geo. P. Houghes, R. S., 533 Cottage st.
 Seldon Roper, F. S., 752 Weeden st.
 94 Providence—J. H. Cook, R. S.
 J. F. McCarthy, F. S., 188 Lipette.
 632 "—James B. Macdonald, R. S., 32 Maple st.
 Silas Archibald, F. S., 30 Corinth st.
 1233 "—Gennaro Rissio, R. S. and F. S., 13 Falls place.
 1520 "—(Mill) Fabian Randall, F. S., 9 Richardson st.
 1264 Valley Falls—Damose Petit, R. S., Bx 108.
 J. P. Letourneau, F. S., cor. Perry and Philip sts., C. P.
 1269 Warren—David F. Miller, R. S.
 William E. Molloy, F. S.
 217 Westerly—Oliver Woodworth, R. S., 37 Beach st.
 F. E. Saunders, F. S., 31 Granite st.
 801 Woonsocket—Phillippi Poulin, R. S., 185 Brook st.
 Evarist Dufresne, F. S., 388 Diamond Hill road.

SOUTH CAROLINA

1488 Anderson—Chas. W. Burdges, F. S.
 1497 "—(Col.) E. S. Rogers, F. S., Box 282.
 1323 Beaufort—James Brown, R. S.
 James Washington, F. S.
 1492 Bennettsville—Alonzo Blackman, R. S.
 K. D. Reese, F. S.
 929 Brookland—
 1318 Camden—I. N. McKain, R. S.
 J. W. Thompson, F. S.
 1428 "—(Col.) J. M. Martin, R. S.
 J. B. Perry, F. S.
 52 Charleston—(Col.) C. Smalls, R. S., 72 Vanderhorst st.
 J. Pinckney, F. S., 36 H st.
 159 "—T. S. Galloway, Box 39.
 J. P. McIntyre, F. S., 91 Anson.
 69 Columbia—(Col.) A. Thompson, R. S. and F. S., 1523 Taylor st.
 949 "—J. P. Chartrand, R. S. and F. S., 9 Hurlyville st.
 1475 Darlington—W. H. Kuth, R. S.
 H. C. Ervion, F. S.
 221 Florence—(Col.) J. W. Brown, R. S., F. S.
 1558 Gaffney—N. S. Thackston, F. S.
 1399 Greenville—
 1406 "—(Col.) B. Jackson, F. S.
 1365 Greenwood—R. E. Williams, R. S., Bx 193.
 L. W. Nance, F. S.
 1368 Laurens—T. C. Leake, R. S.
 J. L. Williams, F. S.
 913 "—W. E. Moore, F. S.
 1563 Marion—W. E. Wilson, F. S.
 1461 New Bern—(Col.) W. H. Simmons, R. S.
 45 New South Front st.
 1481 Newberry—(Col.)
 1599 Orangeburg—James A. Brown, F. S.
 1456 Spartansburg—J. T. Burgess, F. S.
 1547 "—W. H. Ballenger, R. S., Box 183.
 H. B. Maybrey, F. S., Box 183.

SOUTH DAKOTA

1440 Lead—W. E. Scroggan, R. S.
 R. B. Stuart, F. S.
 662 Mitchell—M. R. Bates, R. S.
 Charles Anderson, F. S.
 783 Sioux Falls—C. V. Booth, R. S.
 J. A. Martin, F. S., 220 Spring ave., F. S.
 1639 Wessington Springs—L. F. Dowling, F. S., Box 147.

TENNESSEE

759 Chattanooga—H. G. Franklin, R. S., (Hill City).
 E. J. Henderson, F. S., 909 Montgomery ave.
 968 Sherman Heights—M. L. Clark, F. S., East Chattanooga.
 779 Clarksville—G. L. Haley, R. S.
 S. R. Moody, F. S.
 259 Jackson—R. A. Hassis, R. S., Campbell st.
 J. W. Sykes, F. S., 249 Hatton.
 1517 Johnson City—J. P. Hagaman, R. S.
 W. H. Hyder, F. S.
 Knoxville—Sec. Dist. Council, P. E. Chenoweth, 3062 Crescent boulevard.
 225 "—W. B. King, R. S.
 P. E. Chenoweth, F. S., 3062 Crescent boulevard.
 1178 "—A. A. Laren, R. S., Ruthledge Pike.
 M. F. Driskill, F. S., 428 Jackshure.
 Memphis—Sec. Dist. Council, R. P. Kendrick, 2119 Harbert ave.
 152 "—(Col.) J. T. Richmond, R. S., 38 Exchange ave.
 R. L. Craddock, F. S., 66 Goslee.

219 "—Harry Burl, R. S., 62 Vance st.
 A. Becker, F. S., 910 Arkansas av.
 394 "—C. R. Girard, R. S., 120 Monroe.
 J. E. Wright, F. S., 159 Marr st.
 1294 "—L. L. Laming, R. S., 85 Gohlstrom.
 J. M. Gunn, F. S., 283 Poplar st.
 1326 "—(Millwrights) O. J. Quillman, R. S.
 E. B. Reynolds, F. S., Bullington st., Memphis, Mill Co.
 1208 "—(Mill) J. P. Williams, F. S., 1270 Lawrence ave.
 Nashville—Secretary of District Council, L. B. Frank, 30 Academy pl.
 350 "—John H. Adams, R. S., 1705 Hendershot st.
 R. Sutherland, F. S., 313 N. 2d.
 1444 "—T. S. Regan, R. S., 1900 S. Spruce.
 T. J. Slinkhard, F. S., 712 W. Gavock.
 968 Sherman Heights—J. F. Horner, R. S. and F. S., Box 74.

TEXAS

1281 Abilene—John A. Pratt, R. S., Box 239.
 Z. T. Peak, F. S.
 770 Amarillo—G. M. Broach, R. S.
 T. W. Barnes, F. S.
 300 Austin—T. B. Dunn, R. S., Box 182.
 J. D. Schneider, F. S., Box 182.
 1505 Barstow—S. H. Parker, R. S.
 F. P. Ingerson, F. S.
 732 Bay City—H. D. Hill, R. S. and F. S.
 392 Beaumont—G. F. Lehniger, R. S., Box 306.
 J. T. Williams, F. S., Box 306.
 1287 Big Sandy—
 T. S. Howell, F. S.
 R. T. Howell, F. S.
 528 Bonham—W. S. Moad, F. S.
 1569 Bryan—C. H. Ivey, F. S.
 1170 Carthage—J. E. Smith, R. S., Box 225.
 L. J. Parker, F. S., Box 125.
 1333 Center—R. W. Robertson, R. S. and F. S.
 1202 Commerce—W. E. Turpin, R. S. and F. S., Box 91.
 731 Corsicana—C. F. Barnes, R. S., W. 9th and 20th sts.
 E. B. Church, F. S., 915 W. 9th av.
 886 Dalhart—R. Hesselgesser, R. S.
 J. I. Green, F. S.
 198 Dallas—D. J. Tydings, R. S. and F. S., Box 299.
 371 Denison—M. P. Woods, R. S., 1002 W. Owing.
 H. C. Fuller, F. S., 831 W. Main.
 1448 Denton—G. H. Harris, R. S.
 H. V. Hargroves, F. S.
 1151 Eagle Lake—H. Pulman, R. S.
 Geo. V. Cesinger, F. S.
 544 El Paso—Wm. H. Mathews, R. S., 401½ Texas st.
 S. Fisher, Jr., F. S., Box 631.
 738 Ennis—H. C. Henry, R. S.
 T. H. Stapleton, F. S., Box 129.
 339 Fort Worth—J. K. Wilson, R. S., 1201 Allen ave.
 J. M. Kenderline, F. S., Box 79.
 506 Gainesville—J. I. Siddall, R. S. and F. S., 505 Taylor st.
 526 Galveston—Henry Rabe, R. S., 2012 Ave. M.
 C. Schumacher, F. S., 2821 Ave. O.
 572 Georgetown—W. T. Brady, R. S.
 J. W. Martin, F. S., Bx 280.
 973 Grand Saline—R. L. King, R. S.
 A. D. Roberson, F. S.
 856 Greenville—P. O. Jones, R. S.
 J. B. French, F. S., Box 14.
 Houston—Secretary of District Council, A. R. Jay, 1610 Prairie ave.
 114 "—A. R. Fay, R. S., Box 46.
 I. E. Proctor, F. S., Box 46.
 953 "—C. H. Gerling, R. S., Gen. Del'y.
 J. W. Ogg, F. S., Labor Hall.
 30 Hubbard City—J. A. Mal, R. S.
 A. J. Hill, F. S., Box 82.
 1464 Kaufman—W. H. Hamil, R. S., Box 33.
 A. B. Cox, F. S., Box 33.
 140 Lampasas—J. Swearingen, R. S.
 L. R. Scott, F. S.
 820 Lockhart—John Fortune, R. S., Box 198.
 J. E. Head, F. S.
 1097 Longview—Abe Behymer, R. S., Box 182.
 W. F. Smith, F. S., Box 184.
 855 Marshall—J. M. Howell, R. S.
 L. O. Carson, F. S.
 1203 Mart—E. G. Hunt, R. S., Box 185.
 S. M. Hopkins, F. S., Box 161.
 1128 Nederland—P. L. Estheredge, R. S.
 R. C. Gentry, F. S.
 1023 Orange—G. W. Cruselle, R. S., Box 74.
 R. D. Martin, F. S., Box 461.
 873 Palestine—W. D. Pridgeon, R. S., 238 Cottage ave.
 A. M. Brashers, F. S., 209 Esplanade.
 520 Paris—B. J. Loving, R. S., 415 Grand av.
 W. Miller, F. S., 748 N. Main st.
 610 Port Arthur—J. S. Crowley, Bx 141, R. S.
 H. F. Hightower, F. S.
 704 Quanah—L. F. Reeves, R. S., Box 261.
 D. C. Riley, F. S.
 1179 Roston—Ed. Walker, R. S.
 W. V. Warner, F. S., Box 38.
 1312 San Angelo—S. E. French, R. S.
 J. W. Witt, F. S., Box 391.
 San Antonio—Sec. Dist. Council, L. Beversdorff, 723 Camden st.
 460 "—(Ger.) Ed. Wahrmond, R. S., 213 Nevada st.
 T. Jeaurig, F. S., 1111 E. Commerce.
 "—T. Grace, R. S., 1012 N. Cherry st.
 A. G. Wietzel, F. S., 135 Centrest.
 1539 San Marcos—O. M. Arey, F. S.
 197 Sherman—R. L. Pollard, R. S.
 W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost.
 729 Stephenville—H. M. Wood, R. S. and F. S., Box 32.
 596 Taylor—T. W. Holder, R. S., Box 985.
 H. D. Dear, F. S., Box 711.
 555 Temple—J. C. Lussler, R. S.
 J. M. Cook, F. S., 613 N. 2d st.
 379 Texarkana—F. Robuck, R. S., 418 E. 12th.
 J. L. Grant, F. S., 1512 Hazle.
 1452 Troup—Walter Harris, F. S.
 1104 Tyler—J. W. W. May, R. S.
 J. M. McGinney, F. S., Box 37.
 622 Waco—D. E. Conger, R. S., Box 170.
 W. R. Wyatt, F. S., Box 170.
 686 Waxahatchie—R. B. Nall, R. S., Box 355.
 W. W. Walston, F. S., Box 355.
 608 Weatherford—W. Winston, R. S.
 T. E. Love, F. S., 422 Ball st.

UTAH

450 Ogden—C. M. Flewelling, R. S., 1329 25th.
 John H. Draper, F. S., 590 Washington avenue.
 184 Salt Lake City—M. Desmond, R. S., Box 294.
 J. J. Hunt, F. S., Box 296.

VERMONT

- 481 Barre—D. J. Winch, R. S., Northfield, Vt.
S. M. Porter, F. S., Northfield.
383 Burlington—C. C. Wilson, R. S., 26 Decatur st.
H. A. Hoyt, F. S., 11 Pine st.
1476 Essex Junction—Charles Yandon, F. S.
1284 Middlebury—C. H. La Mader, R. S. & F. S.
679 Montpelier—H. O. Bolles, R. S., 14 Ridge.
J. F. Collins, F. S., 15 Guernsey st.
1469 Northfield—O. T. Winch, R. S.
S. M. Porter, F. S.
590 Rutland—E. B. Royce, R. S., 123 River st.
F. J. Perkins, F. S., 188 Lincoln st.
1230 St. Albans—Hiram P. Sweeney, R. S., 17 Ferris st.
F. E. Freer, F. S., 7 Hoyt st.
1549 Vergennes—Charles F. Fisher, F. S.
1500 Waterbury—J. H. Johnson, R. S., Box 83.
A. E. Edwards, F. S., Box 83.
1647 Williamston—John A. Perry, F. S.

VIRGINIA

- 967 Charlottesville—W. L. Salmon, R. S. and F. S.
1409 Chase City—L. A. Mallette, R. S.
John L. Devine, F. S.
1078 Fredericksburg—M. P. McDonnell, R. S.
M. L. Lathram, F. S.
887 Hampton—J. M. Wood, R. S., Box 208.
A. A. Patrick, F. S., 108 Wine st.
994 Hot Springs—H. M. Looing, R. S.
J. P. Crist, F. S.
403 Lynchburg—J. B. Lancaster, R. S., 1111 16th st.
R. L. Daniel, F. S., 604 Main st.
373 Newport News—(Col.) A. T. Baker, R. S., 343 24th st.
P. R. Shell, F. S., 150 18th st.
396 "—F. N. Graham, R. S., 1116 29th.
A. B. Gary, F. S., 1224 23d st.
331 Norfolk—M. W. Saunders, R. S., 413 W. Highland ave.
H. N. Farrish, F. S., 215 E. Highland ave.
1413 Petersburg—Harry T. Faison, R. S., 233 Old st.
Harvey L. Lee, F. S., 181 Old st.
1635 Portsmouth—
1664 Pulaski—J. M. Ring, R. S.
W. L. Raines, F. S.
388 Richmond—Jas. H. Pond, R. S., 1 E. Clay
E. Woodward, F. S., 118 W. Cary st.
1180 "—G. W. Phillips, R. S.
E. S. Paterson, F. S., 417 W. Marshall.
319 Roanoke—T. D. Schennate, R. S., 713 Loudon ave.
G. G. Kirkwood, F. S., Campbell av. East.
1070 Staunton—R. F. Peterfish, R. S. and F. S., 116 N. Jefferson.

WASHINGTON

- 883 Aberdeen—C. H. Doncaster, R. S.
C. P. Bean, F. S., 164 Broadway.
1577 Ballard—Perry Brayer, F. S.
1658 Columbia—
1004 Ellensburg—W. J. Moore, R. S., Box 77.
John A. Weeks, F. S., Box 77.
1652 Elma—A. J. Schumaker, K. S., Box 287.
A. J. McSpirel, F. S., Box 87.
562 Everett—F. S. Arnold, R. S. and F. S., 2327 Oakes ave.
775 Gray's Harbor—W. J. McKnight, R. S.
Houquiam, Wash.
A. J. Acteson, F. S., Houquiam.
1503 Kent—L. T. Barnes, F. S.
1607 Mt. Vernon—P. H. Meyer, R. S.
C. F. Brown, F. S.
1657 Montesano—J. J. Whitney, R. S.
G. W. Elliott, F. S.
756 New Whatcom—J. T. Parr, R. S., 14th & East
G. W. Maroe, F. S., 2411 G st.
1552 North Yakima—
956 Olympia—F. M. Canaday, R. S. and F. S., 23 124th st.
313 Pullman—D. R. Hubbard, R. S.
A. C. Butcher, F. S.
1061 Ritzville—A. B. Pettjohn, R. S., Box 230
Wm. Krider, F. S., Box 130.
131 Seattle—J. M. Wilkin, R. S., 1520 4th av.
G. W. Boyce, F. S., 1520 4th av.
338 "—(Mill) W. F. Neale, R. S. & F. S., 702 E. Dennyway.
1642 Snohomish—C. Y. Hewett, R. S.
W. T. Davis, F. S.
Spokane—Secretary of District Council,
W. G. Carlisle, 1128 Maxwell ave.
98 "—Len'rd Frank, R. S., 2307 5th av.
J. A. Anderberg, F. S., 1929 Gardiner av.
1060 "—(Mill) W. J. Carlisle, R. S., 417 S. Lincoln st.
R. C. Alloway, F. S., 219 S. Jefferson st.
1612 Sprague—J. O. Kirkpatrick, R. S.
E. H. Burton, F. S.
470 Tacoma—Wm. Dowler, R. S., 454 South E.
G. L. McMurphy, F. S., 1112 S. N st.
1502 Wenatchee—C. H. White, R. S., Box 82.
L. Vancleave, F. S.
1214 Walla Walla—C. L. Chapman, R. S. and F. S., 516 Alder.
1552 N. Yakima—C. F. Chalfan, F. S., 614 S. 2d st.

WEST VIRGINIA

- 1646 Acme—E. B. Shanklin, R. S., Box 37.
J. A. Cotrell, F. S., Box 37.
976 Bluefield—Rufus B. Bird, R. S., 111 Reece.
S. J. Gibson, F. S.
1207 Charleston—J. W. Dudding, R. S., Box 404.
W. L. Smith, F. S., Box 404.

- 435 Chester—H. A. Stewart, R. S. and F. S., Mercer P. O.
236 Clarksburg—J. W. Stitzer, R. S., Sycamore street.
R. W. Borden, F. S., 606 Mont ave.
1601 Elkins—H. W. Powers, R. S., Box 132.
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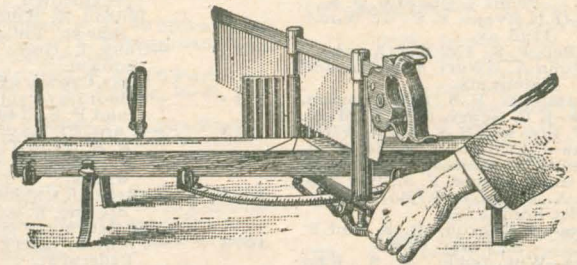
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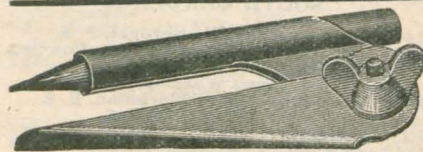
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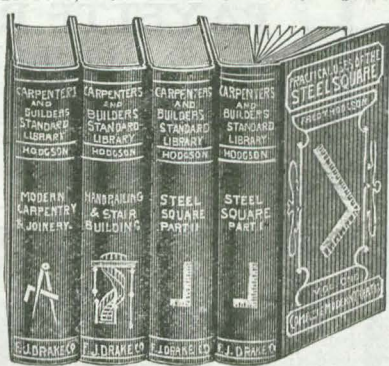
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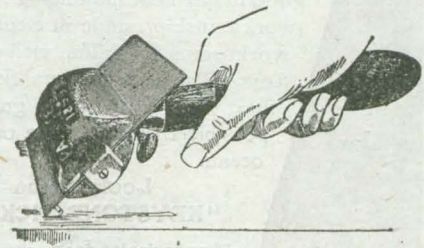
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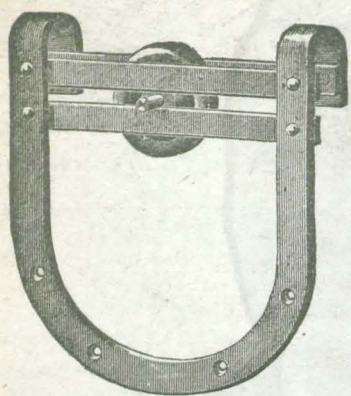
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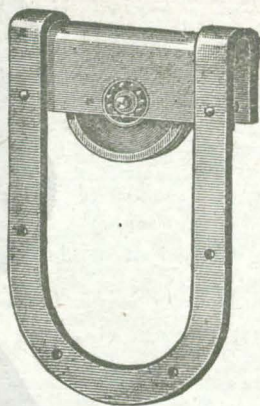


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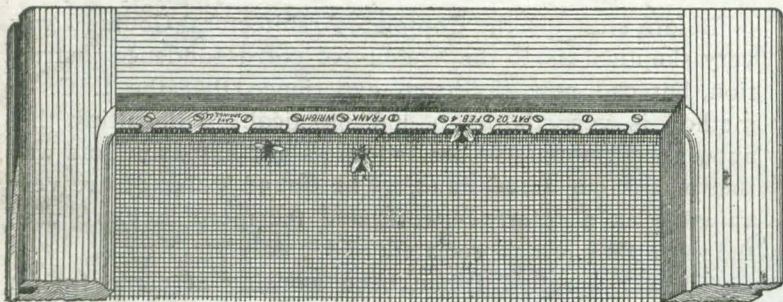
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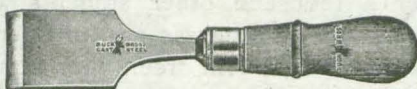
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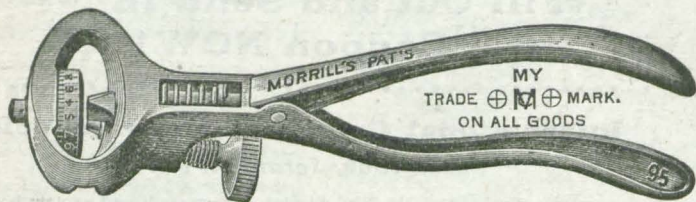
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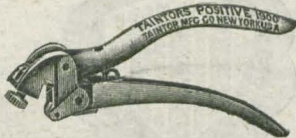
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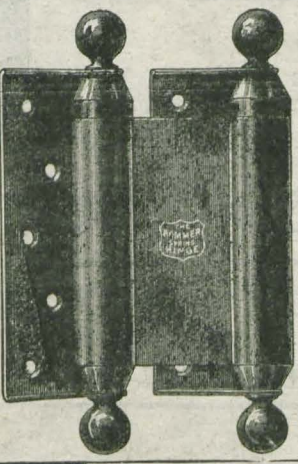
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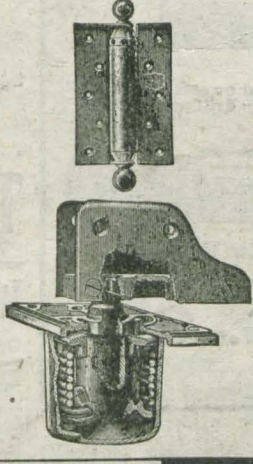
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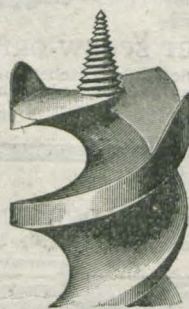
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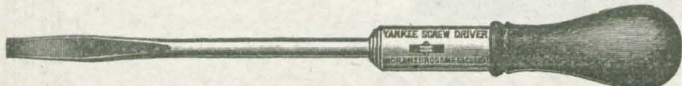
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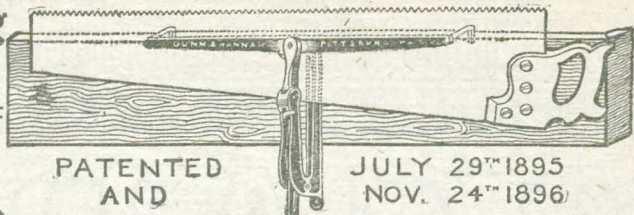
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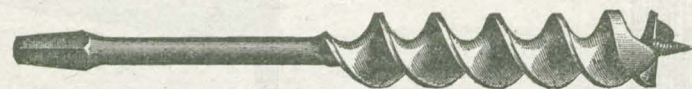
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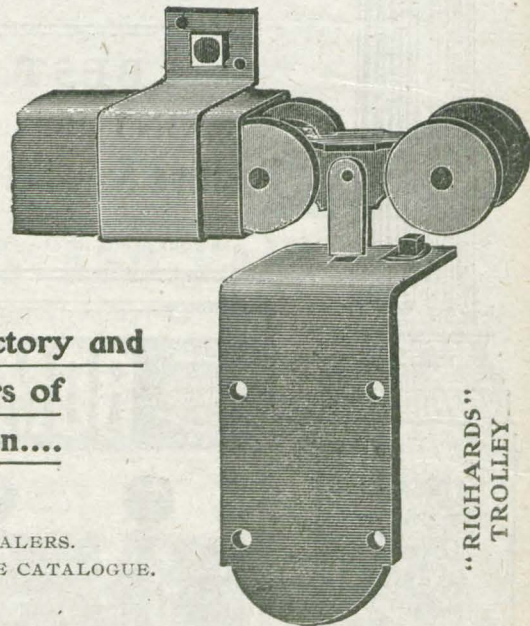
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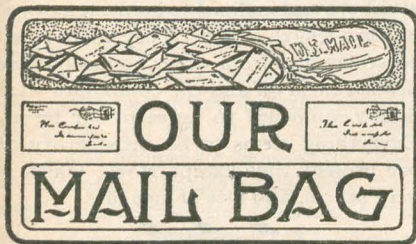
A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

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VOLUME XXIII--No. 8
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Five Cents a Copy



JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.—Local Union 533 is getting along nicely. We are gaining in membership very fast; in fact, we have doubled in numbers in the last six months. Trade is fairly good and no member out of work.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.—Trade conditions in this vicinity are fair, and our local union is prospering. Wages here are \$2.75 a day, nine hours constituting a day's work. This is an increase over last year's wages of 25 cents per day.

RED LODGE, MONT.—There is no noticeable improvement in the condition of trade in this city. Contractor W. L. Smith, whom we reported unfair some time ago, is again on good terms with our union, the points in dispute having been settled satisfactorily.

NILES, O.—Local Union 1514 has placed the contracting firm of Edwards Bros. on the unfair list. After signing an agreement with our local union providing for the exclusive employment of union men, this firm now refuses to live up to its terms, declaring that they will not hire any union men.

HYDE PARK, MASS.—We desire you to make mention in our journal of the working hours and wage scale prevailing in Norfolk county. The hours of work are eight per day and the minimum scale in Hyde Park and Dedham is \$3. In the smaller towns the scale ranges from 25 to 50 cents less.

PENN YAN, N. Y.—The shoe manufacturing firm in this city known as Wagner Brothers, who own a factory in Brockton, Mass., and a shoe store in New York City, have been placed on the unfair list by Local Union 996. This firm refuses to recognize our trade rules in the construction of their new factory. Our grievance committee failing to adjust the matter we desire to give publicity to that firm's antagonism towards organized labor through the columns of our journal. Discriminate against Wagner Brothers' product.

CARLYLE, ILL.—Our report as published in the June CARPENTER having contained a typographical error entirely misconstruing our statement as to prevailing conditions, we again desire to state that since the formation of L. U. 1081 on April 1, 1902, we have reduced the working hours from 10 and 12 per day to 9 hours, and have increased our wages from 15 cents to 22½ cents per hour.

RIDGWAY, PA.—We would ask all carpenters and millmen to bear in mind that the Hyde Murphy Co. of this city is on the unfair list. While taking a very determined stand against unionism, this firm poses as a union establishment in advertising for outside millmen. All union men should refuse to handle the Hyde Murphy Co.'s goods. We are in the fight to stay until we win out. Lend us a helping hand.

HYDE PARK, MASS.—Trade all over the Norfolk county district is rather slack. Nevertheless, the unions comprising this district are greatly interested in their work and see to it that the contractors live up to their agreement, which they actually do, with one exception. This firm, O. W. Withington, of East Dedham, refuses to abide by our district trade rules and to pay the adopted scale of wages, and we have placed the firm on the unfair list. Organized labor will please take notice.

BUTTE, MONT.—We would caution all carpenters against overtures from the contracting firm of Shakelton & White-way, of this city, who are advertising for carpenters under false pretences. This firm has the contract for the Federal Building being erected here. They hire any carpenter coming along, discharge them after working about three days, and withhold the amount of \$1 from their wages in the interest of and with a view to swell the hospital fund. Contrary to statements in their advertisements as to a scarcity of carpenters in this city, there are more than enough carpenters to do the work and trade is dull. Brothers discovering any of the advertisements referred to in any paper, are earnestly requested to cut them out and forward to Local Union 112, Butte, Mont.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—The first meeting in July, held by Local Union 438, the occasion being the installation of officers, was a very pleasant affair. Ex-President Jas. T. Campbell conducted the installation ceremonies, after which Ex-President D.

L. Webster made a few appropriate remarks on the success of the union, which he said was to a great extent due to the untiring efforts of the newly-installed President who had continuously served as an officer of the union since its inception. He then called on General Organizer W. J. Shields, who, in the name of Local Union 438, presented our President, Arthur M. Watson, with a watch, chain and charm, suitably engraved, as a token of our appreciation of his services rendered the union and as a mark of good feeling existing between the officers and members. Bro. Watson, although surprised, accepted with thanks, and in response predicted great achievements by this organization. Speeches were also made by visiting brothers, refreshments were served, and a very pleasant evening passed.

Keep Away From These Places

CLEVELAND, O.—The building industry being, to a great extent, tied up because of the brickmakers' strike, and this city being flooded by outside men, we would request all carpenters to keep away this season.

BOSTON, MASS.—We would request carpenters to keep away from this city, as it is already flooded with men of the craft, and bricklayers are out on strike. Half of the jobs are tied up, with no prospect of settlement.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Two weeks ago the contractors declared the lockout signaled in our last report published in THE CARPENTER. Every carpenter job is completely tied up and no work obtainable. Carpenters will please remain away from Charleston until further notice.

DES MOINES, IA.—All carpenters contemplating coming to this locality will confer a great favor on Local Union 106 by staying away. We have tried to secure employment for all newcomers lately; at present this city is flooded, and a good many of our men are idle. Wages are unsatisfactory. Remain away!

BELOIT, WIS.—The contractors, manufacturers and merchants of this city have formed an association for the express purpose of downing all unions. Building is at a complete standstill, shops are closed down, and it is useless for union men to apply for work anywhere. The association is now advertising for non-union labor. All union men will please take warning and stay away from Beloit, Wis.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Our strike still being on, and no sign of a settlement in the near future, we would request all carpenters to give Dunkirk and Fredonia a wide berth until further notice.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The contractors will apparently not take any lesson from the trimming we recently gave them, for they are trying to restore old conditions and are hiring men only as an immediate necessity. Work is very slack; please place Providence, R. I., on the dull list.

HARRISBURG, ILL.—The expected rush in the building line has failed to set in, and, as a result, some of our members are unable to secure employment. This city is pretty well unionized; most all competent carpenters are members of our union. None but union men can get work here.

SIoux CITY, IA.—Trade conditions here are still very unsatisfactory, and we are anticipating trouble with our employers on account of our determination to enforce our trade rules. Carpenters are requested to stay away from this city for the present and not to heed any advertisement stating that building tradesmen are needed in this city.

PADUCAH, KY.—After reasoning with the contracting firm of Davis & Dunlap for the past 18 months as to the employment of union men they still insist on hiring non-union labor, and has therefore been declared unfair by our local union. Work is very dull; we have about 40 of our men walking the streets, hence Paducah is a good place to avoid.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y.—Judging from the great influx of carpenters to this city the impression must prevail among them that our difficulties have been adjusted. This, we are sorry to say, is not the case; we are still looking out for a settlement. Work being very dull, we would request all carpenters to stay away from Portchester until more favorable conditions prevail.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.—We are having a fight with the Illinois Corn Products Co., more commonly known as the Sugar Trust. The fight is a bitter one. We have succeeded in keeping most of the outside carpenters and millworkers away, with the exception of a few incompetent scallows. We would warn all carpenters and millworkers not to pay any heed to this unfair firm's advertisements. Keep away until our controversy is adjusted.

HONOLULU, H. I.—We desire to inform all carpenters through our journal that one carpenter contractor here, Peter High by name, is working more than eight hours per day in flagrant violation of our trade rules, nor does he pay the union scale of wages. As he is about to send to the coast for help, we would warn all carpenters not to pay any attention to his advertisements. We are striking his jobs.

CONCORD, N. C.—Organized in March of this year with 14 charter members, L. U. 1554 has at present a membership of 55 in good standing, representing a little over two-thirds of the resident carpenters. This is a town of 9,000 inhabitants and a cotton mill town. Work is rather dull this season; we have more than enough men here to do the work, and it would be well for carpenters to stay away. Don't pay any attention to ads. for help in this locality; they are misleading and unwarranted.

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—The statement published in the June CARPENTER as to the lockout in this city being ended is absolutely incorrect. The party who sent the report to the General Office was not authorized to do so by our local union. The fact is that our strike is still on, nor would it improve our condition materially at the present time if we were to declare it off, for there is no work of any consequence being carried on here just now. All carpenters are urgently requested to stay away from this place until our difficulty has been adjusted.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—Our difficulty is still unsettled, and we would request all carpenters to remain away from this place until we have won out. The Builders' Exchange is the stumbling block to the adjustment of our controversy, they stubbornly refusing to accede to our demand for 8 hours and 35 cents per hour. One member of the exchange has lately cut loose from that body and started work with union men and we expect others to follow. This unsettled state of affairs has, however, not worked great hardship on our members, most of them having had steady employment with independent contractors since May 1st, or doing contract work for themselves.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—For some time carpenters have been coming into this place, expecting to find plenty of work, but were disappointed in their anticipations. Kansas City has suffered a great deal from the flood on May 31st and June 1st and 2d, and has yet not been restored to its normal business and business methods. We have all the carpenters here that can be employed at this time, and some are idle. We hope to see everything in its normal condition as soon as possible. From present indications, however, this will take considerable time. We also desire to call the attention of all brothers to the fact that the firm of Libby & Fulton, manufacturers of sash and doors, having a branch office here, is unfair to organized labor. Let every carpenter use his influence to prevent contractors and others from dealing with this firm and they will greatly aid organized labor in gaining an important victory.

Shun Him

J. F. Page, formerly a member of Local Union 123, Iola, Kan., has absconded with the amount of \$260 paid to him by the Iola Portland Cement Co., for wages due and to be paid to members of the

local union, which has expelled him for the offence. It being probable that J. F. Page will elsewhere operate under an alias, here is his description: Age, 40 years; height, about 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 200 pounds; coarse, heavy face, and slightly bow-legged. He generally wears a heavy, dark mustache. He has served in the Philippines. Shun him!

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Detroit, Mich.	Sioux City, Ia.
Asheville, N. C.	Defiance, O.
Norwalk, Conn.	Telluride, Col.
Salina, Kans.	Alameda Co., Cal.
Morristown, N. J.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Providence, R. I.	Danvers, Mass.
New Haven, Conn.	Beloit, Wis.
	Buffalo, N. Y.

Don't Purchase the "Anadole" Hammer

The David Anadole Hammer Co. of Norwich, N. Y., refusing to grant the nine-hour day and an advance in wages demanded by the hammer-makers' union, the latter has declared a strike against the said firm. The Anadole hammer has been placed on the unfair list by the Norwich Trades Assembly, trusting that no union man will purchase or use it. The firm has about sixty scabs in its employ at present, a number which is scarcely sufficient to keep their machinery running, and are advertising for more help in local papers. We call on all brothers to assist the hammer-makers' union in their struggle with this antagonistic concern by trying to offset their advertisements wherever possible and by discriminating against their product, the Anadole hammer.

LOCAL UNION 810, B. OF C. AND J.
Norwich, N. Y.

In Admiration of Bro. W. E. Basler's Heroic Deeds

A committee appointed by Local Union 4, Kansas City, Mo., to investigate and draft resolutions on the commendable conduct of their member, Bro. W. E. Basler, in the recent disastrous flood, submitted the following memorial, which was unanimously adopted by the local union:

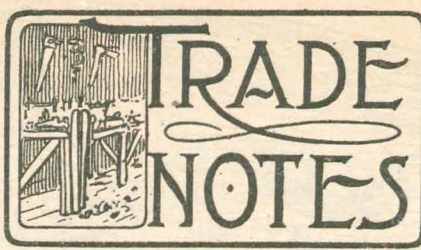
Whereas, We find that at the height of the flood of the Kansas and Missouri rivers, on Sunday, May 31st, and Monday, June 1st, 1903, our worthy brother, W. E. Basler, rescued and assisted in rescuing more than seventy-five persons from death in that disastrous inundation at Armorsdale and Argentine, Kan., working persistently, at the risk of his life, in rescuing people from perilous situations; and

Whereas, We believe that the brother's heroic acts deserve the attention of his fellow-workmen and merit the admiration of all manly men, therefore be it

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks and admiring commendation of this body be extended to Bro. Basler whom we are proud to recognize as such and as a man of bravery and heroism; and be it also

Resolved; That a copy of this memorial be placed upon our records; that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that the attention of the press in this vicinity be called to the brave efforts of our worthy brother.

R. C. GLOVER,
JOHN J. PHARE,
W. D. MICHLER,
Committee.



Successful Trade Movements

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.—The difficulty existing between L. U. 328 and the master carpenters was finally settled on May 4, 1903. We have succeeded in establishing the eight-hour day in our city, and the employers have acceded to all our other demands.

IOLA, KAN.—On July 16th eleven members of Local Union 123 employed at the Cement Company's plant struck work in sympathy with the machinists against a non-union foreman who boasted that he would break up the unions and tantalized the men at every opportunity. Twenty-two engineers, one bricklayer and one electrician also walked out. On the 20th of July all men returned to work, having gained their point.

MOBILE, ALA.—This city is now entitled to a place in our eight-hour list. Our contractors having granted our demand, we started to work eight hours on July 1st. Only one contractor is still adhering to the nine-hour system, but undoubtedly he will have to fall in line shortly. Trade is good here this summer, everyone is busy, and there is room for a few more good workmen. The unions here are growing in membership, and there is more life in them than there has been for several years.

FISHKILL, N. Y.—At an early date Local Union 323 notified the contractors that on and after July 1st eight hours should constitute a day's work at the same rate of wages as for nine hours. When the time for enforcement of our demands arrived, all the bosses with the exception of three had signed our agreement, and a strike followed on their jobs. After our men had been out four days, all the bosses agreed to our terms, and work was resumed on the 7th of July. Our members are jubilant over the success of our movement for the eight-hour day.

DANVERS, MASS.—Last October the North Shore District Council, composed of eight unions in the cities of Salem and Beverly and the towns of Manchester, Marblehead and Danvers, notified the contractors of this district that we demand an increase in wages to \$2.75 minimum per day, the new scale to take effect on April 1, 1903. Thereupon the bosses organized a Master Builders' Association, and that body, some time in March, voted not to grant our demand, so we walked out on April 1st. As a result of our prompt action, several of the largest contractors signed our agreement at once, and since then the rest have been falling in line, one by one, until we now have a large majority of the bosses on our fair list. In the town of Danvers, however, we have not been so successful, only one employer having signed the agreement. All other bosses have practically no mechanics in their employ, hiring any saw and hatchet carpenter they can get hold of, who is willing to serve as strike breaker. Local Union 950 of Danvers lost but four members in the fight, and most of our men have secured employment in surrounding towns. We have no doubt that the bosses still holding out

against us will come to time before long. There is scarcely any new building work being done here this summer; hence, work is dull.

DANVILLE, IND.—We recently had some friction with the Pinnell & Barnett Lumber Co., caused by the company employing non-union men on their new lumber sheds and our men refusing to work with them. We organized a complete boycott which, all contractors and good mechanics belonging to the union, we carried quite successfully and had the effect of bringing the company to terms after holding out two weeks. Now they have agreed to employ union men exclusively. Our local union is in very good shape at the present time.

SILVERTON, COLO.—Our difficulty with the mining and milling companies is adjusted. We had only three men out five days when a settlement was reached, and two of these men went back to their old jobs under wage scale of 45 cents an hour and 9 hours to constitute a day's work. At first the companies were very stubborn and inclined to hold out against us for a length of time. They endeavored to secure men from other towns but we headed them off and the companies were finally compelled to agree to our terms. Everything seems to be satisfactory at the present time except work, which is very scarce, and lots of men idle.

Successful in Every Respect

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The first year of the existence of Carpenters' Union 632 has passed, leaving behind it wonderful changes in the working conditions of its members. Generally speaking, the carpenters of Providence are now receiving wages far in excess of the wages paid their less fortunate fellow-craftsmen of a year ago, all of which ought to impress indelibly on the minds of the carpenters a true appreciation of the value of the trade union to which they belong.

One year ago the carpenters of Providence were a disorganized army, trudging along unmindful of the improvements that might be derived from at least a partial organization of the craft. At last, after years of hard work on the part of many good men whose hearts were burning with a desire for a better condition for these craftsmen, the carpenters came together.

April 10th, 1902, we received a charter from headquarters. Steps were then immediately taken to reduce the hours of labor and to remedy other existing evils which had degraded the craft to its lowest ebb.

A notice was sent to the master carpenters requesting that they grant us the eight-hour day, which, after a few conferences, they willingly conceded, together with the same pay which the men were receiving for the nine-hour day.

The eight-hour day being established the union continued the work of perfecting its organization and on Labor Day the carpenters were awarded the prize for having the largest number of men in line.

As the progress of time advanced so did the spirit of dissatisfaction. This dissatisfaction was found in the fact that the union did not have any visible wage scale, and a remedy, it was thought, could only be found in the adoption of a minimum wage, the final outcome of the union's agitation and later its struggle to acquire.

With the stand taken for a minimum wage commenced the union's hard struggle to establish itself as a consequential

force in the industrial movement of Providence and to win the approval of the public.

Open meetings were held that the members might get a thorough education in the principles which later became the union's struggle for existence.

The men made a request for a minimum wage of \$2.80 for eight hours' work, to take effect May 1st, with overtime, double time, regulation of foremen's wages and an agreement with the employers. After many conferences the masters positively refused to grant the various requests of the union. With the refusal of our demands by the master carpenters the trend of oppression was aroused and the resultant spirit of resentment culminated ultimately in a strike.

On May 1st close on to 1,100 men suspended work to test their strength against unendurable working conditions. Gradually but effectively agreements were signed with independent bosses, and men were put to work until the striking ranks were reduced to less than two hundred men.

For five weeks Unions 632, 94 and 1233 continued the struggle until it became a question of endurance between the master carpenters and the unions. The pluck and grit of the union men finally won out and on June 6th the master carpenters, through a conference, conceded practically all the demands of the union, thereby establishing the minimum wage scale.

The struggle for visible existence is won. Both sides fought a gallant fight; little bitterness prevailed during the struggle and less prevails now. The utmost harmony is being mutually exchanged and the bosses and the men will hereafter be found working hand in hand for the future improvement of the craft.

Too much praise can not be given the men who stood so firm together for the cause, which made it possible to secure any change for the betterment of these working conditions.

To our national officers we have nothing but words of praise for the able financial assistance rendered us to support our spirit of resistance that the struggle may be won and that the Brotherhood of Carpenters may be more firmly established in the city of Providence.

Yours fraternally,

THOS. F. KEARNEY,
J. K. HUNTER,

Providence, R. I. Business Agts. L. U. 632.

From South McAlister, I. T.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

When we organized our local union in February, 1902, we were the first and only union in town. Since then the necessity of organization has been felt and realized by most every craft or calling and to-day we have a Trades Assembly of 14 unions, and an additional one under way. Some of them are small, but still they count when a united effort is required in the furtherance and protection of labor's interests. The carpenters here had a hard time for almost nine months, our antagonists using all possible means to destroy our organization. Now we are on top, with all our hopes realized and good prospect for the future. We had to go to considerable expense in the refitting of our meeting hall, but, as we rent it out to other unions, we were in a position to liquidate our indebtedness accruing therefrom, leaving us a balance to continue our good work with. One year ago South McAlister was the dumping ground for scabs from all quarters; now most of those coming here join the union, while others apparently give

this place a wide berth. We have three contractors who work nine hours all right but give preference to scab labor and refuse to recognize our union, nor have they signed our agreement. We give them all the rope they want to hang themselves. The business men here, anxious to retain the patronage of union men and not being desirous of running any risk, do not allow these stubborn contractors to figure on their work, which more and more is coming all our way. Among the best organized men here the clerks deserve special mention. They are wide awake to their own interests and to their fellow-men at large as well. We owe them credit for the great assistance they are rendering the trade movement in this city. Work has been very dull for the past eight months, and is still so at this moment. However, there are prospects ahead for a busy building season.

Yours fraternally,

H. J. RODGERS, R. S. L. U. 986.

South McAlister, I. T.

Worcester (Mass.) District in Good Working Condition

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The district of Worcester, Mass., and vicinity is at present in a better condition than ever before and the District Council is in good working order. All the local unions in the surrounding suburbs are now under the jurisdiction and working under uniform by-laws and working cards issued by this body, which has a tendency of cementing the affiliated unions and their membership more firmly and closely together and to get better acquainted with each other.

This is the first winter that none of the carpenters have worked for less than the standard rate of wages, which is \$2.50 per day of eight hours. The favorable state of affairs is undoubtedly due partly to the perfected status of our organization, partly to the charging of a high initiation fee for re-admission of ex-members suspended for non-payment of dues, and last, but not least, to the suburban local unions being under the jurisdiction of, and represented in one and the same District Council.

Nor did the unsuccessful strike of the mill men in May of last year have any effect on our organization. Every one of our local unions is in good condition, and deeming time and circumstances opportune we are making an effort to obtain an advance in our present scale of wages. All contractors have been notified by circular that on and after June 1st, 1903, 35 cents an hour will be the minimum rate at eight hours' work, for all carpenters, and nine hours' work for all mill men, with no reduction in pay.

After the experience we had to go through at the time of the mill men's strike just spoken of, and after having witnessed the great influx of non-union men at that time, who are indiscriminately to be blamed for the mill men's defeat, we would request all carpenters and mill men not only to keep away from this city until our demands have been granted, but also to co-operate with us in an endeavor to discourage non-union mill men from wending their way in this direction.

We are about to start a co-operative shop for the manufacture of builders' finish, to be in operation some time in April, when we shall apply for the union label. Judging from present indications this enterprise will prove a success. Our preliminary steps in this undertaking are closely watched by those contractors who a year ago refused to grant the men's demands; there were seven out of thirteen.

This new departure may have a tendency of bringing these antagonistic contractors to time in the course of the coming season.

We are confident of being successful in our demands if, assisted by the brothers of the U. B., we can avert another influx of mill men to this city while the controversy is pending and until the difficulty is satisfactorily adjusted. Should, during this period, any local union discover an advertisement in any paper calling on carpenters or mill men to come to Worcester, Mass., we would request them to cut it out and send it to the Secretary of our D. C., who will refund the expenses incurred.

Fraternally yours,

P. B. K., R. S. D. C.

Conditions at the Soldiers' Home in Johnson City, Tenn.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

With a view to seeing justice done to union carpenters, and in order to caution them against false inducements held out through advertisements, we will give an illustration of the working conditions on the Soldiers' Home in this city.

The attitude assumed by Mr. Unkifer, the chief contractor at the Home, towards organized labor deserves the condemnation of all lovers of justice, and carpenters in particular have all reason to abhor his tactics. Mr. Unkifer and all other contractors have recognized the brickmasons' union, granted them the nine-hour day, in two instances an increase in pay, and none but union men are allowed to work on the Home. It is altogether different as regards carpenters. When they even intimate a desire for the recognition of their organization, the contractors kick like mules and swear like sailors. Mr. Unkifer is a shrewd man of ample experience in contracting and in manipulating large bodies of employees, but he is opposed to organized labor and will not give it any recognition unless forced to do so by some power above his own. To keep the situation well in hand he first panders to the wishes of the brickmasons, so they may have no grievances in common with the carpenters, knowing full well that any demand made jointly by the two unions would have to be granted, or work would stop immediately. In the second place Mr. Unkifer resorts to the tactics of advertising for help under false inducements, offering carpenters from 25 cents to 50 cents per hour, thus creating a steady influx of men, large enough to equal or overbalance any falling off in his working forces that may occur by reason of the low rates actually paid. These rates, we have been assured by men who went through the experience, range in some cases as low as from 12½ cents to 20 cents per hour for ten hours' work.

The trouble is that, after making this discovery and learning of the true conditions, being without money or other means of subsistence, many are unable to get away and are compelled to submit to prevailing conditions for the time being. After these men have accumulated sufficient money to take them to other parts, there is another set of men on hand, likewise misled and similarly situated, to take the places of the former. In this manner Mr. Unkifer has established a kind of perpetual motion on the work by which he succeeds in constantly keeping a supply of labor on hand, and at the same time keeping the wages down to a level much lower than that of any other city or town.

Hoping that the exposure of Mr. Unkifer's tactics and the situation on the Soldiers' Home in the columns of THE

CARPENTER may attract the attention of higher authorities and stir them up to action, and hoping that carpenters will heed our warning to keep away from the public works of this city, we remain

Yours fraternally,

LOCAL UNION 1517.

Johnson City, Tenn.

The Scabbing Amalgamated Woodworkers

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The Bronx Borough, N. Y., District Council has submitted the subjoined protest to the New York Central Labor Federation. We ourselves not being represented in that body, it remains to be seen what effect it will have. We can not afford to cease one moment until everybody knows that the Amalgamated Woodworkers are scabbing on the U. B. If they would insist on eight hours per day and \$18.00 per week, it would not be so bad; but as they work 50 hours per week in the shops they are scabbing, and for a dollar a week less at that, while we worked only 44 hours. They deserve to be branded as traitors and enemies of all organized labor.

Yours in the fight,

BRONX BOROUGH D. C.

BRONX BOROUGH DISTRICT COUNCIL, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

New York, July 24, 1903.

To the Central Labor Federation, New York City, Greeting:

The above District Council wishes to enter a protest against the action of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union (a society connected with your body). In support of same we wish to make the following statement:

Between June 2 and 25, 1902, the following firms, manufacturers of trim, sash and doors: Willson & Adams Co. and Hartman Bros. of Mt. Vernon, Harlem River Woodworking Co., E. M. Pritchard, M. F. O'Neill, Mott Haven Trim Co., J. Lanzer, J. C. Forbes, Eaton & Anderson and the City Woodworking Co., all of Bronx Borough, New York City, signed an agreement with the above organization to work eight hours per day, or 44 hours per week, and pay a minimum wage of \$18.00 per week. Our men worked in these plants under this agreement for a year, or until about June 8, 1903, when the aforesaid employers, through concerted action, locked our men out and informed them that they could only return to work under a nine-hour day, or 50 hours per week. In consequence our men are still out and intend to fight to the last ditch before relinquishing the eight-hour day. In the meantime the Amalgamated Woodworkers, through their representatives, Mr. Fox and others, have repeatedly waited on the above firms and offered to sign an agreement with them to place their men in these plants at nine hours per day, 50 hours per week and a maximum wage of \$17.00. To the best of our knowledge and belief the said union has signed agreements with several of the above firms and are now working nine hours per day, with a full knowledge that they are scabbing it on the Brotherhood of Carpenters. We are firmly convinced that their action is a gross violation of the fundamental principles of unionism, and we appeal to you as a central body, championing the cause of unionism and the eight hour day, to take such action as in your opinion the case warrants. We are prepared to furnish proof for the foregoing upon due notice.

Respectfully submitted,

BRONX BOROUGH D. C.

(Signed) Pres.
..... Sec.

[SEAL]
..... Bus. Agents.

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Bloomfield, N. J.

Bro. S. J. Kent on the Lockout in Omaha

The attempted overthrow of organized labor in the city of Omaha by an organization called the Business Men's Association has been quite costly, not only on account of the loss of time of hundreds of men, but further on account of the stagnation of business in Omaha for months.

The beginning of this conflict may be said to have commenced about March 16, when the hodcarriers made a demand for 2½ cents per hour raise in wages. Quite a number of jobs paid the scale and the men were gradually getting work under the new conditions, when the supply of building material, except lumber, was shut off to men employing union labor. This continued for weeks, or until the bricklayers' union undertook the role of strike breakers by going to work, June 15.

This action on the part of the material men resulted in an almost complete suspension of all union work in the city. Its use was a new method of lockout and boycott combined, enforcing idleness upon the men and almost complete paralyzation of the building industry. The bricklayers, hodcarriers, carpenters, plasterers, plumbers, and electricians were federated in a body known as a Building Trades Council, organized for mutual assistance. The plasterers had made a demand upon their employers, but had, I am told, withdrawn such demand, to later reinstate it upon the advent of the lockout. The carpenters had made a demand for a minimum scale of wages of 50 cents per hour, an increase of 10 cents over the previous year, to cover in part the increased cost of living. The demand was made some time in January and was to go into effect May 1, thus giving the employers four months' time in which to apply the scale on all new estimates. The contractors did not reply until about the middle of April, and then submitted a counter proposition with terms substantially as follows:

First. A sliding scale of wages ranging from 35 cents to 50 cents per hour.

Second. Eight hours a day, four hours Saturday.

Third. Time and a half for overtime.

Fourth. Each trade to settle its own disputes without the intervention of other trades. Sympathetic strikes forbidden.

Fifth. The employment of non-union men at the same scale of wages as union men.

Sixth. Arbitration between the journeymen carpenters and their bosses.

Seven. An apprentice system.

Several conferences were held between committees representing the builders and journeymen prior to my arrival upon the field May 13. I immediately arranged for a conference between the two organizations, which was held at the Builders' Exchange May 15. After discussing the matter at considerable length, I proposed a joint arbitration board, consisting of representatives from the two federations, the Builders' Exchange and the Allied Trade Council, to settle all disputes in the building trades then pending. This was agreed to and the two committees then adjourned with the understanding that each side was to do its best to secure the adoption of arbitration as outlined. In the course of several days our union received a very curt letter from the secretary of the Builders' Exchange stating that the exchange refused to recognize or treat with the Allied Building Trades Council, but would treat with each trade separately. Thus they refused to recognize the right of the workmen to

join in a federation of trades for mutual protection, while exercising that right themselves.

I again resolved to make an effort at settlement and about June 17 I arranged for another conference between the carpenter contractors, myself and a committee of three conservative journeymen. We met Friday forenoon, July 19. We had a very pleasant meeting and each side seemed to be willing to make concessions. I am sure we were. We adjourned to meet the evening of June 20, our committee fully expecting to effect a settlement, when to our surprise Mr. John Harte, who had not taken part in our previous conferences, stated that they, the committee, would not treat with the union as a union, but would treat with individuals.

Since the last conference, at which our committee received from the contractors their ultimatum, a number of our members have received communications reading as follows:

"Mr. —. Sir: I have some work on hand now, and if you wish to work for me, as an individual, I will give you 45 cents per hour, as this is what you are rated at by the contractors of Omaha, and we have agreed to pay you no less, but we will not settle with the union.

Yours respectfully, —."

Is not this communication proof positive that the purpose of the Business Men's Association is not only to crush the unions, but to dictate the terms under which the men shall work? We were told by the contractors that they purposed making a list of all the carpenters in the city and assigning them such wages as they deemed them worth, starting at 35 cents per hour. I was not informed whether each man was to be numbered, as are the convicts in a penitentiary, but like the ox or mule, to all intents and purposes, he was to be labeled. Thus the labor unions can charge that the Omaha Business Men's Association and its agents and allies are introducing into Omaha a system of despotic slavery, as subversive of human liberty as was ever chattel slavery in the south. It is the same old battle of the dollar versus the man. The trade union has brought God's sunshine into the sweater's den and has rescued the bodies and souls of our children from slavish conditions in shop, factory and store, all this interfering with unlimited profits, and this is at the very bottom of the crusade against the labor unions.

The contractors of Omaha had ample notice of the men's demands and no doubt figured the increase of wages on all new jobs. The nature of our trade is such that our men can employ themselves if they can secure the material. Our men were employing themselves when all at once they found the doors of the lumber yards closed against them. The lumber men had temporarily gone out of business, and yet lumber finds its way to friends of the Business Men's Association. Never in the world's history was there a more despotic boycott than is now used to prevent our men from honestly earning their bread by working for themselves.

The purpose of this boycott is, in my opinion, just as much to destroy the small contractor and business man and build up a business men's and contractors' monopoly, as it is to starve our men into subjection until they give up their organization and become slaves of the combine.

Much has been said during the controversy about the non-union man and how the Business Men's Association wants to protect his interests. I notice, however, they seldom raise his wages, only

when they can use him in time of strikes, and usually his wages are reduced when he has pulled their chestnuts out of the fire and the strike is broken. It is because the non-union man is a negative force that the bosses love him so well, because he pulls down rather than builds up. Not many years ago women pulled the cars instead of mules in the coal mines of Great Britain. Did the non-union man raise a hand to rescue them? No. He was too busy looking after self. Did the business man rescue them? No, indeed. He put them there because there was money in it. The physical, moral or spiritual welfare of men, women and children cut but a sorry figure when weighed alongside of profits by business men's associations, and they love the non-union man because he can be used as a tool to stifle the ambitions of the worker who seeks by association to be something more than a mere hewer of wood or a drawer of water. The trade union is the only true friend of the non-union man. We took 50,000 of them into our organization last year. We raised their wages, helped to educate their children and made them broader and better citizens. What did the Business Men's Association do for them?

The Carpenters' Union of Omaha has never questioned the right of the employer to hire non-union men. Its members simply reserve the right, inherent to the free workman, to refuse to work with any man obnoxious to them. The union is opposed to the sliding scale of wages scheme because experience shows them that the scale always slides downward. They stand ever ready to accept arbitration, providing it is not of the lion and lamb kind, when they are expected to be the lamb. They welcome an apprentice system, and were the contractors left free to deal with them without the interference of outside parties a settlement could have been effected long ago.

SIDNEY J. KENT.

An Unfair Contractor's Suit for Damages Dismissed

We have become so accustomed of late to the interpreters of the law on the judicial bench taking the view point of the capitalist in rendering decisions on disputes arising between capital and labor that it is a surprise and refreshing indeed to learn of the ruling of Judge Ebby in the Hannibal, Mo., Court of Common Pleas in a suit for damages in the sum of \$1,000 filed against three members of L. U. 607 of that city.

It appears that Mr. Geo. W. League, a contractor and builder, was the lowest bidder for the contract for building an extension to the Morton House among five contractors who had submitted estimates. In his petition the plaintiff alleged that his estimate showing the lowest figure, the owner of the property had awarded the contract to him, but subsequently refused to sign the contract and awarded it to another upon receipt of the following notice:

HANNIBAL, MO., March 2, 1903.

To Whom it May Concern—This is to certify that Local Union No. 607 Carpenters and Joiners, of Hannibal, Mo., have placed Mr. Geo. League on the unfair list for violating our trade rules; namely, not paying the scale of wages, not working the hours, and does not recognize the union. We believe in doing ourselves justice as well as fair contractors.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM MANGLES,
ALFRED G. ANDRUS,
B. M. CARTER.

The defendants in the case were the three members of L. U. 607 whose names ap-

pear in the above notice. The case came up for trial on May 11th, when, after the testimony of the plaintiff and that of his only witness, a Mr. Brown, was taken, the defendants' lawyer, Eugene Nelson, entered a demurrer. Judge Ebby read the plaintiff's petition and, without calling the defendants or their witnesses, pronounced it a non-suit and dismissed the case.

The members of L. U. 607, as may well be imagined, are highly elated over the outcome of the affair, and will continue to exercise the inalienable right to let the public know who is fair and who is unfair to organized labor.

Would Prefer a Building Trades Home

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

With great interest I have read Mrs. Ida Nelson's plea in the April issue of our journal for the erection of a Carpenters' Home, and I must say that she deserves to be congratulated on the suggestion as well as on her plan for the realization of the project. To my mind, however, the task would prove far less difficult and the undertaking attract public sympathy to a far greater extent, if we would erect a Home, not merely for carpenters, but one to give shelter to the indigent members and their wives of all building trades combined. Including the electricians, we have eight different organizations of trades engaged in the building industry, with a membership aggregating 400,000. Now, by each one of these 400,000 members paying a half yearly assessment of \$2.50 for one year, making a total of \$2,000,000, we would, according to my estimation, raise an amount sufficient to cover the cost of a building with a capacity of 10,000 inmates. The next step would be to provide for the necessary funds for the maintenance and support of the Home. This problem could be easily solved by each member paying an annual per capita of another \$2.50; the sum thus forthcoming, viz.: \$1,000,000 per year, would, I believe, meet all incurring expenses. Should I be mistaken in my calculations, I would be pleased to hear from anyone more experienced and more competent on this subject.

A membership of 400,000, as laid down by me as a basis, may probably be too low a figure; in this case, and as the various organizations may grow in membership, which no doubt they will do, the annual assessment could be reduced comparatively, and the burden on each member would thus become lighter.

I am heartily in favor of the erection of a Home for our indigent members and their wives, for it would greatly enhance the spirit of brotherhood between the different trades and among their membership as well. By caring for the old and feeble ones in our ranks we would convince the non-unionists that the protection guaranteed their members by labor organizations is no empty phrase. A step in this direction would cause many of them to stop fighting the union of their trade or calling; it would have a tendency of making the non-unionists realize their folly and to join our ranks; and last, but not least, it would help to increase public sentiment in favor of unionism.

Faternally yours,

J. E. MOSLEY.
South McAllister, I. T. Local Union 986.

Wanted!

A General Agent in every State in the U. S. for a Carpenters' Tool. Sample, \$1.
HENRY W. DEHNE,
117 E. 8th St., Marion, Ind.

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of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of **AMERICA**

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CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



TO DISTRICT AND LOCAL SECRETARIES

As our list of Recording and Financial Secretaries will not appear in the September and October issues of *The Carpenter*, District and Local Secretaries are urgently requested to keep this issue on file. The list will hereafter be published but once every three months. It will again appear in the November issue.

Circular Letter

To the Officers and Members of the U. B., Greeting:

Complaint after complaint reaches the General Office almost daily, calling our attention to the practice now in use by other organizations, and sometimes by Local Unions of this United Brotherhood, of sending out begging letters and scattering broadcast appeals for financial aid in a fight against some individual firm, company or corporation, or to help some brother in distress, or to form a political party, or to establish a co-operative shop, or to erect a labor temple, and so forth.

While all these objects may be very good and deserving of our most careful consideration, we are, in many instances, sorely puzzled how to give an intelligent answer to these complaints, not being acquainted with the circumstances leading to the sending out of the appeals.

This practice has reached such alarming proportions that it is time to call a halt. The carpenter is not the best paid mechanic in the market, by any means; yet we find that some organizations are anxious to obtain some of our finances by

appealing to our sympathies as union men. To all appearances it is now a grafting game which should not be tolerated and must be stopped.

When Local Unions of this United Brotherhood desire to send out circulars asking for aid, they must first obtain the sanction of this office and the General Executive Board, as per standing decision, rendered October 4, 1890, which reads as follows:

All Local Unions are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid, unless by the approval of the General Executive Board, attested by the General Secretary.

At the meeting of the General Executive Board, held in July of this year, the General Secretary called the attention of that body to this matter, and after a thorough discussion and investigation the following decision was rendered:

All Local Unions are hereby instructed not to pay any attention to circular letters from other organizations asking for financial aid, unless the consent and endorsement of the General Officers of the U. B. has been obtained by the organizations issuing them.

Under the provisions of the above decision all Local Unions and District Councils are herewith notified that unless such letters or circulars are submitted to them by consent of the General Office they must take no notice of them whatever. The funds of a Local Union are the property of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and must be accounted for at any and all times when official demand for such accounting is made from the General Office.

Fraternalty yours,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Local Unions Chartered from June 26 to July 27, Inclusive

Coer D'Alene, Ida.	Wilmington, N. C.
Waterford, N. Y.	Brenard, N. C.
Big Rapids, Mich.	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Chicora, Pa.	Water Valley, Miss.
Centralia, Wash.	Wind-see, Pa.
Raton, N. M.	St. Francis, Mo.
Frederick, Md.	South Omaha, Neb.
Sour Lake, Tex.	Newport Vt.
Varzoo City, Miss. (2)	Millinocket, Me.
Carlisle, Pa.	McCormick, Ill.
Ashland, Wis.	Sansalito, Cal.
Van Wert, O.	Bicknell, Ind.
Lewiston, Pa.	Salisbury, N. C.
Thompsonville, Ill.	Krebs, I. T.
Marysville, Wash.	Jeanerette, La.
Pawtucket, R. I.	Athens, O.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Williamson, W. Va.
Florence, Ala.	Rich Hill, Mo.
Bellows Falls, Vt.	Alexandria, La.
Topeka, Kan.	Durand, Mich.
Baltimore, Md.	Phoenix, Ari.
Arkansas City, Kan.	Dayton, Fla.
Hinton, W. Va.	

Total, 46 local unions.

EXPULSIONS

Ben Holbrook, of Local Union 1416, Prescott, Ari., has been expelled for misappropriation of funds belonging to the local union.

Alexander Stewart, former treasurer of Local Union 762, Quincy, Mass., has been expelled by that local union for misappropriation of funds.

W. W. Hodges has been expelled from Local Union 985, Ocala, O. T., for borrowing tools from brother members and selling them without the knowledge and consent of their owners.

THE labor organization's most valuable asset is its good faith—especially its good faith toward sister labor organizations. We can better afford to be beaten in fighting bravely in defense of our fellow-workers, than to win the smiles of the boss by deserting our brothers.

Our First General Vice-President

Theabold M. Guerin, our First General Vice-President, became a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in 1889, joining Local Union 78, Troy, N. Y., as an apprentice.

He became a beneficial member in 1890, retaining his membership with Local Union 78 until 1893, when he started in the manufacture and sale of picture frames. Several years later he retired from business and rejoined his former local union. He was chosen chairman of the strike committee on the occasion of the strike in 1898 and served in that capacity all through its 16 weeks' duration.



THEABOLD M. GUERIN,

First General Vice-President, U. B. of C. and J.

Within the same period and up to 1900 Bro. Guerin held every office of honor and trust within the gift of Local Union 78. He was President of the Building Trades Council for four terms, and since 1898 to the present time has represented his local union in the central body, in which he holds the office of trustee and organizer.

At the Scranton Convention in 1900 Bro. Guerin, although being a junior delegate, was elected First Vice-President, and at our last convention, held at Atlanta, Ga., in September last, he was re-elected to the same office.

And Right You Are

The following is a reproduction of an editorial in the June issue of the official journal of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, which goes to show that this organization is laboring under the same difficulties and has the same grievances that our U. B. has. The sentiments expressed therein have our hearty approval and endorsement:

CONSERVATISM VS. LABOR PIRACY

It is a sad state of affairs when the question of the jurisdiction of our trade has to be decided by men who are entirely ignorant and have no knowledge whatever of our business. It is hard for a man to keep his temper under such trying circumstances. But when you see the business that you spent years of your young life to learn stolen away, divided and parceled out to others under the guise of the evolution of industry, it is very near time we should get together and do something. We take very good notice that the gentlemen who make these decisions take particular care that their favorite industry is not interfered with. The more true and loyal we are to honest trade union principles the more kicks and cuffs we receive in return. We are getting tired of

being patient when patience means plunder and ruin of an occupation that employed thousands of our men. We have been bulldozed and flim-flammed, lied to and imposed on, and because we dare to assert our rights and ask for only what is our own, we have been called radical and dangerous and warned that we must set a good example as a national officer to the rank and file of our membership. As a last resort we are ordered to meet the people who are now stealing our trade, working for less wages and longer hours, and endeavor to induce them to give us back what they were legally chartered to steal from us. We would not sit with a man who worked under wages before we were a general officer, but we have to do it now in order to follow the procession and be known as a conservative labor official. Such is life in the labor movement to-day. The pill is hard to swallow, but we are getting old and have to do many things that some years ago we would revolt against. This is a brief history of our struggle to retain control of the glazing industry that has been our property from time immemorial. They are stealing it from us every day with the consent and approval of the big guns in the labor movement. They are not even satisfied with the glazing. They are now priming and second-coating the sash. After a while they will send them finished to the job to suit the interior or exterior of the buildings. Brotherhood glaziers, in order to compete with the chartered rats, will have to work for less wages and longer hours, and if we are forced to strike to protect our trade the big guns of the labor movement will say we are unreasonable. We are seeking no quarrel. The trouble has been forced on us and it looks as if it was premeditated and brought about for some purpose at present unknown to us. We fail to find by what authority a charter was issued to the glaziers without consulting us. We are at a loss to understand why we deserve such treatment from the hands of men that we have always tried, since our election as general officer, to assist by all means in our power, in every possible way, to advance the interests of labor in accordance with their advice and instructions. Perhaps we have been too willing and subservient and if we had acted different we might have been treated in a more respectful manner.

The Way of Happiness

Let us sing instead of worry
O'er the task we have in hand;
Failures oft and oft repeated
Teach us best to understand.
When we feel inclined to grumble
That our pleasures roost too high,
Sing the joyous hallelujah—
Good times coming by and by.

Let us not become discouraged
As we climb life's rocky hill,
For Success is at the summit,
And we know she's waiting still.
Turn to homely duties nearest,
And be sure the labor's blest,
If in every undertaking
We have done our level best.

When a good deal disappointed
In some people we have known,
Never go and be ill-natured,
Just be happy all alone;
Though some friends may prove inconstant,
There are those we know are true,
And our hearts may still go singing,
Thankful for the faithful few.

Aid some sinking, falling brother,
Help him up a step or two;
Kindness e'er reacts in blessing,
Deeds of love we all may do;
Then a still, small voice goes singing,
And its music we may hear—
Would you know what keeps us happy?
'Tis a conscience clean and clear.
Kirkwood, Ga. MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1903

The Editorial Acrobats

BY HAL SCRIVER

THE organs of capitalist public opinion, in days past, have often assumed a high moral tone in condemning strikes and boycotts, especially symathetic strikes and boycotts. In view of the extent to which the employers have recently organized with the openly avowed purpose of using the lockout and blacklist, it will be expedient for their journalistic apologists to lay on the shelf a good many of their stock phrases about sacred individual rights and the like. Those phrases have done ample duty. It is time they had a rest.

In the recent rapid development of the master builders' lockout-blacklist organizations in New York City it has been amusing to observe the evident embarrassment and indecision in the editorial sanctums of the great metropolitan dailies. At first, with their grave denunciations of the principle of the strike and boycott fresh in memory, they felt almost constrained to condemn the employers' action. Several did so—very mildly, indeed—merely urging the bosses to consider whether it was wise to lock men out. Farther than gentle protest none of them dared to go. But even that was beyond the license allowed them by their capitalist backers and they soon had to fall in line and support the lockout. Some had the grace to try to evade the question, but several sheets, a few days before, had been clamoring about the "right to work," and denouncing the wickedness of any condition that should abridge that right (referring then only to trade unions) made a quick about-face and cried, "Organize! Organize! Organize!" to the employers, heartily approving the lockout and declaring that the union men must be taught to know their place. It was the prettiest example we have had in a long while of the way "public opinion" is made to order.

Knowing, as some of us do—not by inference, but by positive and trustworthy information—that *Sun* editorials are often written in Mr. Morgan's private office on Broad street; that the *Times* is under the direct personal influence of President Cassatt and Wm. C. Whitney, and that the Steel Trust and the Standard Oil Company have a sufficient part of their money judiciously invested in

shares or mortgages on several "independent" dailies, we quite understand this sudden, if not graceful, somersault. The lesson we have to draw from it is that it behooves the working people to support the labor press which they control and which tells the news that the capitalist papers suppress and voices the aspirations of the toilers for liberty and solidarity—to build up our present weekly and monthly press until it shall be possible to supplement it with daily papers owned and controlled by workingmen's organizations. This is a crying need of the times.

The Ballot vs. Strikes and Boycotts

BY G. W. AVERY

THE consideration of wage questions with their consequent strikes, boycotts, lockouts, etc., has been the policy of labor unions since their inception. Have they been successful? Will this policy lead us to a permanent solution of labor troubles? Let us see.

I have before me the sixteenth annual report of the commissioner of labor for the year 1901, containing a history of the strikes and lockouts in the United States from 1881 to 1901. During that period 22,793 strikes occurred. The total employees before the strikes was 9,779,574. The total number thrown out of employment during the strikes was 6,105,634, showing that nearly one-third of the workers interested refused to join the strikers. The total loss of wages during the strikes was \$257,865,478. In 50.77 per cent. of the cases the strikers were successful. In 35.54 per cent. they failed. In 13.04 per cent. they were partially successful.

The history of lockouts shows about the same percentage of success and failures on the part of the employers in that manner as of the employees by strikes. 557,792 persons were thrown out of employment permanently by the strikes. The average loss of wages during the time the strikes were in progress was \$42 per capita.

In many cases these figures do not show the full loss of wages nor the total number discharged, simply because they do not include facts which occurred after the strikes were settled.

The writer has personal knowledge of the Great Northern Railway strike of 1894. The strikers won—the company surrendered unconditionally. The men went back to work without prejudice; that was the agreement. But in three years there was not a man in the employment of the company who took an active part in the strike.

These figures are worthy of careful consideration. They show the enormous cost of strikes and teach the use of reason and education instead of force as no other facts can.

But, expensive as strikes have been, the successful ones have been of benefit to the workingmen. Nor would it be just to say that the unsuccessful ones were a total loss.

The great Pullman strike taught the people the idea of government ownership of railways as nothing else ever did before or since. The successive coal strikes of late years, and especially the one just closed, have brushed the cobwebs from millions of brains and made room for the idea of public ownership and control of the mines in the interest of producer and consumer.

It seems to me that if we could lift the veil of the future and take a peep beyond we could see that the two strikes just

mentioned have been the most successful the nation has ever seen. I say most successful because they have pointed the way to a permanent solution of labor troubles.

It can not be said that the success of a strike or a boycott is a permanent solution of the trouble. The conditions which the workers force from their employers, satisfactory as they may be to day, may be unbearable in a few years, owing to changed conditions, and then the same battle must be fought over again.

A large part of the time of labor union meetings is devoted to the discussion of boycotts, strikes and unfair resolutions, but, fellow-workers, stop and think and you will see that the benefits accruing from the solution of such questions is more theoretical than practical. No sooner have you disposed of one case than another demands attention, and after you have got all the trouble settled a careful examination of the cost of living will show an increase in the cost of living that robs us of all our benefits. It seems to me that if the money, time and energy spent in this way was expended on education along the lines of social and political economy, teaching the members the true cause of their trouble, and pointing the way to a permanent solution by a changed social and political condition, the results would be far more satisfactory and effective. The ever-increasing army of the unemployed curtails the power of labor unions to fix wages and enforce their demands and points out to the intelligent unionist the imperative necessity of a change of policy from the industrial field to the political one.

After all it is the hungry tramp that fixes the wages that we all work for. Without him the labor unionist would demand the full product of his toil and the wage system would be at an end.

Are wages increasing? Measured in dollars and cents they are, but that is not the proper way to measure them. Neither is it right to measure them by the purchasing power of a day's wages, but by the productive power of a day's labor.

As machinery increases the productive power of a day's labor the hours should be shortened, thereby preventing the machine from flooding the country with tramps, and the benefits should be divided between the producer and consumer.

Figured on this sound economic basis wages are steadily declining, notwithstanding the efforts of labor unions to keep them up. As the world advances the worker's wants increase. He needs books and papers, bathrooms, sanitary plumbing, and a score of things his father never dreamed of.

These changing conditions and past experiences, coupled with the marked concentration of capital and the ingenious use of injunctions to restrain the labor unions and restrict their freedom, points out to the careful observer that the time has come when the working and producing classes must either control the politics of their country or be controlled themselves by their employers.

We go before congress and state legislatures and beg for a few favors, whereas, if we used the all-powerful ballot with sufficient intelligence, we would be in control of these bodies and the begging would come from the other side.

With the Creator's matchless gift of reason, ably seconded by Washington's priceless gift of a universal franchise, we ought to be masters of the situation. We can not be oppressed without first being outwitted.

We are in the majority and if we do control and direct the political destinies

of our nation, let us candidly admit that it is our own fault and quit raising rows with other people about it.
Kalispell, Mont.

The Trade-Union a Benefactor to the Community

BY S. J. KENT

If there be any truth in that old couplet, which reads—

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay,"

then, indeed, are we as a people trenching upon dangerous ground. The press informs us that last year J. Pierpont Morgan's income for promoting mergers, trusts, etc., was \$72,000,000. The census gives the average wages paid in the United States as less than \$400 per year. This being so Mr. Morgan, who did not create one single dollar, took from the storehouse of wealth as much as the combined earnings of nearly 420,000 wealth producers who, with their families, represent over 2,000,000 people. Did ever king or potentate wield so great a power, or did ever one exist who could wring greater tribute from the people? It is self-evident that the more equal the distribution of wealth the better for the community.

This nation was organized for the common people, as an asylum for the earth's oppressed. Here we were to be forever rid of the political highwaymen, but all the nations whose people have been robbed and plucked, taken together, were nothing as compared to the snap that our industrial freebooters have in the American nation and the American people. What a glorious thing it is to sit in an office and put up the price of coal oil five cents a gallon, and have your millions come rolling in. Way back in the dark ages, when people were ignorant, a king, it is said on purpose to fill up his depleted private purse, gave a private monopoly to a certain man to make soap, but his poor, ignorant subjects would not stand for it, and threatened to cut the king's head off, and Mr. King had to withdraw his charter to the soap-maker. Had that king lived now, and given one-tenth of his ill-gotten gains to found libraries, Sunday-schools or universities he would have been hailed as the greatest man on earth. There isn't a worker in these United States but what is contributing to keep up royalty and monarchical institutions by virtue of their contributions to the Goulds; the Leiters, etc. The millionaire's money is largely spent in Europe, the working man's at home. The worker puts money into circulation, and he is the fellow that makes business. I was never more forcibly reminded of this than I was several months ago while traveling through the state of Alabama. I was billed to speak at Sheffield, Ala. It was evening when I approached the little city. The glare of the fires of furnace, smelter and the shops of the southern railway lit up the sky, and I thought I was approaching about as busy a place as the original Sheffield, after which this place was named. Next day I had a chance to talk with some of the business men. They complained bitterly of hard times and no business. A druggist told me he no longer kept toilet soap and perfumes, for he had no sale for such articles, and about all I saw upon his shelves was patent medicine standard preparations and shelf goods. Upon investigation I found that the men in the furnaces and smelters only received one dollar per day. They were paid in checks which, to get cashed, they had to dis

(Continued on page 11, 4th column.)

L'Organisation des Chambres Syndicales de L'Ouest.

Nous vivons dans une ère de prospérité, d'après ce que l'on nous dit; malheureusement la classe ouvrière n'a guère de raison de s'en apercevoir. La fortune publique s'élève à \$3,500 par tête, ce qui ferait la somme de \$17,500 par famille, composée de 5 membres. Mais combien y a-t-il de familles ouvrières qui possèdent ce per capita de cette fortune publique. Quand à moi, je n'en connais pas, j'oserais même dire que je n'en ai jamais connu et que cette question de la fortune publique (commonwealth) est encore une de ces énormes blagues d'ont le peuple américain en particulier et la classe ouvrière de tous les pays en général se laisse leurrer et monter le coup comme on dit dans la vieille France. Toute cette richesse publique est amoncée sur quelques gros tas, dans les poches de quelques archi-millionnaires, grands monopolistes, et compagnies financières appelées "trusts". Chaque dollar, que l'on ajoute à cette fameuse fortune nationale va dans la poche de ces mêmes gens. Qu'une nouvelle mine d'or ou d'argent soit découverte, qu'un filon de charbon ou de pétrole soit mise à jour, ou une ligne de chemin de fer s'ajoute au réseau déjà existant, c'est toujours du même côté que se dirigent les dividendes, c'est à dire le surplus de cette richesse nationale. Cet immense pays, qui réellement possède des richesses immenses, est à la merci de ces exploiters capitalistes. Nos forêts sont dévastées, c'est par millions de pieds cubes que s'opère le vol dans les grands bois du Nord Ouest. Les territoires occupés par les Indiens sont retirés à ces derniers et livrés à l'exploitation d'une bande de spéculateurs, qui en retirent des millions par an de ces terres presque vierges et fertiles. Les mines d'or et d'argent du Colorado, de la Sierra Nevada et de la Californie sont entre les mains d'une minorité capitaliste, en un mot la fortune nationale appartient à la classe possédante. Une statistique, extraite du dernier recensement nous apprend que 87 par cent. de cette richesse publique est entre les mains de 28 par cent. de la population. C'est à dire que le petit reste de 13 par cent. se divise entre la grande majorité des crêves de faim, de l'ouvrier et du petit cultivateur. Ces derniers recevront juste de quoi ne pas mourir de faim, et encore limité par la classe de gens qu'ils ont la bêtise de nourrir de la façon opulente que l'on sait. Dans les centres industriels de l'Est et du Nord des États Unis et du Canada, la grande réserve de l'armée des hommes sans travail empêche jusqu'à un certain point la classe ouvrière de revendiquer sa part de la richesse nationale, et le travail d'organisation de l'Union ouvrière souvent se trouve anéantie pendant les années de crise et de panique. La grande masse des immigrants, leur ignorance des conditions économiques de ce pays rend souvent illusoire les gains et les victoires de la classe ouvrière avancée.

La condition ouvrière de l'Ouest est un peu différente de celle de l'Est. L'immigration ne se repartit que de 10 par cent. à 20 par cent. sur l'Ouest, quand plus de 75 par cent. reste sur les côtes de l'Atlantique et les états industriels à l'est de Chicago. Les deux autres tiers du pays n'ont donc pas à souffrir au même degré de cette immigration de gens qui, poussés par la pauvreté, sont forcés de travailler à tout prix. Nous entendons donc les clameurs des propriétaires et capitalistes sur le manque de mains. L'industrie n'y étant que dans son enfance, les demandes de mains proviennent pour la plupart des cultivateurs (bonanza farmers) et des planteurs d'arbres fruitiers. Bien entendu

existe il un manque d'ouvriers dans tout genre de mines.

Lorsque la saison des récoltes s'approche, on demande des mains, c'est à dire des ouvriers à cors et à cris. On offre de 2, à 3 doll. par jour, on leur promet du travail pendant toute l'année; mais aussitôt la récolte terminée, et livrée aux expéditeurs et confiseurs (packers) on n'a plus besoin de ces gens que l'on avait attirés de Denver ou même de Chicago. On diminue les frais de voyage sur leur salaire de 2 ou 3 mois de travail ou plus, et souvent il ne reste à ces malheureux la somme suffisante pour s'en retourner aux villes, d'un les agents menteurs les avaient d'abord attirés. Les vivres sur place sont tellement chers, le climat tout vanté de la Californie est rempli de fièvres pernicieuses dans la plupart des vallées du Pacifique, que les offres les plus magnifiques ne font plus retourner dans ces galères quiconque c'est laissé prendre une fois. Voilà donc les raisons qui font verser des larmes aux capitalistes de l'Ouest. Leurs fruits, en tombant par terre, pourrissent, les autres sont brûlés et séchés par le soleil, et le raisin meurt sur pied, faute de mains pour le cueillir et le transformer en vin.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France

PAR GEORGES GUÉNARD, PARIS, FRANCE.

II.

CONGRÈS DES DOCKERS.—Les derniers mouvements tentés par les dockers dans différentes villes ont donné cette année plus d'importance à leur Congrès. C'est à Dunkerque le 20 mai, que la Fédération des Ports avait convoqué les délégués des syndicats adhérents. Après avoir constaté que les vœux des deux précédents Congrès concernant l'inspection du travail dans les ports étaient restés lettre morte et invité le syndicat à faire une énergique campagne locale pour obtenir l'application, le Congrès aborda la discussion de la réglementation des heures du travail. Un peu grisés par les succès obtenus à Marseille et à Havre, quelques délégués appuyèrent chaleureusement la proposition de fixation à huit heures de la journée de travail. D'autres, par contre tout en se déclarant naturellement partisans de la journée de huit heures, estimaient qu'avant prendre une décision destinée à rester stérile par suite du manque de force de la plupart des syndicats des ports, il serait plus logique de travailler tout d'abord à l'organisation de ces syndicats et de renvoyer cette proposition jusqu'au jour où ils seraient en mesure d'imposer leur volonté.

Les délégués de Marseille, parlant au nom d'un syndicat qui n'avait pas de leçon de fermeté à recevoir, ne tinrent pas un langage moins sage, déclarant que, comme toutes les questions pratiques, cette dernière ne pouvait être résolue par un simple "coup de baguette magique" et qu'il ne suffit pas de décréter qu'à telle époque on fera telle chose, sans se préoccuper de savoir si on sera dans les conditions voulues pour la tenter et la mener à bien. L'un d'eux rappela les difficultés que son syndicat eut à surmonter pour obtenir la journée de neuf heures. La victoire ne fut obtenue que grâce à la ténacité et la prudence du syndicat qui s'est gardé de tout emballement et refusé de décider la grève générale qui aurait inmanquablement amené l'avortement du mouvement. Les ouvriers des ports ont à consolider les résultats acquis avant de prendre leur marche en avant. Aussi soucieux de la responsabilité qu'il encourt se prononce-t-il catégoriquement contre la proposition soumise au Congrès.

Le délégué de Cette maintint sa proposition déclarant qu'il s'agissait pour le Congrès de choisir entre la méthode réformiste et la méthode révolutionnaire (deux tendances qui partagent actuellement le mouvement syndical français). Selon lui, les dockers doivent prendre pour plate-forme la journée de huit heures et poursuivre son application par la grève générale révolutionnaire qui transformera du même coup l'ordre social en culbutant le capitalisme et en instaurant à la place la société communiste vers laquelle tous les travailleurs doivent tendre.

Le délégué de Dunkerque opposa à cette motion une contre-proposition qui traduisait les aspirations de ceux qui ne voulaient pas entrer dans la voie où le délégué de Cette s'efforçait de les engager. Il y déclarait, tout en étant partisan de la journée de huit heures, qu'avant décider un mouvement général en vue de l'imposer il y avait lieu d'inviter les ouvriers des ports à s'organiser sérieusement dans leurs syndicats, mais qu'en attendant il était bon de profiter de toutes les circonstances pour essayer d'obtenir progressivement et par étapes les réductions de la journée de travail qu'il y aurait quelque chance d'obtenir par une "action prudente et méthodique." Il appuya les arguments de Marseille et ajouta qu'à Dunkerque, où les dockers ne font que huit heures en hiver et neuf heures en été, il leur était impossible d'oublier que leur port est exposé à la concurrence des ports voisins de la Belgique où l'on travaille encore dix heures. Il se refusa pour son compte à prendre la responsabilité de la décision présentée par Cette.

Le vote par mandats donna 33 voix à la proposition de Dunkerque contre 7 à celle de Cette. C'était le bon sens qui triomphait. Après avoir examiné un certain nombre de vœux et réglementé l'attribution des secours de route, les délégués chargèrent les syndicats de Cette d'organiser le Congrès de l'an prochain.

CONGRÈS DES MINEURS.—La Fédération nationale des mineurs est, en France, une de celles qui groupent le plus grand nombre de travailleurs. Elle est composée de fédérations régionales de syndicats qui délèguent chacune un de leurs membres pour former le Comité national chargé d'administrer la Fédération. Les cotisations réclamées aux adhérents y sont minimes, insuffisantes même, mais il règne dans ce milieu une esprit de discipline, de commune entente qu'on est loin de retrouver dans les autres corporations, et qui permet, malgré la faiblesse du budget fédéral, de tenter parfois des mouvements qui, s'il ne sont pas toujours heureux, n'en étonnent pas moins par leur spontanéité, leur ampleur et l'âpre énergie que mettent les mineurs à les soutenir.

Ce n'est pas sans une vive curiosité qu'était attendu le Congrès qui vient d'avoir lieu. La grande grève de la fin de l'année dernière, les dissensions qui en furent la suite, la création d'une fédération rivale, le refus de la Confédération générale du travail d'admettre dans son sein la Fédération nationale des mineurs sous le prétexte que d'autres organisations similaires étaient déjà adhérentes, ou tout ou moins de surseoir à cette admission jusqu'à l'issue du Congrès au cours duquel des efforts seraient tentés pour unir les travailleurs de la mine, tout contribuait à attirer l'attention sur ce qui allait décider les délégués réunis à Carmaux. C'est en effet dans cette ville, siège électoral du grand leader Jaurès, que, le 20 mai, le Congrès abordait l'examen de son ordre du jour.

Une de principales parmi les revendications des mineurs français est, sans conteste, celle qui a trait à l'organisation des retraites. C'était un des points qui leur tenait le plus à cœur lors de leur dernière

grève. Le Parlement fut et est encore saisi de la question, et, tout récemment, il votait un crédit d'un million de francs pour améliorer, en attendant la solution définitive de la question, les retraites par trop insuffisantes qui sont actuellement servies. (Cette somme permet en effet de porter dès maintenant à 360 francs la retraite de ceux des ouvriers mineurs qui remplissent les conditions d'âge, de nationalité et d'années de services, et d'allouer 240 francs à ceux qui, ayant 55 ans d'âge, ne satisfont pas à toutes les conditions requises.) Les mineurs réclament 2 Fr. par jour à 50 ans d'âge et après 30 années de service. L'unanimité du Congrès était d'avis, malgré le désir général de ne faire aucun versement pour constituer cette retraite et d'en laisser toute la charge aux Compagnies et à l'Etat—de consentir ses versements si cette concession avait quelque chance de faire aboutir plus vite la question. Aussi les représentants des centres mineurs à la Chambre furent-ils invités à hâter le vote du projet Basly—député mineurs—en y incorporant au besoin la participation financière des ouvriers.

Le minimum de salaires figure également parmi les revendications importantes des mineurs. Cependant la dernière grève ayant démontré l'impuissance de la Fédération nationale à obliger les Compagnies à en accepter la fixation, le Congrès a demandé à ce que le gouvernement se charge lui-même d'opérer cette fixation suivant les régions.

Le troisième point soumis aux Compagnies visait la durée du travail. Il donna lieu au dépôt d'un projet de loi par le ministre des travaux publics et qui fut adopté par la Chambre, lequel stipulait une journée de travail de 8 heures, du trait au trait, c'est à dire du moment où l'ouvrier commence effectivement son travail dans la fosse jusqu'au moment où il abandonne le pic.

Le Congrès, lui, réclame la journée de 8 heures du jour au jour, autrement dit de l'instant où l'ouvrier prend place dans la cage qui doit le descendre au fond du puits jusqu'au moment où il est remonté à la surface, mais il accepte comme transaction, le projet voté par la Chambre.

Tout dernièrement le Comité national des mineurs avait demandé au gouvernement la concession d'une mine abandonnée ainsi que les moyens financiers nécessaires pour en recommencer l'exploitation.

Le but poursuivi était de créer un centre de travail où les ouvriers renvoyés pour faits de grèves auraient trouvé un refuge.

Les négociations échouèrent. C'est la raison pour laquelle le Congrès portait de nouveau à son ordre du jour la nationalisation du sous-sol, question déjà vieille, ainsi que celle des mines abandonnées. Le secrétaire fédéral proposa au Congrès l'organisation d'une coopérative pour exploiter les mines abandonnées, à l'aide d'une loterie de 5 millions de francs. Une agence de publicité s'offrait de prendre à sa charge l'opération moyennant un prélèvement de 20 par cent. Elle versait les fonds et placerait les billets. On aurait ainsi une somme de 350,000 francs d'immédiatement disponible, suffisante pour commencer l'exploitation de la mine de Buxhous. Cette proposition fut adoptée par le Congrès. L'avenir se chargera de démontrer ce qu'elle a de pratique.

Relativement aux dissensions qui existent entre les syndicats mineurs des concessions furent faites de part et d'autre pour rendre l'accord possible. A l'heure où nous écrivons il est impossible de préjuger quel en sera le résultat, mais ce que l'on peut affirmer c'est que cet accord ne sera durable que du jour où les mineurs songeront à faire leurs affaires eux-mêmes et écarteront de parti pris toutes les "bons" conseils que ne manquent pas de leur prodiguer une foule de personnalités étrangères à la corporation.

Après avoir voté le transfert à Paris du siège de la Fédération et son adhésion à la Confédération générale du travail, le Congrès clôtura ses travaux en choisissant la ville de Douai pour siège de sa prochaine réunion en 1904.

Spezielle Bekanntmachung.

Durch die Einfügung der Namen und Adressen der protokollierenden Sekretäre in unsere Sekretärs-Liste hat letztere einen solchen Umfang erhalten, daß sie mehr als sieben Seiten des CARPENTER in Anspruch nimmt. In Folge dessen ist der für Lesestoff verwendbare Raum dieses Journals sehr beschränkt und unzureichend geworden. Um nun diesem Uebel zu steuern und zugleich unseren Correspondenten, Mitgliedern und Lesern gerecht zu werden, sehen wir uns veranlaßt, die Sekretärs-Liste von nun an nur vierteljährlich, anstatt monatlich, wie bisher, zu veröffentlichen.

Die Liste wird in den Ausgaben der Monate September und Oktober nicht enthalten sein und erst in der November-Ausgabe wieder erscheinen.

Indem wir die Local Unions und Mitglieder von dieser Neuveränderung in Kenntniß setzen, fordern wir speziell alle District- und Local-Sekretäre auf, diese, die August-Nummer des CARPENTER, sowie alle folgenden, in denen die Sekretärs-Liste enthalten sein wird, zum Zwecke des Nachschlagens gut aufzubewahren.

Wegen Mangel an Raum, aus oben angeführten Ursachen, waren wir leider in letzter Zeit gezwungen, eine Reihe interessanter Artikel und Correspondenzen, darunter viele Commentare über die Ernennung eines Regier-Organisators seitens des General-Präsidenten, zurückzulegen. Dieselben werden erscheinen, sobald es der Raum des Journals erlaubt.

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Vertrag zwischen Anstreichern und der V. B. nicht ratifiziert.

Die unter'm 20. Februar den Local Unions unterbreitete Vertrags-Vorlage bezüglich der Bruderschaft der Anstreicher und Tapezire und der V. B. hat in der Urabstimmung über diese Frage nicht die in Sect. 137 der General-Constitution vorgeschriebene Zweidrittel-Majorität erhalten, und ist somit nicht ratifiziert.

Das Resultat der Abstimmung ist folgendes:

Abgegebene Stimmen.....35,591
Dafür.....22,288
Dagegen.....13,303

Dieses Resultat hindert indessen die Local Unions nicht, mit den Anstreichern und Tapezieren freundschaftliche Beziehungen zu unterhalten.

Der Kreuzzug gegen die Gewerkschaften.

II.

Nachdem wir im Vorhergegangenen auf die Vorbereitungen und Maßregeln hingewiesen haben, die das Unternehmertum in seinem Bestreben, die gewerkschaftliche Bewegung lahm zu legen, ergriffen hat und noch ergreifen wird, wollen wir heute über das seitens der Arbeiter zu beobachtende Verhalten und die zur Abwehr nöthigen Schritte unsere Meinung zum Ausdruck bringen.

Wir nehmen in unseren Ausführungen selbstverständlich besonderen Bezug auf die gegenwärtige Stellung unserer eigenen, engeren Organisation, ihre Mängel und die ihr in nächster Zukunft zufallende Aufgabe.

Wenn immer Anzeichen eines feindlichen Ueberfalles vorhanden sind, so ist es das erste Gebot der Bedrohten, unverzüglich Heerschau über ihre Streitkräfte abzuhalten, etwaige Lücken auszufüllen, alle Mängel zu beseitigen und sich in den bestmöglichen Verteidigungszustand zu versetzen. Eine Heerschau über die heute den Gewerkschaften zu Gebote stehenden Streitkräfte wird ihnen zeigen, daß trotz des bedeutenden Anwachsens ihrer Mitgliederzahl während der jetzigen sogenannten Prosperitäts-Periode, ihre Reihen noch sehr lückenhaft sind, und daß, um einen Angriff erfolgreich abzuwehren, die Heranziehung der noch Außenstehenden dringend geboten ist. In dieser Richtung müssen jetzt die energischsten Anstrengungen gemacht werden. Es darf Nicht-Mitgliedern durch hohe Eintrittsgebühren, vor denen wir schon öfters gewarnt haben, der Beitritt nicht erschwert, sondern es muß ihnen derselbe erleichtert werden.

Unsere Bruderschaft weist laut letztem offiziellen Bericht eine gutstehende Mitgliederzahl von 154,000 auf—gewiß eine stattliche Anzahl; und doch müssen wir in Anbetracht der Thatsache, daß wir in Hunderten von Orten noch nicht Fuß gefaßt haben, und daß in Hunderten von Orten ein großer Theil der Gewerkschaftsgenossen der Union noch nicht angehören, zu dem Schlusse kommen, daß diese Zahl eine noch viel zu geringe ist.

In den ersteren muß unverzüglich Breishe gemacht werden und in den letzteren ein jedes einzelne Mitglied Hand an's Werk legen, damit unsere Reihen so gestärkt werden, daß wir den drohenden Stürmen trogen können. Andererseits muß Alles vermieden werden, was unsere gewonnenen Positionen schwächen könnte.

Das Stellen einer Forderung bei ungünstiger Geschäftslage oder ohne genügende Vorbereitung ist so wie so stets schädlich und verwerflich; um so vorsichtiger müssen wir heute bei Forderungen vorgehen und, obwohl wir berechtigten Anlaß zu Angriffen hätten, unser Augenmerk wohl oder übel auf die Defensivseite richten. Jedes Boycott-Verfahren, dessen Erfolg zweifelhaft ist, sollte unterlassen werden, weil ein Mißerfolg das Ansehen der Organisation schädigt und von unseren Gegnern als ein Zeichen der Schwäche aufgefaßt wird.

Daß zum Kriegführen auch Munition, d. h. Geldmittel, gehören, ist ja allgemein erkannt, und nachdem uns nun das Unternehmertum den Krieg erklärt hat, sollte mit der vorhandenen Munition so sparsam als möglich umgegangen und Maßregeln getroffen werden, um weitere Mittel zu beschaffen.

Während wir mit größter Genugthuung konstatieren, daß ein Theil unserer Mitglieder im Verlaufe der diesjährigen Kämpfe Zeugniß bewundernswerther Opferwilligkeit abgelegt hat, so ist doch die große Mehrzahl an das Opferbringen, wie es jeder Kampf erfordert, noch nicht gewöhnt, und sollte diese, so lange Zeit und Verhältnisse noch günstig sind, dazu angehalten werden.

In zweiter Linie und im Hinblick auf die uns seitens der Unternehmer drohende Gefahr, sollten, wo immer es unsere Grundsätze erlauben, alle Zwistigkeiten unter den ver-

schiedenen Organisationen ein- und engere Beziehungen zwischen denselben hergestellt werden. Die gegenwärtige Situation verlangt kompakteres Vorgehen und größeres solidarisches Handeln aller Gewerks- und Berufsvereine ohne Unterschied.

Keine Union sollte jetzt von dem lokalen Baugewerkskörper noch von der allgemeinen Centralkörperschaft ihrer betreffenden Lokalität fernbleiben. In dieser Hinsicht ist viel seitens der Baugewerke und auch seitens unserer Bruderschaft gesündigt worden, und merkwürdiger Weise sind es die größeren Städte, die hier mit bösem Beispiel vorgehen.

Wir üben so häufig unendliche Geduld und Nachsicht gegenüber den Annäherungen unserer Ausbeuter. Warum können wir sie nicht üben, wenn es sich um Handlungen unserer organisierten Klaffengenossen handelt, durch die wir uns beeinträchtigt fühlen, oder die uns nicht genehm sind? Es kommt ja zuweilen vor, daß einer Organisation seitens anderer Unrecht zugefügt wird, daß Majoritäten ungerechte und unvernünftige Beschlüsse fassen; denn auch organisierte Arbeiter können irren und Fehler machen. Hier aber ist Geduld und Nachsicht eine nicht zu unterschätzende Tugend, durch deren Uebung das gute Einvernehmen aufrecht erhalten, der Erfolg der gemeinschaftlichen Sache gefördert wird, und wofür man die Achtung und Anerkennung der Fremden erntet, sobald bessere Erkenntniß und Verständnis bei ihnen eingetreten ist. Die Vergangenheit hat uns gezeigt, daß gerade dann, wenn man seitens einer Körperschaft ungerecht behandelt wird, man ihr nicht den Rücken kehren darf, sondern aushalten muß, um in der Lage zu sein, dahin zu wirken, daß das Unrecht wieder gut gemacht wird. Die Auswegung der erlittenen Scharte geschieht viel leichter innerhalb der Körperschaft, als außerhalb, nachdem man die Beziehungen zu derselben abgebrochen und seine Vertreter zurückgezogen hat. So hätte der Ausstand in New York gegen die Amalgamated Society of Carpenters nie stattfinden, oder doch nicht den ungünstigen Verlauf nehmen können, wäre unsere dortige Mitgliedschaft im Board of Building Trades vertreten gewesen, und seiner Zeit nicht aus diesem Körper ausgetreten, obgleich wir zugeben, daß ihnen der Board große Veranlassung zu diesem Schritt gegeben hatte.

Eng verbunden mit allen anderen Gewerkschaften und unterstützt von denselben, wird es viel leichter gelingen, die Organisation weiter auszubauen und auszudehnen, die Angriffe des Unternehmertums zurückzuschlagen. Streitfragen, wie die zwischen unserer Bruderschaft und der Am. Society of Carpenters und den Am. Woodworkers schwebenden, können viel leichter die gewünschte Lösung finden, wenn wir uns durch gemeinschaftliches, solidarisches Vorgehen mit den Gewerkschafts-Organisationen unserer betreffenden Lokalität, sowie des ganzen Landes, deren Sympathie gesichert haben.

Aus diesen Gründen müssen auch unsere freundschaftlichen Beziehungen mit der Am. Federation of Labor hoch gehalten werden, trotzdem uns unsere Zugehörigkeit, vielmehr die Stellung ihrer Exekutive, in der Streitfrage mit den Am. Woodworkers, in den letzten Jahren mehr Nachtheile denn Vortheile gebracht hat. Der Mithilfe der Am. Federation of Labor haben wir zum Theil das Gedeihen und große Anwachsen unserer Organisation zu verdanken, und was die Frage der Vereinigung aller Holzarbeiter betrifft, so hat die letzte Convention der A. F. of L., wenigstens insoweit es sich auf die Am. Society of Carpenters bezieht, einen Beschluß gefaßt, der geeignet war, unsere Vereinigungsbestrebungen zu fördern.

Angeichts der jüngsten Vorgänge im kapitalistischen Lager ist es um so mehr zu bedauern, daß dieser Beschluß nicht zur Ausführung gebracht wurde, wie überhaupt das Bestehen drei verschiedener Organisationen

des Holzarbeitergewerks, die sich noch dazu gegenseitig befehdeten, dem Gewerke nur zum Schaden und den Unternehmern zum Nutzen gereichen kann. Allein der New Yorker Ausstand hat bewiesen, daß durch Anwendung von Zwangsmaßregeln keine Vereinigung erzielt werden kann und zur Erreichung dieses Zieles andere friedlichere Mittel angewandt werden müssen. Wir sollten daher wenigstens an solchen Orten, in denen sie keine Scab-Dienste verrichten, alle Konflikte mit der Am. Society of Carpenters und den Am. Woodworkers zu vermeiden suchen.

Wir wissen wohl, daß es Manchem unter uns gegen den Strich gehen wird, diese Ermahnung, wo es die Am. Woodworkers betrifft, zu befolgen, nachdem dieselben zu Handlungen der Unternehmung herabgesunken sind; aber vergessen wir nicht, daß das Bestehen dieser Organisation zum großen Theile auf das Schuld-Konto der Carpenter zu schreiben ist. Die Am. Woodworkers hätten niemals Boden gewinnen können, wenn die Carpenters vor und nach Anfang der neunziger Jahre den Cabinetmakers, Maschinen- und anderen in Holzbearbeitungs-Fabriken beschäftigten Arbeitern daselbe Interesse entgegengebracht hätten und von demselben Gefühle der Zusammengehörigkeit befeelt gewesen wären, wie sie es heute sind.

Die Carpenters konnten damals noch nicht begreifen, ebensovienig wie heute die Exekutive der A. F. of L., daß die Arbeitsvertheilung in den verschiedenen Industriezweigen und andere Entwicklungsprozesse die Organisation der in den betreffenden Industriezweigen beschäftigten Arbeiter als Ganzes, so wie sie darin ausgebeutet werden, behufs einmüthigen Widerstands, zur unabwendbaren Nothwendigkeit gemacht haben.

Hätten sich zu jener Zeit die Carpenters der Einsicht nicht verschlossen, daß die althergebrachte Trennung und Eintheilung der Arbeiter in besondere Gewerkszweige den damaligen und heutigen industriellen Verhältnissen nicht mehr entspricht, so hätten sie schon damals mehr Energie in der Zuziehung der Cabinetmakers, Maschinenarbeiter u. s. w. entfaltet, und es bestände heute keine Woodworkers' Union. Da sie aber nun einmal da ist, haben wir mit ihr zu rechnen, und ist es unsere ernste Aufgabe, die zur A. F. of L. gehörigen Organisationen zu überzeugen, daß sie nicht existenzberechtigt und nur dazu da ist, auf Kosten ihrer Mitglieder und zum Schaden des ganzen Holzarbeitergewerks einige ihrer Leute in Stellung und Versorgung zu erhalten. Diese Ueberzeugung wird sich sicherlich Bahn brechen, und wenn auch in der nächsten Convention der A. F. of L., wie wir in unserer Dezember Nummer bezüglich der zur Zeit in New Orleans tagenden Convention sagten, die Delegaten in ihrer Unkenntniß der Sachlage im Holzarbeitergewerke noch nicht in der Jurisdiktionsfrage die von uns gewünschte Stellung nehmen, so wird die Macht der Verhältnisse die Mitglieder der Am. Woodworkers zum Anschluß an unsere Bruderschaft drängen. Dieser Fall ist thatsächlich in den größeren Städten bereits eingetreten und wird sich wiederholen, ob die Exekutive der A. F. of L. dies wünscht oder nicht, oder wie sehr auch die Führer der Am. Woodworkers dagegen eifern und geifern mögen. Es ist nur eine Frage der Zeit, und vielleicht sehr kurzer Zeit, wann alle intelligenten und ehrlichen Mitglieder der Am. Woodworkers (wir meinen solche, die sich noch nicht zu Scab-Diensten verleiten ließen und sich zu Werkzeugen gewissenloser Arbeitgeber herabgewürdigt haben) zu der Einsicht gelangen werden, daß es vortheilhafter für sie ist, unserer Bruderschaft anzugehören, die kürzere Arbeitszeit und höhere Löhne eingeführt hat, um ebenfalls dieser Vortheile theilhaftig zu werden. Und damit wäre diese Streitfrage gelöst.

Uebrigens steht unsere Bruderschaft, was die Schaffung eines einzigen Industrieverbandes betrifft, ja nicht allein; auch in ande-

ren Gewerkschaften hat sich schon seit längerer Zeit dieses Bedürfnis geltend gemacht und sie veranlaßt, gegen die alte überlebte Organisationsform, die die Arbeiterreihen zersplittert, Zwistigkeiten hervorruft und ein einmütiges Vorgehen erschwert, anzukämpfen. Diejenigen Gewerkschaften, die heute noch der Schaffung von Industrieverbänden opponieren, werden durch die kommenden Ereignisse eines Besseren belehrt werden. Sie werden dann ebenfalls zu der Ansicht kommen, daß durch Haarpalereien über und Hinweisen auf frühere Vorgänge und Beschlüsse über Jurisdiktionsfragen, die durch die Arbeitsverschiebungen und veränderte Produktionsverhältnisse illusorisch geworden, diese Frage nicht gelöst und dadurch die weitere Entwicklung der gewerkschaftlichen Bewegung nur gehemmt wird.

Die den Gewerkschaften unzweifelhaft, vielleicht schon in nächster Zeit, bevorstehenden Kämpfe werden sie zwingen, sich zu kompakterem, solidarischerem Vorgehen zusammen zu schaaren; sie werden das Wert der Verschmelzung und Vereinigung verwandter Berufsweige beschleunigen, und der seitens des Unternehmertums begonnene Kreuzzug, der den Ruin der Gewerkschaften herbeiführen soll, wird das Gegenteil bewirken, sie zu einmütigerem Widerstande anspornen und ihnen neue Lebenskraft einflößen.

Die Kohlengräber und ihre Krankheiten.

Es ist nicht gerade neu, was in den Verhandlungen der Schiedsgerichts-Kommission zur Untersuchung der Lage der Kohlenarbeiter ausgesagt wurde, aber es ist immer wieder von Interesse, zu hören, wie gewisse Kategorien von Arbeitern ihre Tätigkeit mit gewissen Krankheiten zu zahlen haben, die nur ihnen eigen sind und als deren Opfer sie fallen; ein Leben gebend, um ein Leben zu gewinnen.

Die drei Ärzte, die in den Hauptquartieren der Minen-Industrie, in Scranton und Wilkesbarre, ihre Praxis haben und die deshalb mit den Gesundheitsverhältnissen unter den Kohlengräbern vertraut sind, bezeugten, daß die Beschäftigung der Miner ihre Gesundheit in hohem Grade untergräbt, ihr Leben verkürzt. Es wurde ausgesagt, daß 99 Prozent der Minenarbeiter blutarm sind, daß ihre Gesundheit untergraben, ihr allgemeiner Zustand unter dem normalen Zustand der Bevölkerung steht. Es wurde festgestellt, daß eine spezielle Kohlengräber-Krankheit, das Miners-Asthma, nahezu alle Miner heimsucht. Es wurde darauf hingewiesen, daß der Kohlenstaub, der Pulverdampf, die verdorbene Luft es seien, die dieses Kohlengräber-Asthma erzeugen. Einer der Ärzte erzählte, daß er bei Post-Mortem-Untersuchungen Lungen von Kohlengräbern gesehen habe, die so schwarz waren, wie die Kohle selbst, die der Inhaber dieser Lungen im Leben grub. Es wurde bezeugt, daß frühere Miner, die vor neun, ja vor fünfzehn Jahren in den Gruben arbeiteten, noch nach dieser langen Zeit Kohlenstaub aushausten.

Neben dem Kohlengräber-Asthma ist es besonders der Rheumatismus, der die Miner heimsucht. Neunzig Prozent aller Bergleute in jenen Gegenden, die das fünfzigste Jahr erreichen, leiden an irgend einer Form von Rheumatismus. Schwindel und andere Lungenkrankheiten aber sorgen dafür, daß die Minenarbeiter in der Regel vor ihrem fünfzigsten Jahre vom Rheumatismus erlöst werden.

Man sieht, daß die Kohlengräber, wenn sie ihre Arbeit einstellen, nicht bloß um eine Verbesserung ihrer materiellen Lage, sondern daß sie auch für ihre Gesundheit, ja, für ihr Leben kämpfen. Wenn sie von den Kohlenbaronen, denen „Gott in seiner Gnade die Verwaltung des Eigentums anvertraut hat“, verlangen, daß ihre Arbeitszeit ver-

kürzt werde, so verlangen sie damit das einzige Mittel, das sie vor einem frühen Tode schützen, das ihre Gesundheit aufrecht erhalten kann. Die Unternehmer behaupten, daß eine Ventilation, die die Gruben stets von schlechter Luft freihält, aus technischen und materiellen Gründen nicht zu schaffen sei. Nun gut, ist das wirklich der Fall—was freilich bestritten wird—so bleibt nur ein Mittel für die Miner, sich vor frühem Tod und vor Leiden aller Art zu schützen: die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit nicht bloß auf acht Stunden, sondern auf eine so kurze Zeit, daß die Gesundheit und das Leben der Arbeiter durch ihre Beschäftigung nicht leiden.

Die Arbeiter wissen das, und deshalb stellen sie die Forderung der Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit vor der Forderung der Lohnerhöhung.

Wie aber haben sich die Unternehmer, allen voran die Kohlenbarone, gegenüber dieser Forderung verhalten?

New Yorker Volkszeitung.

Streik-Bewegungen im Baufache in Deutschland und der Schweiz.

Ueber die diesjährige Streikbewegung im Baufache in Deutschland und der Schweiz entnehmen wir dem Organ der deutschen Maurer, dem „Grundstein“ vom 20. Juni, das Folgende:

„In Deutschland hat die Lohnbewegung in diesem Frühjahr einen ziemlich günstigen Verlauf genommen. Bis Mitte Juni sind im Maurergewerbe zirka 25 allgemeine Streiks und über ein Duzend Bausperrn meistens erfolgreich für die Streikenden durchgeführt worden. Trotz der riesigen Anstrengungen des Arbeitgeberbundes war er nicht im Stande, uns erhebliche Schlappen beizubringen. Auch dort, wo materielle Erfolge zunächst nicht erzielt wurden, hat unsere Organisation sich doch Achtungserfolge errungen. Wo unsere Kollegen vom Kampfe erfolglos zurücktreten mußten, haben italienische Streikbrecher den ‚Sieg‘ der Unternehmer verschuldet, so in Straßburg i. Elsaß, wo Maurer, Zimmerer und Bauhilfsarbeiter, darunter auch eine größere Anzahl italienischer Genossen, sechs Wochen lang einen heftigen Kampf um Einführung geordneter Zustände: zehnstündige Arbeitszeit und 45 Pfg. Minimallohn, führten. Die Streikenden mußten schließlich die Arbeit bedingungslos wieder aufnehmen, aber die Unternehmer werden sich ihres ‚Sieges‘ nicht freuen.

Ebenfalls kaput gemacht durch italienische Streikbrecher wurde der Streik der Bromberger Maurer, Zimmerer und Bauhilfsarbeiter, und auch noch in einigen anderen kleineren norddeutschen Städten haben sich Italiener eingenistet, mit der Absicht, den deutschen Bauarbeitern den Kampf um bessere Arbeitsbedingungen illusorisch zu machen. Wir haben nicht die Absicht, unseren italienischen Genossen den Vorwurf zu machen, daß sie etwa fahrlässiger oder gar böswilliger Weise verabsäumt hätten, ihre Emigranten genügend zu informieren und vom Streikbruch zurückzuhalten. Wir wissen es, daß unsere italienische Bruderorganisation noch nicht stark genug ist, um den nötigen Einfluß auf die Streikbrecher ausüben zu können; wir wissen es, wie ungemein schwer es ist, der großen Masse der Arbeiter den Begriff und die Ueberzeugung von der Notwendigkeit der Solidarität einzuprägen; wir haben ja auch in Deutschland noch übergenug ‚Kollegen‘, die sich trotz der weitreichenden Aufklärungsarbeit unserer Organisation des rechten Weges noch nicht bewußt sind; wir müssen aber immer wieder darauf hinweisen, daß in der italienischen Provinz Udine und den übrigen Streikbrechergegenden unausgesetzt und ganz energisch gearbeitet werden muß, damit die Schmach des internationalen Streikbruchs ein Ende erreicht.

Weniger schlimm haben sich die Tschechen (Böhmen) bei der Aussperrung der Dresdener Maurer erwiesen. Auch die Dresdener Unternehmer glaubten, die einheimischen Arbeiter durch ausländische Streikbrecher niederzwingen zu können, und ein Trupp Italiener leistete auch hier dem Unternehmertum willig Unterstützung. Dagegen bekundeten zirka 100 importierte Tschechen ihre Solidarität mit den Aussperrten und nahmen die Arbeit nicht auf. Freilich dürfte auch die demonstrative Entrüstung größerer Volksmassen über den ‚Patriotismus‘ der Unternehmer und über die ausländischen ‚Arbeitswilligen‘ nicht ohne Wirkung auf den Entschluß der Tschechen gewesen sein.—Nachdem der erste Schlag der Unternehmer mißglückt war, war es auch mit ihrem Kampfesmut zu Ende; einem sanften Druck des Oberbürgermeisters folgend, bot der ‚Arbeitgeberbund‘ den Aussperrten die Hand zu einem annehmbaren Frieden, der dann auch zu Stande kam.

Gegenwärtig sind die Maurer noch in zirka 20 Orten im Kampf mit den Unternehmern. In Mainz, wo die Maurer und Zimmerer von den Unternehmern ausgesperrt wurden, drohen diese seit einigen Wochen mit dem Import von Italienern. Ein gewisser Casetti soll sich kontraktlich zur Viefierung von mehreren Hundert ‚Arbeitswilligen‘ verpflichtet haben. In der Tat sind auch in der letzten Woche zirka 50 italienische Maurer in Mainz angekommen, die sich jedoch nach längerem Parlamentieren mit den Aussperrten dazu bewegen ließen, den Ort wieder zu verlassen.—Sehr bedroht von italienischem Zuzug sind auch Colmar im Elsaß und Pforzheim in Baden, wo die Maurerstreiks neueren Datums sind. An der südöstlichen Grenze Deutschlands müssen unsere österreichischen Genossen gut auf der Wacht sein, um etwa geplanten Zuzug von Beuthen-Rattowitz, Cunnorsdorf - Hirschberg und in Bälde auch von Plauen im Vogtland fern zu halten.

Schließlich sei noch erwähnt, daß die Differenzen in Hamburg noch nicht geschlichtet sind. Es ist nicht ausgeschlossen, daß es noch in diesem Jahre zu heftigen Kämpfen kommt. Die Unternehmer werden dann wieder versuchen, in aller Herren Länder Streikbrecher anzuwerben.

In der Schweiz scheint der unglücklich verlaufene Streik in Basel ziemlich hemmend auf die Maurerbewegung einzuwirken. Aus St. Gallen wurde vor längerer Zeit berichtet, daß eine Lohnbewegung in Vorbereitung sei, weitere Mitteilungen sind jedoch ausgeblieben. In Bern streiken seit vielen Wochen die Zimmerer, von dem die Unternehmer hart betroffen werden. Nimmehr hat die Unternehmer-Organisation der Stadt Bern beschloffen, sämtliche Bauarbeiter und Möbelschreiner auszusperrn. Dadurch würden zirka 4.000 Arbeiter auf das Straßenpflaster geworfen werden. Das Bundes-Committee der Berner Arbeiterchaft bittet die Arbeiter aller Länder um Unterstützung, wenn, was wahrscheinlich ist, die Unternehmer ihre Drohung wahr machen.“

Der deutsche Holzarbeiterverband konnte am 1. Juli auf sein zehnjähriges Bestehen zurückblicken. Der Verband begann seine Tätigkeit mit 22.745 Mitgliedern, wovon 19.400 dem früheren Tischlerverband entstammten; gegenwärtig zählt er 77.000 Mitglieder. Seit dem Jahre 1895 hat der Verband nach Ausweis seiner Statistik 731 Lohnkämpfe geführt. Mehr als die Hälfte der Kämpfe waren Abwehrstreiks. Insgesamt waren mehr als 150.000 Mitglieder an den Streiks beteiligt. Etwa 75.000 der Beteiligten erlangten durch die Streiks eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von durchschnittlich 3½ Stunden wöchentlich, und für 52.000 Beteiligte wurde eine Lohnerhöhung von durchschnittlich 10 Prozent erlangt. Die Unterstützung der Streiks in den zehn Jahren erforderte annähernd 2.200.000

Mark. Außer dem Kampf für Verbesserung der Lohn- und Arbeitsverhältnisse ließ sich der Verband auch die Pflege des Unterstützungswesens angelegen sein. Für diesen Zweck wurden während des verflossenen Jahrzehnts ausgegeben:

	Mark.
Reiseunterstützung.....	310.219,87
Gemäßregelter Unterstützung....	84.749,67
Nothfallunterstützung.....	64.832,20
Für Rechtsschutz.....	54.292,63
Umzugskosten.....	50.420,31
	564.514,68

Für die Agitation—einschließlich der Kosten der „Holzarbeiter-Zeitung“—gab der Verband 742.737,99 M. aus. Die Gesamteinnahme des Verbandes während der zehn Jahre beträgt rund 5.500.000 M., die Gesamtausgabe rund 4.500.000 M., so daß der Verband zur Zeit über ein Vermögen von rund einer Million Mark verfügt.

Eine spezielle Kasse für Streikzwecke wollen die italienischen Arbeiter-Organisationen gründen. Der Nr. 38 des in Turin erscheinenden Fachblattes „Il Lavorante in Legno“ entnehmen wir Folgendes: „Eines der Hauptmittel, um in dem Kampfe zwischen Kapital und Arbeit der letzteren den Sieg zu sichern, ist die Gründung einer Kasse ausschließlich für Streikzwecke, und sollte jede Organisation in moralischer und materieller Beziehung die größte Energie zur Erreichung dieses Zieles entwickeln; denn immer nur auf die unzulänglichen Geldmittel, die doch für uns gewissermaßen die Kriegsmunition bedeuten, sind die meisten Mißerfolge unserer Lohnbewegungen zurückzuführen. Selten ist eine Organisation im Stande, auch nur vier Wochen Widerstand den Annäherungen beutegieriger Kapitalisten entgegenzusetzen, da dieselbe eben nicht über die Mittel zur Befriedigung der allernötigsten Bedürfnisse der Streikenden und ihrer Familien verfügt. Daher erübrigt es sich wohl, zu sagen, daß im Kampfe der Arbeiter gegen das Kapital, wie in jeder anderen Schlacht, die Schnelligkeit in der Beschaffung der Hilfsmittel für den Kampf und deren zweckmäßige Verwendung zu rechter Zeit von größerer Wichtigkeit ist, als erst dann an die Beschaffung derselben heranzutreten, wenn der Kampf bereits entbrannt ist und solche zur erfolgreichen Durchführung desselben unbedingt zur Verfügung stehen müssen. Unsere Prinzipale kennen diese Schwäche sehr wohl, und verstehen es nur zu gut, dieselbe in ihrem Interesse auszunützen. Wenn sie aber wissen, daß den Ausständigen aus einer wohlorganisierten, ausschließlich Streikzwecken dienenden Kasse genügende Hilfsmittel zufließen, würde dieser Umstand allein schon einen heilsamen Druck auf ihre Entschloffenheiten ausüben und sie zu einem weit größeren Entgegenkommen geneigt machen. Darum laßt uns allerorten Kassen ausschließlich für Streikzwecke gründen! Der materielle und moralische Erfolg derselben wird viel dazu beitragen, die Sklavensesseln des Kapitals weniger fühlbar zu machen.“

Die „Metallarbeiter-Zeitung“, Organ des Deutschen Metallarbeiterverbandes, hat mit ihrer Nummer 21 die Auflage von 150.000 überschritten. Das erste Hunderttausend erreichte diese Zeitung im Spätsommer 1900.

Die Hamburger Zimmerleute, Maurer und Hilfsarbeiter beabsichtigen den im vorigen Jahre begonnenen Kampf für den Neunstunden-Tag wieder aufzunehmen. Die Zimmerleute haben bereits die Initiative ergriffen und an geringeren Bauten Ausstände angeordnet.

Ein jeder Kampf erheischt Opfer, und was wir durch den gewerkschaftlichen Kampf erringen wollen, kann nicht ohne Opfer geschehen. Opferwilligkeit ist eine der notwendigsten Tugenden eines Unionmannes.



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2-102.50	131-\$96.80	261-2.80			
3-64.50	132-167.00	262-49.40			
4-153.00	133-298.20	263-110.00			
5-80.60	135-111.70	264-66.60			
6-87.60	136-122.60	265-28.10			
7-905.20	137-135.00	266-114.10			
9-108.40	138-25.20	267-6.00			
10-724.60	139-136.30	268-71.20			
11-135.95	141-35.60	269-111.20			
12-188.50	142-584.10	270-41.30			
13-216.00	143-129.50	271-29.30			
14-42.00	144-89.60	272-31.40			
15-49.90	145-20.50	273-69.25			
16-261.10	146-207.80	274-45.00			
17-60.00	147-192.00	275-57.10			
18-78.40	148-106.90	276-37.00			
19-482.30	149-34.30	277-162.80			
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21-115.70	151-145.20	279-42.00			
22-288.10	152-10.55	280-14.70			
23-156.60	153-12.80	281-287.20			
24-34.20	154-22.40	282-91.10			
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28-31.60	158-13.80	285-3.40			
29-112.00	159-61.80	286-25.40			
31-232.30	160-12.60	287-34.40			
32-288.20	161-21.00	288-151.50			
34-26.20	162-49.20	289-101.20			
35-16.20	163-18.10	290-12.60			
36-144.00	164-20.00	291-125.50			
37-107.80	166-27.05	292-21.60			
38-60.60	167-56.60	293-33.60			
39-92.80	169-241.30	294-10.50			
40-6.20	170-34.70	295-32.80			
41-15.80	171-414.60	296-77.50			
42-91.10	172-13.80	297-35.00			
43-354.10	173-11.20	298-17.00			
44-13.60	174-117.60	300-16.40			
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60-53.40	191-81.90	317-49.70			
61-223.00	192-6.80	318-89.10			
62-151.40	193-78.10	319-59.90			
63-144.00	194-21.90	320-7.20			
65-113.20	195-27.30	321-99.90			
66-60.00	196-25.00	322-58.00			
67-33.00	197-50.50	323-17.60			
68-23.30	198-198.00	324-43.20			
69-61.60	199-242.45	325-69.60			
70-46.50	200-31.00	326-30.10			
72-89.60	201-35.60	327-84.30			
73-259.80	202-71.60	328-97.30			
74-13.10	203-109.00	329-25.80			
75-154.00	204-10.80	330-58.80			
76-229.65	205-42.20	331-87.80			
77-43.40	206-54.20	332-93.60			
78-149.80	207-21.00	333-14.80			
79-256.65	208-32.40	334-19.20			
80-198.75	209-33.40	335-68.80			
81-48.60	210-193.40	336-12.20			
82-83.70	211-556.20	337-5.40			
83-116.40	212-13.20	338-14.00			
84-220.30	214-62.10	339-183.40			
85-119.70	215-73.10	340-63.30			
86-25.60	216-71.40	341-45.00			
87-155.50	217-27.40	342-38.30			
88-76.00	218-109.35	343-98.40			
89-18.00	219-51.10	344-8.10			
90-51.40	221-2.20	345-37.60			
91-28.00	223-25.00	346-16.80			
92-46.95	224-79.00	347-33.80			
93-185.90	225-51.80	348-27.30			
94-22.50	226-31.50	349-246.50			
95-65.80	227-30.20	350-63.60			
96-160.80	228-20.60	351-26.60			
97-45.60	229-33.20	352-16.60			
98-85.80	230-19.80	353-22.00			
99-49.00	231-207.20	354-18.20			
100-21.00	232-72.40	355-260.50			
101-2.00	233-19.20	356-19.60			
102-46.70	234-39.30	357-21.20			
103-151.05	235-31.60	358-37.20			
104-70.10	236-36.00	359-59.60			
105-3.60	237-77.85	360-51.80			
106-98.80	238-30.20	361-99.40			
107-26.60	239-28.40	362-100.80			
108-14.20	240-100.20	363-87.30			
109-201.00	241-125.40	364-55.70			
110-68.80	242-158.00	365-27.65			
111-79.10	243-2.80	366-6.00			
112-211.00	244-8.60	367-68.90			
113-48.30	245-29.75	368-8.80			
114-76.00	246-36.40	369-21.10			
115-75.60	247-192.80	370-81.15			
116-145.60	248-32.50	371-17.40			
117-20.30	249-64.60	374-172.00			
118-120.40	250-24.70	375-124.70			
119-176.10	251-12.80	376-40.20			
120-31.00	252-20.40	377-27.60			
121-11.60	253-39.40	378-27.30			
122-89.60	254-78.10	379-46.20			
123-44.20	255-122.00	380-59.50			
124-89.30	256-49.80	381-78.10			
125-207.80	257-155.00	382-40.00			
126-96.30	258-26.80	383-7.00			
127-88.90	259-23.80	384-20.40			

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
385-	\$9.60	541-	\$51.20	701-	\$162.00	862-	\$33.60	1025-	\$17.50	1194-	\$7.90	1373-	\$11.90	1485-	\$41.20
386-	160.10	542-	3.60	702-	8.60	863-	31.50	1026-	62.20	1196-	8.90	1374-	1.30	1486-	8.80
388-	84.00	543-	24.10	703-	35.50	864-	48.85	1027-	55.30	1197-	26.50	1376-	22.50	1487-	7.00
389-	20.40	544-	23.00	704-	21.00	865-	5.80	1028-	42.60	1198-	21.00	1377-	46.90	1489-	5.60
390-	115.50	545-	42.50	705-	48.20	866-	3.60	1029-	11.00	1200-	21.70	1378-	15.60	1490-	6.00
391-	34.60	546-	27.40	706-	34.00	867-	43.10	1030-	6.20	1201-	13.80	1379-	5.80	1491-	41.30
392-	244.20	547-	37.80	707-	28.60	868-	19.90	1031-	9.20	1204-	52.90	1380-	16.00	1493-	6.60
393-	88.90	548-	102.30	708-	17.00	869-	7.00	1032-	39.80	1205-	78.40	1382-	22.40	1494-	15.30
394-	88.85	549-	20.30	709-	5.60	871-	64.00	1033-	60.20	1206-	5.20	1383-	9.80	1495-	10.70
395-	38.50	550-	65.80	710-	9.60	872-	27.30	1034-	67.90	1207-	31.70	1384-	29.50	1498-	15.45
396-	34.35	551-	18.60	711-	9.45	874-	5.10	1035-	148.00	1208-	54.40	1385-	13.40	1499-	15.70
398-	14.00	552-	5.00	712-	24.80	875-	9.50	1036-	72.40	1209-	45.10	1386-	27.10	1500-	9.80
399-	37.35	553-	34.15	713-	14.40	876-	9.10	1037-	65.20	1210-	4.40	1387-	39.30	1501-	15.10
400-	8.20	554-	93.80	714-	13.40	877-	95.20	1038-	19.15	1211-	13.00	1388-	13.00	1503-	4.80
401-	48.75	555-	17.30	715-	77.30	878-	26.60	1039-	7.00	1212-	30.10	1390-	6.40	1504-	14.40
402-	83.30	556-	43.40	716-	144.20	879-	11.20	1040-	121.20	1213-	10.50	1391-	3.20	1505-	5.20
403-	54.20	557-	67.60	717-	46.80	880-	16.20	1041-	148.90	1214-	29.40	1392-	8.60	1506-	18.10
404-	13.80	558-	22.30	718-	17.80	881-	49.00	1042-	7.75	1215-	33.60	1395-	24.50	1507-	11.90
405-	10.00	559-	12.00	719-	77.50	882-	31.50	1043-	12.00	1216-	14.50	1396-	4.20	1508-	31.50
406-	34.30	561-	62.30	720-	63.55	883-	12.00	1045-	58.80	1217-	10.00	1397-	42.15	1509-	6.00
407-	26.15	562-	40.20	722-	72.50	884-	34.60	1046-	16.80	1218-	18.30	1398-	11.20	1510-	70.00
408-	96.35	563-	169.30	723-	112.40	885-	14.00	1047-	22.30	1219-	10.80	1400-	18.40	1511-	16.20
409-	139.40	564-	86.80	724-	1.00	886-	10.90	1049-	21.00	1223-	15.50	1401-	72.80	1512-	6.30
410-	18.20	565-	15.60	725-	11.60	887-	61.00	1050-	10.00	1224-	13.80	1402-	29.30	1514-	14.30
411-	12.70	566-	16.10	726-	34.20	888-	30.00	1051-	185.40	1225-	6.00	1403-	36.40	1516-	9.80
412-	13.30	567-	111.30	727-	50.20	889-	53.60	1052-	10.30	1226-	19.40	1404-	16.10	1517-	27.20
413-	23.60	568-	9.00	728-	31.50	890-	16.75	1053-	11.20	1228-	36.60	1405-	44.40	1518-	38.20
414-	9.00	569-	11.60	729-	9.90	891-	74.20	1054-	9.80	1229-	11.20	1406-	4.00	1520-	22.40
415-	7.00	570-	23.70	730-	37.75	892-	11.40	1056-	28.70	1231-	98.00	1407-	27.30	1522-	3.00
416-	237.90	571-	92.00	731-	10.00	893-	27.30	1057-	54.50	1232-	42.60	1408-	17.70	1523-	26.80
417-	40.60	572-	10.90	733-	14.70	894-	60.00	1058-	9.80	1234-	8.00	1409-	6.80	1524-	28.30
418-	1.60	573-	10.00	734-	41.40	895-	28.50	1059-	16.20	1235-	26.40	1410-	38.00	1525-	31.70
419-	61.20	574-	15.60	735-	31.00	896-	36.40	1060-	73.50	1236-	2.20	1412-	12.60	1526-	138.50
420-	11.00	575-	26.20	736-	23.90	897-	26.50	1061-	24.40	1237-	18.70	1413-	67.20	1527-	14.50
421-	27.30	576-	16.10	738-	3.80	898-	31.50	1062-	37.69	1238-	25.80	1414-	28.20	1528-	7.00
422-	2.00	577-	4.00	739-	14.30	899-	36.90	1063-	13.20	1239-	16.60	1415-	2.50	1529-	59.40
423-	105.60	578-	106.00	740-	48.00	900-	159.30	1064-	28.00	1240-	10.00	1416-	21.70	1530-	3.60
424-	32.20	579-	17.50	741-	16.10	901-	58.70	1065-	55.30	1243-	35.05	1417-	21.70	1533-	33.80
425-	70.15	580-	17.40	742-	56.35	902-	42.00	1066-	2.60	1244-	26.00	1418-	23.10	1535-	12.65
426-	175.00	581-	8.40	743-	19.25	903-	17.80	1067-	9.20	1245-	82.80	1419-	22.20	1536-	19.70
427-	66.20	582-	8.00	744-	4.00	904-	14.00	1069-	60.10	1246-	33.80	1420-	8.20	1538-	5.65
428-	78.55	583-	38.30	745-	5.60	905-	20.50	1070-	23.90	1247-	16.60	1422-	2.80	1539-	19.60
429-	221.90	585-	30.45	746-	93.00	906-	25.20	1071-	23.80	1248-	9.40	1423-	7.20	1540-	2.00
430-	92.00	586-	47.40	747-	104.30	907-	87.80	1072-	124.40	1249-	4.00	1425-	7.20	1541-	9.90
431-	60.20	587-	25.80	748-	24.20	908-	18.20	1073-	16.40	1250-	4.60	1426-	21.90	1542-	8.45
432-	49.20	588-	5.20	749-	23.80	910-	19.00	1074-	108.70	1251-	13.60	1427-	8.50	1544-	9.40
433-	25.50	589-	43.30	750-	252.90	911-	60.10	1075-	58.80	1252-	12.80	1428-	8.30	1545-	3.40
434-	135.95	590-	78.75	751-	62.80	912-	8.20	1076-	23.80	1253-	38.50	1429-	16.20	1546-	6.10
435-	13.50	591-	10.30	752-	2.00	913-	2.40	1077-	12.30	1254-	37.80	1430-	11.00	1547-	3.40
436-	58.80	592-	104.30	754-	21.90	914-	23.10	1078-	25.20	1255-	47.60	1431-	24.80	1549-	5.00
437-	27.10	593-	17.40	755-	114.10	915-	25.00	1079-	115.20	1256-	13.50	1432-	44.80	1550-	11.50
438-	143.50	594-	13.60	756-	18.80	916-	130.20	1080-	18.20	1257-	22.10	1433-	32.90	1551-	36.55
439-	21.70	595-	12.20	757-	30.80	917-	42.30	1081-	16.45	1258-	24.00	1435-	14.00	1552-	7.20
440-	83.40	596-	5.25	758-	13.50	919-	85.30	1082-	221.20	1260-	24.00	1436-	11.20	1553-	29.70
441-	126.00	597-	35.00	759-	67.60	920-	20.00	1083-	8.20	1261-	30.50	1437-	18.20	1554-	33.70
442-	40.60	598-	28.70	760-	40.50	921-	94.50	1084-	17.00	1262-	18.20	1438-	45.50	1555-	7.85
443-	89.00	599-	73.60	761-	10.20	922-	10.00	1085-	33.40	1263-	26.40	1439-	3.80	1556-	30.80
444-	205.60	600-	54.30	763-	60.10	923-	8.80	1087-	16.00	1264-	24.30	1440-	145.00	1557-	17.30
445-	10.00	601-	32.00	764-	46.80	924-	26.20	1088-	6.00	1265-	35.70	1441-	8.60	1558-	25.20
446-	25.00	603-	36.80	765-	8.40	926-	65.75	1089-	13.40	1266-	30.20	1442-	12.60	1559-	4.20
447-	13.20	604-	36.80	766-	21.40	927-	12.00	1090-	1.50	1267-	31.30	1443-	78.30	1560-	7.80
448-	74.90	605-	13.30	767-	56.10	928-	3.60	1091-	32.70	1268-	39.90	1444-	107.20	1561-	24.70
449-	122.70	606-	25.20	768-	13.40	930-	25.20	1092-	15.50	1269-	4.60	1445-	5.00	1562-	5.80
450-	14.60	607-	62.40	769-	134.40	931-	99.70	1093-	135.10	1272-	75.00	1446-	21.60	1564-	13.60
451-	60.90	608-	6.45	770-	23.75	932-	39.60	1094-	59.80	1273-	60.70	1447-	33.60	1565-	9.00
453-	46.20	611-	7.00	771-	34.00	933-	12.40	1095-	32.90	1274-	8.20	1448-	31.50	1566-	3.00
454-	41.00	612-	63.00	772-	68.15	934-	12.80	1096-	64.00	1275-	15.10	1451-	17.30	1567-	5.80
455-	11.80	613-	19.20	773-	36.00	935-	6.00	1097-	16.70	1276-	16.80	1452-	10.75	1569-	6.05
456-	24.60	614-	5.00	774-	126.80	936-	157.50	1098-	10.00	1278-	57.55	1453-	98.80	1570-	25.65
457-	58.40	615-	24.50	776-	9.10	938-	14.00	1099-	5.60	1279-	10.00	1454-	18.60	1571-	28.00
458-	9.40	616-	43.00	777-	8.00	939-	15.30	1100-	86.20	1280-	9.50	1455-	11.00	1572-	30.80
459-	171.90	617-	32.50	778-	48.75	940-	74.80	1101-	14.70	1281-	24.00	1456-	3.40	1573-	8.80
460-	45.70	619-	8.20	779-	6.00	941-	18.60	1103-	146.30	1282-	61.70	1457-	14.70	1574-	6.00
461-	39.20	620-	9.40	780-	67.60	942-	49.00	1104-	57.85	1283-	13.30	1458-	19.30	1575-	4.50
462-	7.20	621-	44.85	781-	50.30	944-	32.20	1105-	11.40	1284-	15.40	1459-	29.95	1576-	8.20
463-	16.40	622-	90.20	782-	11.50	945-	40.20	1107-	47.60	1285-	22.25	1460-	44.70	1577-	6.60
464-	44.05	623-	19.60	783-	30.90	946-	11.20	1108-	33.50	1288-	17.50	1461-	5.00	1578-	18.20
465-	145.25	624-	54.40	784-	18.90	947-	61.90	1109-	3.20	1290-	12.60	1462-	7.40	1579-	13.30
466-	30.10	625-	83.40	785-	22.90	948-	122.50	1110-	45.70	1291-	5.80	1463-	12.10	1580-	41.00
467-	74.10	626-	212.40	786-	18.90	949-	52.60	1111-	22.40	1292-	18.90	1464-	2.40	1581-	10.40
468-	35.40	627-	77.90	787-	34.30	950-	9.40	1112-	11.10	1294-	49.70	1465-	21.60	1582-	15.00
469-	30.80	628-	61.00	78											

Deputies, Organizers, Investigat- ing, etc.—	
Murray, Geo. R., New York.....	200 86
Post, D. A., Pennsylvania.....	34 41
Wellman, Chas., Kansas.....	106 00
Albert, H., Canada.....	94 00
Bell, R. F., North Carolina.....	7 80
Sullivan, T. J., C. N. Y. & R. I....	92 55
Ogletree, J. P., Alabama.....	120 00
Meyer, Hy., California.....	311 85
McFarlane, W. B., Ohio & N. Y.	308 50
Plunket, J. F., Rhode Island.....	205 65
Arcand, N., Canada.....	134 50
Biggins, Wm., Pennsylvania.....	251 44
Kent, S. J., Nebraska.....	214 99
Wilson, W. B., Gr'd Rapids, Mich.	20 10
Judge, C. A., New York City.....	91 90
Buckley, E., Maryland.....	229 46
White, A. E., Washington.....	116 30
Burgess, W. A., Florida.....	246 55
Rowland, D. P., N. & S. Carolina	211 85
Savage, M. J., Illinois.....	90 90
Brooks, C. B., Spartanburg, S. C.	6 00
Lemmerhirt, A., N. J. & Pa.....	67 50
Guerin, T. M., New York.....	199 42
Quinn, A. A., New Jersey.....	157 16
Branc, W. H., Lowder, Illinois	7 70
Johnson, E. G., Ohio.....	78 75
Lacroix, E. A., Jeanerette, La....	5 00
Smith, E. A., California.....	170 55
White, W. A., Idaho & Wash.....	29 80
Cunningham, S. G., O., Ind. & Ill.	216 37
Connolly, R. E. L., South'n Sts.	193 20
Sullivan, J. H., Frederick, Md....	3 60
Wilde, H. C., Wisconsin.....	93 50
Grimes, Jas. F., Texas.....	101 20
Delagrange, L. C., Ohio.....	16 60
Rimmel, C. A., Mineral City, O.	4 50
Lathrop, Guy, S. Francisco, Cal.	42 00
Lewis I. E., Ridgeway, Pa.....	36 89
Biora, M., Nevada, Kan.....	4 25
General Office—	
Salary and clerk hire.....	1,276 60
Postage and stamped envelopes	154 85
Telegrams.....	202 52
Rent for July.....	100 00
Rent for P. O. box.....	4 00
Sundries.....	101 59
Official Journal—	
Printing and mailing.....	2,948 45
Special writings.....	32 00
Supplies for Locals.....	32 00
Ledgers, Day Books, Constitu- tions, etc.....	641 70
Seals and Daters.....	30 00
Pins, Emblems and Badges.....	250 97
Expressage.....	90 55
Miscellaneous—	
Duffy, Frank (G. S.), trav. exp.	41 99
Lumber.....	35 99
Carpenter and Painting work....	40 45
Expert accountant's services....	120 00
	\$24,248 27

Claims Paid in July, 1903

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
524	Katie Textor.....	2	\$ 50 00
525	Johan K. Nyman.....	7	50 00
526	Geo. Brigham.....	9	200 00
527	Annie Dietz.....	10	50 00
528	Jacob Briethaupt.....	12	200 00
529	Albert Poliquin.....	21	200 00
530	J. J. McGrath.....	22	200 00
531	August M. Leprou.....	29	50 00
532	J. T. McComb.....	38	50 00
533	Rachel Duncan.....	43	50 00
534	Clara J. Hundley.....	55	50 00
535	Phillis Ford.....	69	50 00
536	Mary Binette.....	70	50 00
537	Anna L. Clyde.....	73	50 00
538	Alex. B. Ritchie.....	79	200 00
539	Hattie S. Stormes.....	98	50 00
540	Jos. Marcoux.....	111	200 00
541	Nels Rosin.....	115	200 00
542	Rebecca Thompson.....	122	50 00
543	John B. Fox.....	131	200 00
544	Fred Neufeld.....	132	200 00
545	Caroline G. Bernatchez.....	134	25 00
546	Annie Gleckler.....	167	50 00
547	Thos. H. Haviland.....	167	50 00
548	James P. Jones.....	170	50 00
549	John B. McVey.....	184	200 00
550	Fred Fens.....	209	50 00
551	Chas. J. Dusenberry.....	212	200 00
552	Geo. Drasch.....	231	100 00
553	Florence Doolin.....	257	50 00
554	Julia Kearney.....	257	50 00
555	Jas. H. Roberts.....	257	200 00
556	Ada Cooper.....	277	50 00
557	Mercy Johnston.....	281	50 00
558	Henry Klunk.....	298	50 00
559	Lydia K. McCart.....	302	25 00
560	Paul Koth.....	309	200 00
561	Helen Szlatenji.....	309	25 00
562	Theresa Liska.....	309	50 00
563	John Swanson.....	316	200 00
564	M. Dennis.....	392	200 00
565	H. H. Carroll.....	405	50 00
566	Fred Sustman.....	416	200 00
567	Jas. S. Bingham.....	429	50 00
568	Ernest A. Seidell.....	468	200 00
569	Henry Bothwell.....	470	50 00

570	Franz Schmidt.....	513	200 00
571	Peder Johnsen.....	567	200 00
572	James McDonald.....	632	100 00
573	Florence Boyt.....	717	50 00
574	Anna S. Sheedy.....	749	50 00
575	M. P. Edman.....	810	100 00
576	Olaf Burkeen.....	948	100 00
577	J. L. Rueckert.....	990	50 00
578	Hartson D. Weeks.....	1031	198 00
Total.....			\$5,873 00

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS
OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Albany, N. Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Delaware avenue.	
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.	
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. E. Benner, 406 Sewel avenue.	
Asheville, N. C.—J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main.	
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.	
Atlantic City, N. J.—Jas. Nell, 7 Warren ter.	
Baltimore, Md.—George Griffin, 48 E. Balti- more st.	
Barre, Vt.—A. J. Stewart, 83 Park st., cor. Highland.	
Beaumont, Tex.—J. J. Slaymaker.	
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st avenue.	
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; D. H. Degon, 724 Washington st.	
Brainard, Minn.—Robert Coughie.	
Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, Carpenters' Hall, 176 Fairfield ave.	
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Wash- ington st.	
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.	
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Centre ave.	
Cambridge, Mass.—Ronald McGilivray, 622 Massachusetts ave.	
Charleston, S. C.—R. A. Williams, 82 Nassau.	
Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View Road.	
Cheyenne, Wyo.—John H. Cassidy.	
Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502 Garden City Bldg.; Assistants, John Metz and George Ratcliffe, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 1, W. G. Schardt and John Mockler, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 10, John McKendry, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 13, Thos. Flynn, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 54, P. Kosa, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 62, E. Larsen, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 181, T. F. Church, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 199, J. C. Grant- ham, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 416, C. Christensen, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 419, Jos. Wagner, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 504, I. Birkham, 502 Garden City Bldg.	
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1318 Walnut st.	
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.	
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant avenue.	
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.	
Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.	
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.	
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.	
Dayton, O.—A. C. Cuttermull, Room 14, Davis Bldg.	
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.	
Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storkel, 16 Roby st.; L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.	
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Baton, 68 Florida st.	
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave. West.	
East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glen- more Place.	
East St. Louis, Ill.—C. R. Palmer, 318 Mis- souri avenue.	
Elizabeth, N. J.—John T. Cosgrove, 709 Eliz- abeth st.	
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeson, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839 Davis st.	
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.	
Fort Worth, Tex.—M. H. Rhodes.	
Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 1127 Willard st.	
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.	
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.	
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.	
Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower st.	
Houston, Texas.—J. E. Proctor, Box 46.	
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.	
Jacksonville, Fla.—W. J. Wilson, Box 155.	
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Chas. W. Quinlan, 427 E. Market st.	
Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Clare- mont ave.	
Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st.; Carl A. Nelson, 4216 Euclid ave.	
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Ar- thur st.	
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Wauke- gon, Ill.	
Leavenworth, Kan.—C. F. M. Dewese, 425 Shawnee st.	
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.	
Louisville, Ky.—J. Meyer, 1101 Ash st.	
Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Saxon and J. B. Johnston.	
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Block.	
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.	
Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.	
Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th st.	
Minneapolis, Minn.—L. U. 7, M. D. Rogers.	
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.	
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.	

Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 137 a Blizbeth st.	
Newark, N. J.—C. C. Maull, 147 N. 11th st.; F. F. Kunz, 1247 Springfield ave.	
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bow- ers st., Newtonville.	
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.	
New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.	
New York City (Brooklyn)—Jas. McDonald, 211 59th st.; H. Erickson, 288 Degraw st.	
New York City (Bronx)—C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.; Wm. F. Wood, 37 Stevens ave., Mt. Vernon.	
New York City (Manhattan)—Thomas Mc- Cracken, 233 E. 114th st.; Robert Thomp- son, 77 W. 95th st.; Geo. Umbach, 1836 2d ave.; (Shops)—Wm. Laste, 240 East 80th st.; (Stairbuilders)—Emil Haar, 811 E. 147th st.	
New York City (Queen's Borough)—Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.; E. F. Class, Boulevard, cor. Hummels ave., Rock- away Beach.	
Niagara Falls—Frank M. Perry, 530 23d st.	
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.	
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.	
Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st. Con. Grow, L. U. 36.	
Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Martin, Box 131.	
Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.	
Paterson, N. J.—Fred. Swift, Helvetia Hall.	
Peoria, Ill.—F. M. Ralsch, 216 Main st.	
Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J. Dietz (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.	
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 San- dusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; G. I. Lewis, 349 5th ave., Room 313; J. A. Ross, 8114 Frankstown ave.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Palace ave., Wilkingsburg, Pa.	
Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Blets.	
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.	
Providence, R. I.—T. F. Kearney, 38 Fry st.; O. S. Conery, 11 Seabury st.	
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.	
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.	
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205½ Commerce st.	
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litch- field st.	
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.	
Salt Lake City—R. E. Curry, 233 S. 7th West.	
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.	
Savannah, Ga.—B. F. Smith.	
Sharon, Pa.—O' Miner, 50 A st.	
Schenectady, N. Y.—A. F. Wiley, P. O. Box 1030.	
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lacka- wanna ave.	
Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope st.	
Summit, N. J.—Albert Snook, Glenwood Place.	
St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 2735 Clark ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Gar- rison ave.; Jas. Traner, 1629 Grattan st.; Jas. A. Shine, 5451 Odell ave.; John Rein- hard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mill), 1306 Olive st.	
St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.	
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.	
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.	
Springfield, Mass.—G. W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.	
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th st., West Superior.	
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clin- ton Block.	
Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm avenue.	
Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltsman, 503½ Ohio st.	
Toledo, O.—H. S. Shewell, 1024 Madeleine st.	
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.	
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Richard Southwell, 18 Victoria st., Room 45.	
Troy, N. J.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.	
Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6, Warder Building.	
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.	
Watertown, N. Y.—R. Knight, 8 Arcade st.	
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—D. F. Grover, 219 N. River.	
Wilmington, Del.—Millard F. Ritchie, 916 Orange st.	
Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main	
Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott st.	
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatt, 376 Ashburton avenue.	

Stay Away From Sandusky, O.

The members of Local Union 1267 (millmen), Sandusky, O., and all other trades being out on strike, all millmen are requested to keep away from that city pending a settlement of the difficulty. The mill owners belong to the Builders' Association which is endeavoring to disrupt all organizations in the building line. The tie-up is almost complete, only a few men being at work for fair contractors. The following mill owners are holding out against the union: Geo. R. Butler & Co., Schaeple & Co. and Bennett Lumber Co., manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds, and Swessinger Mfg. Co., who manufacture fixtures for banks, offices and saloons.

The Trade Union a Benefactor to the Community

(Continued from page 6.)

count 12½ per cent. Now, what this town needed to bring business to a prosperous and healthy condition was organized labor. How could the man getting \$1.00 per day buy toilet soap or perfume. He would be lucky if he got water. Nor could he afford to patronize the dentist, who complained of lack of business. How could the man getting a dollar a day have gold fillings put in his teeth? They would simply have to rot. If there is a man in the world that should encourage the trade union it is the business and professional man. If the men of Sheffield could be thoroughly organized, and would get three dollars instead of one per day, they could occasionally buy a little toilet soap and have a tooth filled, the dentist and the druggist would have business, and everybody would be benefited. Verily, the trade union is a benefactor.

The Fight Still On in Newport News, Va.

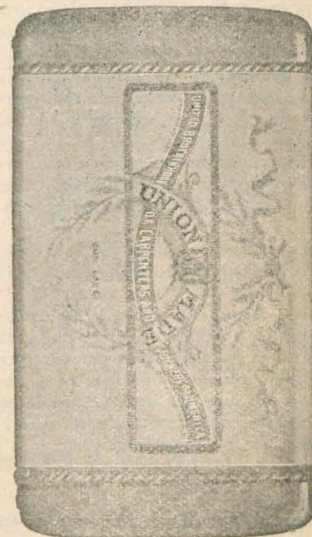
The difficulty between our brothers of Newport News, Va., and the contractors is as yet unadjusted, and the fight for an increase of 25 cents per day in wages, entered into on May 1st, is still on. Keep away pending a settlement.

Unsettled Conditions in Baltimore, Md.

The Baltimore, Md., local unions are yet waging war against some of their employers who are adverse to the new schedule of hours and wages. Carpen- are requested to assist them in their endeavor to overcome these unsettled conditions by remaining away.

To Boom Our Union Label

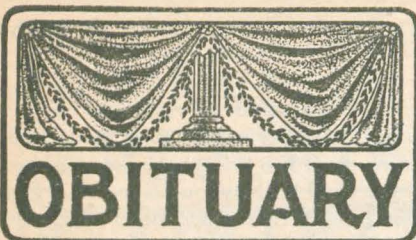
We offer an article designed to keep before the public an imprint of our new union label which is being registered as rapidly as possible in the different states—our MATCH-BOX, an article of great utility, keeping constantly before the public the fact that the Brotherhood has a union label. As will be seen by the illustration our match box is an article which will be appreciated, not only by members of our Brotherhood, but by members of other unions, and one that will serve the purpose of reminding the public of our label. The Brotherhood union label on



one side of the box and the emblem and motto on the other are lithographed in beautiful colors on white ground, representing enamel.

No better investment could be made by local unions than the purchasing of our match-boxes for agitation purposes. They are also a creditable souvenir to be used at the occasion of festivals.

The General Office is in a position to furnish any quantity of the article at the established price of 15 cents each. A sample will be sent immediately upon request accompanied by the necessary amount.



LOCAL UNION 1147, Baton Rouge, La.
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Thomas Cotton; and

Whereas, We deeply regret the loss of our brother and tradesman, be it

Resolved, That our union has lost a true member and the family a faithful provider; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; and further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

GEO. W. WASHINGTON, }
J. M. CHAS. VIDAL, } Committee.
ALPHONSO PATTERSON, }

LOCAL UNION 79, New Haven, Conn.
Whereas, Death has again entered our union and taken our esteemed brother, A. B. Ritchie, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Ritchie the union loses a most faithful member and the craft an efficient workman; and be it also

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. 79, extend to the family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a page of our minutes be devoted to these resolutions; that a copy of the same be presented to the widow of our departed brother, and a copy sent to THE CARPENTER for publication.

C. W. MORDECAI, }
F. W. BRECKENRIDGE, } Committee.
M. S. DOOLAN, }

LOCAL UNION 955, Appleton, Wis.
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the beloved wife of Brother Al. Gresseng, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved brother in his affliction. May God, in His infinite mercy and goodness, console him and his family in this dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for one month, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes as a record of respect.

M. J. GEHIN, }
J. S. MEDIAN, } Committee.
CHAS. LEOPARD, }

LOCAL UNION 366, Allegheny, Pa.
Whereas, in view of the loss we have sustained in the death of our friend and brother, W. W. Weeks, and the still heavier loss to those nearer and dearer to him, be it

Resolved, That in just tribute to the memory of the departed, we mourn the loss of one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard; and be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely condone with the afflicted family, and recommend them to Him who orders all for the best; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased brother; that they be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

A. D. HELMER, }
I. B. ROSWELL, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1018, Whitman, Mass.
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, S. H. Turner, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and his family; that a copy be spread on our records and minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

P. H. MCGERRIGLE, }
CHAS. H. CROCKER, } Committee.
WILLIAM L. JONES, }

LOCAL UNION 331, Norfolk, Va.
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, I. J. Anderson, be it

Resolved, That, while we bow to the will of our Great Master, we deeply deplore the loss of our friend and brother, and tender our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our departed brother, and the same be published in our official journal, and that our charter be draped for thirty days.

W. S. McDONALD, }
J. L. ABBITT, } Committee.
H. N. FARISH, }

LOCAL UNION 59, Saginaw, Mich.
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our ranks our beloved brother, August Walpert, and

Whereas, Through his departure by death Union 59 has lost a good and active member, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of aforesaid union duly express our most heartfelt sympathy for his sorrowing family and relatives, trusting that the good God may give them strength to bear with patience and humility their sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect for the departed brother our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

VICTOR COMEAN, }
A. H. LASHER, } Committee.
THOMAS FERRIS, }

LOCAL UNION 1590, Coalgate, I. T.
Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take unto Himself our beloved brother, J. M. Wells; and

Whereas, In his death we suffer the loss of a faithful member, one who merited the respect and esteem of all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother, and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother; that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

M. W. SLITLER, }
HARRY J. BONNER, } Committee.
ED. L. BUSH, }

LOCAL UNION 664 (Stair Builders), Cincinnati.
Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Paul Stoehr, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy in their sad loss; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our union; also a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days in respect of our deceased brother.

HENRY CORDES, }
HENRY SCHWER, } Committee.
JOHN EICHER, }

LOCAL UNION 764, Shreveport, La.
Whereas, It has pleased our Almighty Father, in His infinite wisdom, to call from her earthly cares here below to that brighter land of promise the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, L. J. Pate, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to our esteemed brother in his sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be tendered our brother; a copy placed on one page of our records, and a copy forwarded to our official journal for publication.

D. G. GREER, }
D. S. FERGUSON, } Committee.
M. M. KENDRICK, }

LOCAL UNION 321, Connellsville, Pa.
Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God, the Architect of the Universe, to remove from our midst, our beloved brother, C. A. Fisher; and

Whereas, The deceased member was in good standing in our Brotherhood and Local Union 321, and a good citizen, honest, upright and industrious, commanding the respect of all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Fisher we lose one of our most respected and upright members, Connellsville loses one of its best citizens, the home a noble husband and father, who was ever ready to help a friend and brother in distress; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother; that a copy be spread upon the minutes; a copy furnished our official journal, and also one furnished to the Connellsville News and Connellsville Courier, for publication.

CHAS. RENNINGER, }
H. SEARSON, } Committee.
J. E. SUMMERVILLE, }

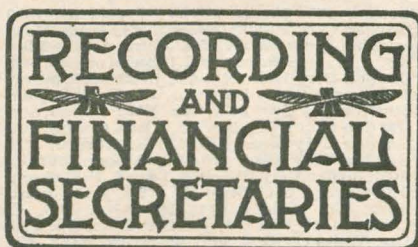
LOCAL UNION 269, Danville, Ill.
Whereas, It has pleased God to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, John Shouse, ex-President of this local union; and

Whereas, In him we lose one of our most faithful and ardent members, one who enjoyed the respect of all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That we keenly regret the loss of our brother, and offer our sincere sympathy to his wife and family in their sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that they be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

G. M. PRITCHARD, }
J. W. BROWN, } Committee.
R. S. JACKSON, }



Agents for THE CARPENTER

ALABAMA

376 Anniston—T. H. Nunley, R. S., 2030 Noble.
E. R. Morre, F. S., 2030 Noble.
870 Adamsville—L. Smith, R. S. and F. S.
454 Bessemer—A. C. Babcock, R. S., Box 435.
R. B. Howard, F. S., Box 435.

Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, C. S. Mosley, 2023 1/2 1st ave.

75 " —J. M. Bevins, R. S., Box 780.
E. S. Howell, F. S., Box 780.
722 " —J. L. Whaley, R. S., Coheland av.
E. J. Knowlton, F. S., Box 597.
1010 " —(Mill) W. A. Harris, R. S., 414 S. 12th st.

J. N. Snelgrove, F. S., 417 25th st.
C. T. Bryan, R. S., 1920 Ave. E.
E. A. Suroak, F. S., 1012 26th st.
452 Brookside—J. A. Guest, R. S.

Wallace Wall, F. S.
372 Brighton—C. L. Farley, R. S. and F. S.
1316 Demopolis—D. A. Butcher, R. S.
(Col.) James Allen, P. S.

296 Ensley—Wm. D. Huttis, R. S., Box 176.
A. D. Slye, F. S., Box 176.
1120 Florence—W. E. Temple, R. S., Box 363.
J. W. Gray, R. S., 418 N. Tuscaloosa.

615 Pratt City—J. D. Stevens, R. S.
L. A. Wilson, F. S.
666 Wylam—E. Turman, R. S. and F. S.
670 Blackton—C. T. Williams, R. S., 388.

James H. Deason, F. S., Box 239.
Gadsden—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Nelson.

271 " —C. E. Wood.
J. P. Garrett, F. S.
1375 " —D. N. Jelks, R. S.
L. B. Stroud, F. S.

1638 Huntsville—D. E. Schweinhart, R. S., 607 Holmes st.
J. H. Duncan, F. S., Jackson st.
312 Montgomery—J. T. Musslewhite, R. S. and F. S., 11 Rulien st., Highland Park.

353 " —(Col.) P. C. Olden, R. S., 11 Mag-gie st.
C. H. Thorn, F. S.
Mobile—Secretary of District Council, R. B. Welch, 311 S. Dearborn st.

89 " —J. C. Calloway, R. S., Oakdale.
C. G. Hutchinson, F. S., 107 S. Hamilton st.
1053 " —E. L. Welch, R. S., 311 S. Dear-born st.

S. R. McKee, F. S., 208 Canal st.
92 " —(Col.) George Williams, R. S., Davidson and Pecan sts.
Mack Senar, F. S., 260 Kennedy street.
1118 " —W. P. Gladdin, R. S. and F. S., St. Meda 2 E. Monday.

1543 New Decatur—J. T. Pendley, R. S.
W. L. Samuels, F. S.
410 Selma—(Col.) J. H. Bean, R. S., 115 Har-ison st.
L. F. Senegal, F. S., 824 N. Mit-chell st.

1616 " —F. P. Seale, R. S., 648 Lander-dale st.
A. C. McDonald, F. S., 648 Lander-dale st.
1007 Sheffield—R. H. Haines, R. S.
Ward Parker, F. S.
1671 Virginia City—

ARIZONA

1631 Douglas—C. A. Boeving, R. S., Box 240.
J. P. O'Reilly, F. S., Box 40.
1416 Prescott—R. S. Marshall, R. S.
Frank Deary, F. S., 201 N. Alarcon.
1723 Phoenix—
857 Tucson—Chas. J. Feldman, R. S., Box 624.
R. J. Hassell, F. S., Box 396.

ARKANSAS

1232 Fort Smith—C. E. Pope, R. S., 608 N. 17th.
A. E. Bloomberg, F. S., 722 N. 11th.
1195 Hope—C. Smith, R. S.
T. C. Crosonoe, F. S.
891 Hot Springs—W. M. Clay, R. S., Box 241.
F. Lang, F. S., 2d and Ward ave.
595 Jonesboro—L. A. Stone, R. S.
M. D. Williams, F. S.
690 Little Rock—H. H. Young, R. S., 203 E. 10th st.
J. T. Casey, F. S., 917 W. 7th.
1356 " —A. B. Bartlett, R. S., 208 Cane av.
E. M. Henry, F. S., 2204 W. 14th.
1627 Mena—Geo. W. Dugoune, R. S., Box 132.
R. L. Gore, F. S., Box 132.
1117 Osceola—Ed. N. Gurrad, R. S.
J. W. Brown, F. S.
576 Pine Bluff—H. N. Royster, R. S., 902 Cherry st.
H. E. Monk, F. S., 703 W. 12th av.
675 " —(Col.) Geo. Moor, R. S., Pine Bluff.
G. W. Broom, F. S., 911 W. 8th av.

CALIFORNIA

Alameda County—Secretary District Council, R. P. Scanlan, 1241 Broadway, Oakland.
194 Alameda—P. J. Moffett, R. S., 2253 Clinton ave.
G. Kneppler, F. S., 1420 S. Charles.
1487 Chico—
1398 Clovis—R. A. Powell, R. S. and F. S.
1241 Dunsmuir—J. W. McClendon, R. S.
S. M. Foster, F. S.
815 Haywards—George Toyne, R. S.
W. T. Allen, F. S.
36 Oakland—J. J. Victory, R. S., 1626 11th.
Chas. Jacobs, F. S., 1836 Grove st.
550 " —(Mill) E. W. Nield, R. S., 789 58th Charles Wallburg, F. S., 1625 Le Roy ave., Berkeley.
1667 " —
743 Bakersfield—B. F. Coburn, R. S., 630 Pst. Geo. Hudson, F. S.
1158 Stock Yards—C. D. Norwood, R. S., 1039 Folger ave., Berkeley.
C. R. Carrick, F. S., Stock Yds.
642 East Yard Richmond—Chas. D. Crowell, R. S., Pt. Richmond.
Geo. Weckwerth, F. S.
1040 Eureka—B. C. Wing, R. S., 1223 B st.
G. F. Hill, F. S., 1735 6th st.
701 Fresno—Rob't A. Walker, R. S., 1130 Q st.
T. G. Templeton, F. S., 327 Howard st.
354 Gilroy—W. R. Burchell, R. S.
George W. Seay, F. S.
1043 Hanford—J. M. Dean, R. S. and F. S., 302 W. Cameron st.
710 Long Beach—H. J. Meier, R. S.
A. P. Nichols, F. S., Box 443.
1641 Lodi—W. R. Phillips, B. S., R. D. No. 1.
K. Gum, F. S.

Los Angeles—Secretary District Council, L. E. Martin, 1013 1/2 Lincoln st.
F. H. Everts, R. S., 1515 Santee.
C. M. Stamm, F. S., 431 Ruth ave.
332 " —A. Vinette, R. S., 1539 1st st.
T. J. Goodwin, F. S., 1234 Dewey av.
1347 " —John Rpk, R. S., 402 W. 7th.
1279 " —
A. J. Ingalls, F. S., 1017 Ingraham st.
844 Los Gatos—L. E. Hamilton, R. S., Box 4.
Wm. F. Mason, F. S., Box 29.
1486 Marysville—C. E. Swift, F. S., 915 F st.
828 Menlo Park—Geo. Mitchell, R. S., Redwood City.
Charles M. Weeden, F. S.

1451 Monterey—C. W. Day, R. S.
J. E. Devereaux, F. S.
1376 Oroville—J. V. Braden, R. S. and F. S., Oroville, Butte Co.
668 Palo Alto—M. M. Harrie, R. S.
W. T. Hughes, F. S.

769 Pasadena—C. W. Ryan, R. S., 132 N. Pasadena ave.
Clyde Bell, F. S., 676 N. Raymond.
1414 Pomona—I. B. Nicklin, R. S., 287 W. 8th.
E. B. Bromley, F. S.

981 Petaluma—E. B. Lamb, R. S., 582 Fair st.
J. W. Overton, F. S., B. Wash. st.
1343 Redlands—A. L. Parker, R. S., 63 Eureka.
Frank Heap, F. S., 310 W. State st.

235 Riverside—John Cross, R. S., 1001 Pine.
E. P. Clauson, F. S., 335 3d st.
586 Sacramento—C. T. Harwood, R. S., 2504 J street.
C. C. Hall, F. S., 1317 Q st.

1618 " —R. B. Passmore, R. S., 7-19 1/2 J. st.
P. A. Weller, F. S., 920 M st.
925 Salinas—A. J. Uncapper, R. S.
R. G. Mauldin, F. S.

944 San Bernardino—A. M. Sampson, R. S., 570 Court st.
Jos. Knadler, F. S., 671 9th st.
810 San Diego—Jas. McCormick, R. S., 833 13th st.
E. E. Hiatt, F. S., 708 Franklin ave.

San Francisco—Secretary of Dist. Council, L. B. Regan, 927 Mission st.
22 " —W. E. Smith, R. S., 335 27th st.
N. L. Wandall, F. S., 927 Mission.

95 " —John V. Enes, R. S. and F. S., 121 Turk st.
304 " —(Ger.) H. Schulte, 723 Tehama.
W. Jilge, F. S., 405 Ellsworth.

423 " —E. J. Daley, R. S., 3509 17th st.
J. G. Fallon, F. S., 331 Duncan.
483 " —William Little, R. S.
Guy Lathrop, F. S., 915 1/2 Market st.

618 " —(Stair) Thos. Pepler, R. S.
E. B. Dwyer, R. S., 854 Folsom.
766 " —(Mill) H. R. Spaulding, R. S., 211 A. Capp st.
C. A. Kinnear, F. S., 3317 Army.

1082 " —E. E. DeRoin, R. S., 507 Gaugh street.
Frank Stradling, F. S., 915 1/2 Market st.

1710 San Salito—Jos. V. Hall, R. S.
C. E. Parcell, F. S.
316 San Jose—R. I. Summers, R. S., 1019
Sherman st.
W. Reinhold, F. S., 490 N. 8th st.
262 "—(Mill) A. L. Argello, R. S., Box
438, Santa Clara.
D. W. James, F. S., Santa Clara.
162 San Mateo—H. F. Gittings, R. S.
L. Huyck, F. S.
1140 San Pedro—J. D. King, R. S., Box 2218.
J. R. Howerton, F. S.
35 San Rafael—Wm. Ross, R. S., Box 199.
Wm. Barber, F. S., Box 194.
1415 Santa Ana—J. H. Haddock, R. S.: Or-
ange, Cal.
R. P. Foss, F. S., Fullerton, Cal.
1062 Santa Barbara—Wm. I. Murphy, R. S., R.
F. D. No. 3.
W. S. Coleman, F. S., 319 W. Oretaga st.
829 Santa Cruz—A. F. Convey, R. S., and
F. S., 375 Ocean st.
1400 Santa Monica—W. W. Coffis, R. S., Box 216.
Harry Hines, R. S., Box 305.
751 Santa Rosa—C. Grosjean, R. S., Box 83.
John Stevens, F. S., Box 83.
266 Stockton—A. V. Hoffman, R. S., 1036 E.
Church st.
J. D. Finney, F. S., 322 W. Oak st.
1295 Toulumne—Henry C. Smith, R. S., Car-
ters P. O.
W. J. McGee, F. S.
1537 Vacaville—J. B. Vren, B. S.
180 Vallejo—Jesse Milliken, R. S., 110 Main.
L. C. Pray, F. S.
1484 Visalia—Geo. Pratt, 711 S. Church st.
771 Watsonville—Walter Payne, R. S.
R. B. Woodworth, F. S.

CANADA

1204 Brandon, Man.—Geo. Glover, R. S.
P. John Morgan, F. S., Box 22.
498 Brantford, Ont.—Chas. Willmont, R. S. and
F. S., Box 596.
799 Brockville Ont.—W. A. Fitzsimmons, R. S.
Box 404.
E. Parcelow, F. S., Box 200.
1055 Calgary Alberta—J. C. Boyd, R. S. and F. S.
933 Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Alex Currie, R. S.,
Box 89.
H. Corcoran, F. S., Box 89.
1006 Chatham, Ont.—E. Courtney, R. S.
James Leak, F. S.
1583 Collingwood, Ont.—J. V. Buffey, R. S.
Wesley Graham, F. S.
1325 Edmonton Alberta—Wm. F. Tennyson, R. S.,
Box 383.
W. B. Wilk, F. S., Box 166.
796 Fernie, B. C.—Edw. Cusack, R. S., Box 337.
D. M. McLennan, F. S., Box 337.
1012 Frank—R. W. Johnson, R. S.
J. McDonald, F. S., Box 18, Frank, Alberta.
1498 Fort William, Ont.—W. J. Huston, R. S.,
Box 57.
Geo. Possinghour, F. S., Box 57.
1216 Galt, Ont.—Jos. Schofield, R. S., Conces-
sion st.
H. Taylor, F. S., McNaughton st.
727 Glace Bay, N. S.—E. L. Dillon, R. S.
D. McIsaac, F. S.
529 Greenwood, B. C.—W. Connell, R. S., Box
121.
K. McKenzie, F. S., Box 121.
663 Guelph, Ont.—Jonathan Hugill, R. S., 77
London Road.
Geo. A. Scroggie, F. S., 105 London road.
83 Halifax, N. S.—James P. Flanagan, R. S.,
164 Argyle st.
Fred E. Hull, F. S., 231 Brunswick.
18 Hamilton, Ont.—Bdgar Cummings, R. S.,
63 Wellington st., N.
W. J. Frid, F. S., 25 Nelson st.
249 Kingston, Ont.—W. H. Hubble, R. S., 36
Quebec.
W. J. Veale, F. S., Frontinac st.
817 Midland, Ont.—J. L. Beaudoin, R. S. and
F. S.
71 Moncton, N. B.—Geo. Lidstone, R. S.
Fred Brown, F. S., High st.
134 Montreal, Quebec—(Fr.) Thos. Ortiguy, R.
S., 586 Drolet st.
J. Bayard, F. S., 523 Sanguinet st.
1084 "—Jos. St. Jean, R. S., 127 Drolet st.
A. J. Lessard, F. S., 222 St.
Christopher st.
1127 "—(Mill) J. F. Milot, R. S. and F.
S., a702 Sanguinet st.
1244 "—Allan Muir, R. S., 1294 Berre st.
Jesse Lodge, F. S., 186 Ryde st.
524 Nelson, B. C.—J. Collings, R. S.
Edward Kilby, F. S., Box 202.
713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—Hewlett Green, R. S.
C. J. Webber, F. S., Box 392.
672 Peterboro, Ont.—W. J. Johnson, R. S., Box
750.
R. Ritchie, F. S., Box 750.
618 Phoenix, B. C.—W. H. Bamby, R. S.,
Box 198.
Alex. Strachan, F. S., Box 198.
1168 Port Colbourne, Ont.—W. Morningstar,
R. S., Humberston.
O. F. Minor, F. S., Humberstone.
730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) Louis Mathieu, R. S.,
447 DuRoi.
J. O. Dugal, F. S., 187 Dorchester.
1674 Red Deer Alberta—Jas. A. Stuart, R. S.
E. T. Matchett, F. S.
1301 Sarnia, Ont.—Thos. C. Sloan, R. S.
Henry J. Simmerman, F. S., Box 665.
1169 Sault Ste. Marie—G. McLeod, R. S., Box
547.
Andrew Brown, F. S., Box 507.
1681 Sherbrooke, Ont.—Jos. Tremblay, R. S.
A. E. Beanluc, F. S.
1152 Smith's Falls, Ont.—C. McDonald, R. S.
and F. S., Box 367.
761 Sorel, Quebec—Frank Lansault, R. S.,
Box 529.
Adelard LeVigny, F. S., Box 527.
1584 St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Jos. De Repenti-
gny, F. S.
38 St. Catharines, Ont.—Jas. Cart, R. S., Box
193.
C. O'Malley, F. S., Victoria st.
108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, R. S.
and F. S., Box 413.
919 St. John, N. B.—Milton Manning, R. S.
John A. Miller, F. S., 176 Douglass ave.
1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—James P. McQuel-
len, R. S., Champlain st.
A. Menard, Jacques, F. S., Cartier st.
560 Stratford, Ont.—H. J. Jacobs, R. S., Box
254.
C. J. Cummings, Box 254.
943 Sydney, N. S.—A. E. Young, R. S., Box 377.
Gilbert Thompson, E. S., 598 Hotel
Yarmouth.
1677 Thorold—H. N. Higgins, R. S., Front st.
E. G. Grisdale, F. S.
27 Toronto, Ont.—D. D. McNeill, R. S. and
F. S., 288 Hamburg ave.

1408 Toronto Jct., Ont.—W. M. Irwin, R. S.,
21 Pacific ave. N.
J. Mole, F. S., 125 Clendaman ave.
1320 Truro, N. S.—R. E. Stevenson, R. S., Pleas-
ant st.
J. D. McKay, F. S., Brunswick st.
617 Vancouver, B. C.—Geo. Dobbin, R. S., 400
Georgia st.
B. J. Moore, F. S.
1490 Wallaceburg, Ont.—John Gonyon, R. S.
and F. S., Box 37.
553 Berlin, Ont.—Jacob Fenner, R. S., Box 222.
Peter Jacobs, F. S., Wellington st.,
Berlin, Ont.
969 Welland, Ont.—Weldon Roands, R. S.
Wm. Spencer, F. S.
689 Windsor, Ont.—John Smith, R. S., 109
Aylsner ave.
C. Hall, F. S., 71 1st st., Walkerville.
343 Winnipeg, Man.—Charles Scott, R. S., 54
Adelaide st.
W. Dakins, F. S., 122 June st.
1201 Woodstock, Ont.—M. Lefflar, R. S.
A. Stephenson, F. S.

COLORADO

264 Boulder—G. H. Drake, R. S., 1013 Hill st.
E. W. Hockaday, F. S., 325 Walnut.
489 Canon City—A. J. Granger, R. S., 1216
Harrison st.
E. E. McKinnin, F. S., 615 Harrison.
417 Colorado City—J. W. Chambers, R. S., Box
750.
B. Martin, F. S., Box 750.
515 Colorado Springs—W. C. Dally, R. S., 115
S. 2d st.
D. R. Blood, F. S., 17 W. Fountain st.
547 Cripple Creek—J. A. Callant, R. S., Box 623.
W. M. Teeter, F. S., Box 623.
55 Denver—Wm. Stocker, R. S., 140 S. La-
fayette.
D. M. Woods, F. S., 92 W. Cedar.
475 Florence—S. S. Lindeman, R. S., 127 E.
5th st.
Greeley Draper, F. S., 228 Frazier av.
1340 Fort Collins—R. E. Leonard, R. S., 229
Whedbee st.
W. Golden, F. S., 301 S. Sherwood.
1396 Golden—James T. Smith, R. S.
P. O. Unger, F. S.
244 Grand Junction—D. Friedman, R. S., Box
365.
F. M. Dehl, F. S., 317 S. 6th st.
850 Leadville—R. W. Peabody, R. S., 227 E.
10th.
E. E. Kirchoff, F. S., 213 E. 3d st.
1394 Longmont—Geo. Davis, R. S.
C. O. Porter, F. S.
681 Loveland—Jas. R. Adams, R. S., Box 182.
Geo. Bell, F. S., Box 182.
1633 Monte Vista—
1640 Peonia—Ben F. Wade, R. S., Box 183.
Josiah Osborn, F. S., 183.
362 Pueblo—E. C. Forney, R. S., 512 Main.
R. H. Fanning, F. S., 921 Madison.
832 Salida—A. Seivers, R. S., Box 52.
O. A. Blades, F. S., Box 52.
1257 Silverton—Phil Schupen, R. S., Box 579.
J. W. Bunker, F. S., Box 104.
267 Telluride—A. B. Cooper, R. S.
R. M. Dutton, F. S.
1173 Trinidad—Julian Erlon, R. S., 328 S.
Commercial st.
Jno. W. Adams, F. S., Box 301.
584 Victor—C. J. Wallace, R. S., 120 S. 7th st.
C. B. Palmer, F. S., Box 384.

CONNECTICUT

995 Branford—Albert S. Rich, R. S., Box 576.
E. K. Hosley, F. S., Box 681.
115 Bridgeport—E. O. Houghton, R. S., 179
Golden Hill st.
M. L. Kane, F. S., 158 George st.
952 Bristol—G. H. Andrews, R. S., 21 Sum-
mer st.
C. H. Peck, F. S., 323 Summer st.
927 Danbury—W. T. Wooden, R. S., 12 Crane.
M. L. Barber, F. S., 11 Lake ave.
628 Danielson—L. H. Foster, R. S., Box 239.
Van R. Andrews, F. S., Box 116.
127 Derby—Geo. A. Lewis, Sr., R. S. and F.
S., 235 Main st.
647 Fairfield—Thos. Carey, R. S., Southport,
Ct., Box 259.
Henry Williams, F. S., Box 65.
196 Greenwich—Harry E. Morgan, R. S.
F. K. Herbert, F. S., 25 Davenport ave.
43 Hartford—P. J. Faxon, R. S., 34 Cedar st.
G. E. Miskill, F. S., 21 May st.
920 Meriden—Geo. Thorrett, R. S., Baldwin
ave.
H. B. Tracy, F. S., 58 Charles st.
1512 Middletown—D. L. Redfern, R. S., 18 Grew.
Roderick Dixon, F. S.
804 Naugatuck—H. W. Wells, R. S. and F. S.
97 New Britain—R. W. Dorman, R. S., 30
Florence st.
Geo. Simons, F. S.
1672 "—(Mill)
79 New Haven—G. L. Bishop, R. S., 64 Bishop.
D. F. Early, F. S., Box 339.
133 New London—O. Smith, R. S., Croton, Ct.
S. D. Leadbetter, F. S., 55 Willits av.
1172 "—Frank Burdick, R. S., N. Main.
Den. E. Gallagher, F. S., 61 Crystal av.
1005 New Milford—Erskine H. Bradley, R. S.,
Box 386.
E. Howland, F. S., Wellsville ave.
137 Norwich—F. S. Edmonds, R. S. and F. S.,
293 Central ave.
746 Norwalk—Homer Buttery, R. S.
Wm. A. Kellogg, F. S., Box 74.
818 Putnam—Fred W. Teft, R. S., 82 Mechan-
ics st.
Geo. A. Youngs, F. S., 15 Centre st.
1119 Ridgefield—Charles Bennett, R. S., West
Lane.
F. J. Walker, F. S.
757 South Manchester—Frank C. Ingraham,
R. S., 6 Welherell st.
J. McCarty, F. S., 74 Olcott.
210 Stamford—R. D. Black, R. S., 28 William.
J. F. Flynn, F. S., 106 W. Broad st.
234 Thompsonville—Edward S. Welch, R. S.,
Box 40.
Thos. McCarli, F. S., Box 166.
216 Torrington—Albert Bray, R. S., 135 Post
ave.
Wm. Eichner, F. S., Box 280.
1341 Unionville—Wm. A. Rutherford, R. S.
Arthur Graham, F. S.
1626 Wallingford—W. Stevens, R. S., 459 Main.
R. Clark, F. S., 755 Center st.
260 Waterbury—L. Courtemanche, R. S., 955
Baldwin st.
N. J. Engleke, F. S., 31 Meadow st.
825 Willimantic—T. J. Reagan, R. S., 399
Pleasant.
Geo. Taft, F. S., 155 Main st.
583 Winsted—J. A. Dean, R. and F. S., 92 Ridge.

DELAWARE

422 Dover—Isaac D. McNatt, R. S., 237 N.
Bradford st.
Oliver C. Hayes, F. S., 20 New st.
594 "—Aug. S. Berry, R. S., 17 Guy st.
Olaf Berg, F. S., 33 Depeuw av.
626 Wilmington—T. B. Hooven, R. S., 1216
Heald st.
Henry Mulford, F. S.
1526 "—(Mill) R. E. Davis, R. S., 71 E.
10th st.
W. B. Wellows, F. S., 1012 Kirk-
wood st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington—Secretary Dist. Council, L.
W. Matter, 409 G st., N. E.
190 "—C. H. Sherer, R. S., 936 4th st.,
N. E.
F. J. Niedomanski, F. S., 358 N. St., S. W.
884 "—Chas. Crutchley, R. S., 120 Tay-
lor st., Anacostia.
Chas. E. Torney, F. S., 120 Tay-
lor st., Anacostia.
1103 "—(Mill) P. L. Rogers, R. S., 228 A
st., S. E.
L. C. Golladay, F. S., 1254 Con-
cord, Brookland, D. C.
1651 "—Jos. K. Potter, R. S., 148 A st.,
N. E.
Jas. F. Sebald, F. S., 411 Mass.
ave., N. W.

FLORIDA

1725 Dayton—
Jacksonville—Secretary District Council,
C. W. Crabb, 440 Oak st.
224 "—(Col.) J. S. Carter, R. S., 1215 W.
Beaver st.
C. P. Davis, F. S., Box 90.
605 "—J. M. Cromer, R. S., 9th and Hub-
bard.
A. C. MacNeill, F. S., 509 W. Ad-
ams st.
627 "—Thos. Wigg, R. S., 105 W. 8th.
J. H. Balster, F. S., 1516 Flor-
rida ave.
1521 "—L. W. Tucker, F. S., 630 Myrtle av.
1686 "—
655 Key West—Ralph Russell, R. S., Baton st.
N. P. Nelson, F. S., 901 Olivia st.
1137 "—Timothy Tynes, R. S., 207 Julia.
A. E. Kelly, F. S., 825 Virginia st.
1482 Lake City—C. A. Thompson, R. S.
T. J. Clements, F. S.
993 Miami—W. F. Crofts, R. S., Box 475.
William G. Coats, F. S., Box 141.
1685 Palatka—B. W. Wade, R. S. and F. S.
74 Pensacola—W. E. Taylor, R. S., 612 Hayne.
John D. Kendall, F. S., 4 W. Chase.
107 "—(Col.) G. W. Scott, R. S.
W. H. Watts, F. S., 208 N. Rens. st.
864 St. Augustine—W. L. Lapez, R. S.
Jens. Jensen, F. S., 63 Hopyella.
1666 "—(Col.) H. C. Clark, R. S., 88
Lincoln st.
H. M. Story, F. S., New st.
531 St. Petersburg—Tracy Lewis, R. S.
W. A. Roberts, F. S., Box 63.
420 Tampa—(Colored) J. J. Hendry, R. S.,
211 La Salle st.
A. E. Veerance, F. S., 2008 Ray st.
W. G. Cooper, R. S., 2407 Tampa.
696 "—W. A. B. Kelly, F. S., Box 309.
1458 Tarpon Springs—Victor Casting, R. S., Box
143.
Jas. Nelson, F. S., Box 143.
819 West Palm Beach—J. A. Whitney, R. S.
W. E. Glenn, F. S., Box 227.

GEORGIA

1370 Albany—U. S. Pepper, R. S., care C. & P.
W. A. Bell, F. S., 72 Washington st.
1534 "—H. L. Solomon, F. S.
1360 Americus—B. R. Smith, R. S.
H. C. Bell, F. S., 317 Hampton st.
Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, Vin-
cent N. Ridgely, 12 Orme st.
317 "—F. M. Bridges, R. S., 350 Cooper.
(Care) G. M. McKee, F. S., 383
Cooper st.
329 "—John W. Barratte, 25 Rankin st.
J. F. Chambers, R. S., 8 Bass av.
John Chambers, F. S., 47 Plum st.
439 Atlanta—S. H. Livingstone, R. S., 109 Pow-
ers st.
T. H. J. Miller, F. S., 16 Venable st.
542 "—A. Stallings, R. S., 406 Decaton.
J. O. Alexander, F. S., 124 Oak-
land ave.
1293 "—(Col.) M. B. Campbell, R. S., 178
Baker st.
L. P. Latimer, F. S., 169 Howell.
1391 "—(Cabinet Makers) J. W. Yates,
R. S., 108 1/2 S. Forsyth st.
J. T. Newborn, F. S., 138 Rockwell.
283 Augusta—Jno. A. Penwell, R. S., 1745
Walker st.
N. J. Downs, F. S., 1346 May ave.
1228 "—(Col.) L. A. Thomson, R. S., 733
Taylor.
J. A. Demps, F. S., 30 Sherman st.
1580 "—(Mill) W. G. Culpepper, R. S.,
1321 May ave.
Geo. C. Schaufell, F. S., 1400 Silcox.
1068 Bainbridge—J. R. Smith, R. S.
R. W. Smith, F. S.
527 Brunswick—(Col.) J. B. Harrington, R. S.
J. M. Pitts, F. S., 714 S. Lee.
865 "—L. E. Edwards, R. S., 623 D st.
Walter Givrin, F. S., 1120 S. Amherst st.
1622 Carrollton—S. B. Wallace, R. S.
R. S., 6 H. Cox, F. S.
1617 Cadartown—C. E. Rakestan, F. S.
1683 Columbus—D. G. Harris, R. S., 444 Broad
st., Phoenix, Ala.
S. P. McCord, F. S., Railroad st.,
Phoenix, Ala.
1620 Fitzgerald—W. M. Holman, F. S.
918 Griffin—G. S. Tingle, F. S.
793 Gainesville—W. J. Wayne, R. S., Box 63.
T. S. Shirley, F. S., Box 63.
Macon—Sec. of Dist. Council, W. B. Breed-
love.
144 "—E. S. Horton, R. S., 226 Ross st.
G. S. Bolton, F. S., 520 Elm st.
326 "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, R. S. and
F. S., 138 Jackson st.
654 "—W. F. Wemcke, R. S., 511 Cotton
avenue.
W. H. Davis, F. S., 211 Clinton.
1390 Newnan—B. G. Page, R. S.
J. C. Taylor, F. S.

411 Rome—G. Parlier, R. S., 224 Stonewall st.
C. Blackstock, F. S., Calhoun av.
Savannah—Secretary of District Council,
J. W. Anderson, 625 Cemetery st.
256 "—T. J. Naughtin, R. S., Box 251.
W. W. Smith, F. S., Box 251.
318 "—(Col.) J. J. Jones, R. S., 47 Charles
Lane.
G. G. Green, F. S., 8 Manpas Lane.
1421 St. Augustine—M. Nelson, F. S., 48 Char-
lotte st.
1445 Tifton—(Mill) J. I. Waite, R. S., Box 51.
R. E. Evans, F. S., Gen. Delivery.
261 Valdosta—J. B. Lyons, R. S., 519 Jackson.
J. F. Crosby, F. S., 205 Adair.
1389 "—(Col.) G. B. Sanders, R. S., 908
Magnolia.
J. W. Dowdy, F. S., 302 Wiesenbaker Lane.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

745 Honolulu—Fred Lackwetz R. S., Box 611.
S. K. Nawaa, F. S., Box 611.

IDAHO

1691 Coeur D'Alene—W. A. Andrew, R. S., Aox
278.
Arthur Eaton, F. S., Box 278.
1420 Idaho Falls—B. A. Jenn, R. S. and F. S.
398 Lewiston—J. Lasker, R. S., Box 508.
C. Sherman, F. S., Box 508.
635 Boise City—Geo. A. Bryon, R. S., 1720 N.
5th st.
C. M. Abbott, F. S., 306 S. 4th st.
1605 Moscow—W. H. Kinkard, F. S.
1615 Sand Point—F. W. Benjamin, R. S.
C. W. Sines, F. S.
220 Wallace—Jeff D. Fraser, R. S.
H. K. Helbstad, F. S.
1042 Weiser—Frank Hopkins, R. S., Box 53.
A. W. McCully, F. S., Box 37.

ILLINOIS

377 Alton—Fred Fischer, R. S., 652 E. 4th st.
Chas. E. Grace, F. S., 1114 E. 3d.
788 Anna—G. A. Hill, R. S.
S. F. Baves, F. S.
1184 Auburn—F. O. Lorton, R. S. and F. S.
916 Aurora—D. Cleveland, R. S., 553 Garfield
avenue.
Geo. Baxter, F. S., 51 Wilder st.
1248 Batavia—Ira D. Runyon, R. S., Frank-
lin st.
Milo Miller, F. S., 151 Spring st.
741 Beardstown—Fred Gersmeyer, R. S.
Frank Niess, F. S.
433 Belleville—Jacob L. Tribout, R. S., 706
Centerville ave.
Theo. J. Kaufhold, F. S., 26
Harding Lane.
1473 "—Henry Schuff, R. S., 113 S. Race.
George Ehret, F. S., 1109 West A st.
975 Benton—R. L. Moore, R. S.
A. S. Tedro, F. S.
63 Bloomington—Chas. E. Rowley, R. S., 514
S. Lee st.
J. H. Rader, F. S., 602 N. Center.
894 Cairo—A. Prince, R. S., 2808 Corn'l. ave.
J. H. C. Smith, F. S. Union
and Elm sts.
1530 "—(Col.) Alexander Payne, R. S.
C. W. Chavers, F. S., 524 Douglas.
939 Campbell Hill (Jackson Co.)—C. T. Lu-
thy, R. S.
H. Huffmaster, F. S.
293 Canton—S. E. Snyder, R. S., 53 N. ave. B.
J. H. Ellis, F. S., 564 E. Ash st.
841 Carbondale—F. E. Cline, R. S.
W. A. Forsythe, F. S., 255 S. Marion.
737 Carlinville—C. Borough, R. S., Box 331.
Jos. Bonte, F. S., Box 331.
1081 Carlyle—J. H. Yonker, R. S.
H. E. Graham, F. S.
588 Cartersville—L. C. Holland, R. S.
R. J. Peterson, F. S.
367 Centralia—B. H. Pitts, R. S.
J. T. Adcock, F. S., 846 Morrison st.
41 Champaign—Wm. Barber, R. S., 404 S. 1st.
J. J. Shook, F. S., 310 Wheaton av.
518 Charleston—Elmer Ranch, R. S., 320 A st.
F. Huffman, F. S., 4 State ave.
Chicago—Secretary of District Council,
K. G. Torkelson, 502 Garden
City Block, 56 Fifth ave.
1 "—H. A. Fowler, R. S., 1290 S.
Trumbull ave.
W. G. Schardt, F. S., 503 Garden
City Bldg.
10 "—D. J. Ryan, R. S., 420 Duncan Prk.
J. H. Stevens, F. S., 6029 Peoria st.
13 "—Daniel Galvin, R. S., 540 Wash-
burn ave.
Frank Pieters, F. S., 425 W. Park ave.
21 "—(French) A. Morency, R. S., 357
W. Van Buren.
P. Hudon, F. S., 207 S. Center ave.
54 "—(Boh.) V. Hurt, R. S., 336 W. 18th.
James Zitek, 1301 S. 41st ave.
58 "—Albert Drach, R. S., 166 Scheffeld
avenue.
Geo. Lakey, F. S., 1934 Maple
ave., Evanston, Ill.
62 "—(Englewood) G. W. Bailey, R. S.,
513 W. 60th st.
A. Wistram, F. S., 6150 Aberdeen.
70 "—(Brighton Park) Joe La Chance,
R. S., 2222 39th st.
P. Pouliot, F. S., 2106 38th Place,
Chicago.
80 "—(Moreland) S. Gaylord, R. S.,
612 N. Central ave., Austin.
Henry Bowmaster, F. S., S. Frank-
lin st., Oak Park, Ill.
141 "—(Grand Crossing) Phil Howley,
R. S., 7520 Adams ave.
181 "—J. Murray, F. S., 1310 70th Place.
—F. Korsgaard, R. S., 211 N. Hum-
bolt st.
Jens Jensen, F. S., 888 N. Artesian av.
199 "—(South Chicago) W. W. McGary,
R. S., 8159 Cornell av.
J. C. Grantham, F. S., 8023 Ba-
canaba ave., Chicago.
242 "—(Ger.) Geo. Wahl, R. S., 5142
Ada st.
Herman Voell, F. S., 5114 Paulina
—Wm. M. Millar, R. S., 773 W. 12th
C. H. Wagner, F. S., 364 Washburn av
"—(Ger.) Chas. Butner, R. S., 37
Bissell st.
434 "—Aug. Mueller, F. S., 82 Emma st.
—(Kensington) (Fr.) W. F. Schul-
ler, R. S., 12113 Parnell av.
J. F. Swalley, F. S., 8543 Morgan.
504 "—(Jewish) I. Birkhan, R. S., 95
Wilson st.
S. Ziskind, F. S., 59 Edgmont ave.

- 521 Chicago—(Stairs) Henry Goerck, R. S., 89 Florence ave.
Gust. Hansen, F. S., 745 W. Division st.
- 1597 "—H. C. Rossman, R. S. and F. S., 411 Peoria st.
- 272 Chicago Heights—L. W. Baker, R. S., 1616 Hanover st.
W. B. Howard, F. S., 1914 Chicago road.
- 869 Chillicothe—S. H. Cunningham, R. S.
W. B. Steiner, F. S.
- 1418 Clinton—H. O. Bogardus, R. S., E. Adams
R. M. Arnold, F. S., West White st.
- 1544 Coal City—Wm. C. Nicholson, F. S.
- 204 Coffeen—W. W. Whitlock, R. S.
W. H. Snyder, F. S.
- 295 Collinsville—O. S. Johnson, R. S., Box 14.
M. J. Dooner, F. S., Box 14.
- 1191 Coulterville—Robert Douglas R. S.
Elmer Garvin, F. S.
- 269 Danville—L. A. Kraul, R. S., 822 Bowman ave.
C. H. Wilson, F. S., 16 Fremont st.
- 742 Decatur—C. E. Wise, R. S., 545 E. Herkimer st.
C. C. Merris, F. S., 764 N. Monroe.
- 965 DeKalb—Roy Spicer, R. S., 304 S. 7th st.
John Halsne, F. S., 417 Pine st.
- 1121 De Soto—C. A. Pitman, R. S.
L. S. Winter, F. S., Box 114.
- 928 Divernon—W. B. Dyson, R. S.
J. C. Wall, F. S., Box 141.
- 790 Dixon—S. J. Friedline, R. S., 213 Peoria.
R. McMaster, F. S., 610 Spruce st.
- 510 Duquoin—H. C. Thoenesbury, R. S.
A. L. Gothard, F. S.
- 1439 Dwight—Andrew Nielson, R. S.
I. D. Bimple, F. S.
- East St. Louis—Sec. District Council, C. R. Palmer, 301 Missouri ave.
- 169 "—Gro. Schosser, R. S., 1715 Frederick ave.
W. P. Kirkpatrick, F. S., 722 N. 14th.
- 697 "—(Stairs and Mill) F. Popp, R. S., 1612 Hall st.
H. J. Shively, F. S., 614 Josephine ave.
- 903 "—C. Bunge, R. S., 1514 Belmont av.
D. Grine, F. S., 928 Renshaw Pl.
- 378 Edwardsville—A. H. Eberle, R. S., Box 451.
F. B. Dietz, F. S., Box 138.
- 363 Elgin—J. C. Jensen, R. S.
Wm. A. Underhill, F. S., 358 Bent st.
- 1507 Elmhurst—Fritz Nemitz, F. S., Box 181.
- 1048 Fairbury—J. George Dexter, R. S.
E. H. Eastlan, F. S.
- 480 Freeburg—C. L. Ross, R. S.
Otto Rickert, F. S.
- 719 Freeport—B. M. Lutz, R. S., Lincoln Bld.
H. H. Hineclne, F. S., Douglas ave.
- 1449 Galatia—E. T. Wills, R. S. and F. S., Box 237, Eldorado, Ill.
- 1087 Galeana—A. S. Toepel, R. S.
F. G. Eggleston, F. S., Box 654.
- 360 Galesburg—Noah H. Davis, R. S., 1609 N. Broad st.
Ed. Chelstrand, F. S., 1474 N. Seminary st.
- 1290 Geneseo—L. Colman, R. S.
Oscar Boom, F. S.
- 1234 Girard—C. E. Boston, R. S.
W. E. Eckles, F. S.
- 1467 Georgetown—Wm. Thomsinson, F. S.
- 178 Goreville—C. G. Anderson, R. S.
L. I. Albright, F. S.
- 1421 Grand Tower—H. C. Larson, F. S.
- 669 Harrisburg—A. C. Hallock, R. S.
Isaac M. Allen, F. S., Box 282.
- 805 Havana—L. F. Gibbs, R. S., Box 492.
James Johnson, F. S., Box 492.
- 581 Herrin—W. H. Burgess, R. S.
A. B. Spence, F. S.
- 461 Highwood—Louis Berube, R. S.
Jos. Severson, F. S., Box 83.
- 1466 Hoopston—C. N. Yarbrough, F. S., Box 595.
N. Stokes, F. S.
- 904 Jacksonville—H. F. Reeves, R. S., 603 E. State.
Geo. James, F. S., 736 North st.
- 174 Joliet—H. W. Cook, R. S., 627 Ridgewood ave.
A. Leach, F. S., 1201 Vine st.
- 1029 Johnston—Ben Perrine, R. S.
S. A. Hyre, F. S., Lake Creek, Ill.
- 496 Kankakee—W. S. Taylor, R. S., 563 Harrison ave.
B. C. Hutton, F. S., Box 157.
- 154 Kewanee—C. A. Caplinger, R. S., 415 S. Grove st.
P. Johnson, F. S., 700 E. 4th st.
- 1066 Kilmadry—J. W. Allen, R. S. and F. S.
- 250 Lake Forest—Wm. Hansen, R. S.
W. B. Russell, F. S., Box 47.
- 336 La Salle—Wm. Hindman, R. S., 605 9th.
W. E. Timmons, F. S., 736 Wright st.
- 1585 Lebanon—G. B. Becherer, F. S., Box 63.
- 568 Lincoln—S. G. Morris, R. S., 329 Willard ave.
F. Dalzell, F. S., 329 Sagamon st.
- 505 Litchfield—C. H. Roberts, R. S., 716 Illinois ave.
Geo. C. Fellner, F. S., 820 Chestnut.
- 1688 Lowder—Geo. Jones, R. S.
Lee Nichols, F. S.
- 1561 Macomb—J. C. Wettengell, R. S., 227 W. Chare st.
Frank Moon, F. S., 731 S. Johnson.
- 1623 McCormick—Cole Graves, R. S.
Grove Jenkins, F. S.
- 633 Madison—J. L. Coleman, R. S., Venice, Ill.
J. M. Ritchie, F. S., Granite City, Box 353.
- 1684 Makanda—
- 508 Marion—J. E. Mosely, R. S.
J. L. D. Hartwell, F. S.
- 789 Marietta—J. H. McConnell, R. S.
A. F. Jensen, F. S.
- 1037 Marselles—E. A. Blake, R. S.
E. B. Covell, F. S.
- 765 Mascoutah—J. P. Friess, R. S., Box 43.
Edm'd Hoerdt, F. S., Box 43.
- 347 Mattoon—Wm. LaClair, R. S.
W. D. Humes, F. S., 2404 Moultrie.
- 1296 Mendota—E. G. Boslough, R. S.
J. B. Phelps, F. S., 210 Meridian st.
- 803 Metropolis—W. Q. Tune, R. S., Box 272.
B. P. D. Schroder, F. S., Box 229.
- 241 Moline—L. L. Berry, R. S., 1846 12th av.
Chas. Lundquist, F. S., 1409 1/2 7th av.
- 1265 Monmouth—Frank Watson, R. S.
A. A. Laury, F. S., 718 S. 6th st.
- 1161 Morris—S. H. Fisher, R. S.
Noble Holmes, F. S., Box 424.
- 1188 Mt. Carmel—G. W. Phillips, R. S.
A. Schuckers, F. S., Box 612.
- 280 Mt. Olive—Ernest Jubelt, R. S.
K. Beyer, F. S.
- 999 Mt. Vernon—T. A. Donald, R. S., Box 202.
Geo. Perkins, F. S., 1022 Conger ave.
- 604 Murphyboro—E. J. Cox, R. S., 421 Murphy st.
J. Weingardt, F. S., 527 N. 9th st.
- 1559 New Athens—Henry Geiger, R. S., Box 184.
Chas. Becker, F. S., Box 184.
- 671 New Baden—Julius Hummel, R. S. and F. S., Box 53.
- 582 Odia—C. Vandercook, R. S.
C. B. Vandercook, F. S.
- 1192 Oglesby—Fred N. Taylor, R. S.
Robert Pryde, F. S.
- 1478 Olney—Rolla Dean, R. S.
Jno. N. Shephard, F. S., Box 502.
- 661 Ottawa—H. W. Thacker, R. S., 413 W. Jefferson.
J. D. Geary, F. S., 216 Delean st.
- 1211 Palmyra—Fred O. Crum, R. S.
John Hunt, F. S., Box 49.
- 648 Pana—Wilbur Ellis, R. S., 214 S. Hickory.
W. L. Wright, F. S., 702 S. Spruce.
- 1334 Paris—E. T. Entran, R. S., 620 Vance avenue.
Ed. Weiger, F. S., 515 E. Union st.
- 644 Pekin—Henry G. Herin, R. S., 1208 Broadway.
P. P. Heffenstein, F. S., 1014 Henrietta st.
- 183 Peoria—L. G. Humphrey, R. S., 129 Bestor st.
H. Rice, F. S., 505 Behrends st.
- 733 Percy—David Lewis, R. S. (Willeville).
W. C. Risk, F. S.
- 195 Peru—John Henkel, R. S., Box 322.
Gustav Schmidt, F. S., Box 317.
- 1056 Plackneyville—G. G. Etienne, R. S.
J. Funk, F. S.
- 728 Pontiac—W. L. Bickett, R. S.
L. McCombs, F. S., 416 W. Moulton.
- 1525 Princeton—A. J. Lawrence, R. S., 1st and Washington sts.
L. C. Thurston, F. S., 627 N. 4th st.
- 189 Quincy—Nick Hoffer, R. S., 407 S. 4th.
F. W. Buscher, F. S., 1025 Madison.
- 792 Rockford—H. C. Pettengill, R. S., Box 92.
J. Nyberg, F. S., 602 6th.
- 166 Rock Island—H. G. Glenn, R. S., 2733 6th avenue.
A. Johnson, F. S., 917 11th av.
- 798 Salem—W. U. Huff, R. S.
S. M. Pratz, F. S., Box 302.
- 1564 Savanna—W. R. Billings, R. S.
H. O. Atkins, F. S.
- 1299 Seatonville—V. H. Weisenburger, R. S. and F. S., Ladd, Ill.
F. S. Ladd, Ill.
- 1574 Shawneetown—Karl Aspland, R. S.
Peter Roy, F. S.
- 1083 St. Charles—R. H. Cutler, R. S.
Peter Ray, F. S.
- 479 Sparta—Thos. Dahne, R. S., Box 427.
H. C. Pilsars, F. S., Box 326.
- 16 Springfield—Geo. Fitzgerald, R. S., 1023 N. 2d st.
John Zaring, F. S., 200 E. N. Grand av.
- 631 Spring Valley—T. Moir, Jr., R. S., Box 118.
D. F. Dits, F. S., Box 621.
- 156 Staunton—H. J. Furtwengler, R. S., Box 458.
Chas. F. Krause, F. S.
- 695 Sterling—Wm. Kennedy, R. S.
Thos. Sluger, F. S.
- 495 Streator—W. C. Schroeder, R. S., 119 S. Bloomington st.
Ed. Kraske, F. S., 1004 S. Bloomington st.
- 826 Sycamore—A. H. Lehman, R. S., 107 S. Main st.
John Lundquist, F. S., Box 785.
- 1250 Tamaroa—W. S. Long, R. S., Box 15.
R. D. Eaton, F. S., Box 15.
- 748 Taylorville—Terry Rope, R. S. and F. S.
J. P. Watson, R. S.
- 1515 Thebes—J. P. Watson, R. S.
C. H. Davis, F. S.
- 1715 Thompsonville—J. K. Johnson, R. S., Akin, Ill.
J. L. Pritchard, F. S., Box 116.
- 807 Toluca—J. J. Seminger, R. S., Box 234.
S. L. Wells, F. S., Box 21.
- 1026 Urbana—A. E. Gauble, R. S., 507 E. Illinois st.
F. C. Wardall, F. S., 1011 W. Illinois.
- 1338 Utica—Harlow Werts, R. S.
Sam. B. Schmieding, F. S.
- 1163 Virdeh—H. H. Padfield, R. S.
Fred G. Becker, F. S.
- 448 Waukegan—M. D. Adams, R. S., 316 Center st.
G. Williams, F. S., 1209 Washington st.
- 1527 Wheaton—P. Duper, R. S., 316 Franklin.
E. Taylor, N. Railroad st.
- 1193 West Frankfort—A. M. Crim, R. S.
S. W. Parrish, F. S., Frankfort.
- 418 Witt—Hugh Whitenack, R. S., Box 45.
Samuel Kessinger, F. S., Box 45.
- INDIANA**
- 477 Alexandria—K. E. Thomas, R. S., 209 Walnut st.
Clarence Noble, F. S.
- 352 Anderson—Jas. Mitchell, R. S., 904 1st.
W. E. Swan, F. S., 1541 Ohio ave.
- 1380 Bedford—H. W. Green, R. S., 1911 W. 12th.
J. W. Boyce, F. S., 911 14th.
- 1712 Bicknell—G. B. Fleming, R. S., Box 11.
Scott Cleveland, F. S., Box 132.
- 1308 Bluffton—W. P. McConnell, R. S., 530 E. Cherry st.
W. P. McConnell, F. S., 530 E. Cherry.
- 694 Booneville—J. M. B. eler, R. S.
Alf. Abshire, F. S.
- 431 Brazil—R. W. Grim, R. S., 9 Methodist st.
H. Hays, F. S., 603 1st st.
- 488 Clinton—D. T. Davis, R. S.
Edward Oxford, F. S.
- 1682 Coalmont—C. B. Lackey, R. S.
A. B. Moretor, F. S., E. Columbus.
- 1355 Crawfordville—P. O. Bowers, R. S., 612 Milligan st.
A. B. West, F. S., 307 W. Main.
- 1454 Danville—O. E. Nichols, R. S.
Jack McLoud, F. S.
- 946 Decatur—Ross Malone, R. S. and F. S.
Richard Shepler, F. S., Box 25.
- 565 Elkhart—D. A. Erwin, R. S., 222 Middleburg st.
I. F. Ebersole, F. S.
- 652 Elwood—W. E. Byresdorfer, R. S., 2303 S. A. st.
S. T. Wray, F. S., Erie House.
- 90 Evansville—J. J. Schoettlin, R. S., 1611 W. Franklin st.
S. A. Stork, F. S., 920 E. Illinois st.
- 1465 Frankfort—Ellis Anderson, R. S., 51 S. 1st.
Harry Foley, F. S., 609 W. Walnut.
- 1402 Franklin—A. A. Jones, R. S., 574 W. Adams st.
Cyrus Coffin, F. S., S. Hougham.
- 232 Ft. Wayne—E. P. Delagrang, R. S., 444 Buchanan st.
L. Delegrange, F. S., 3531 Piqua av.
- 859 French Lick—J. W. Elledge, R. S.
J. B. Hawk, F. S.
- 1350 Garrett—I. O. Swank, R. S.
Sam. M. Noel, F. S., Garrett City.
- 160 Gas City—James Sholtz, R. S.
I. W. Lucas, F. S., Box 26, Jonesboro.
- 908 Goshen—J. H. Fletcher, R. S.
M. C. Ulery, F. S., 108 Olive st.
- 1430 Greensburg—Richard Thomson, 228 E. Worth st.
James Douglas, F. S.
- Hammond—Secretary of District Council, H. B. Easter, 488 Towle st.
- 599 "—Geo. P. Pearson, R. S.
H. B. Easter, F. S., 488 Towle.
- 1110 East Chicago—J. I. Day, R. S.
P. Kansfield, F. S.
- 1317 Indiana Harbor—Isaac Harman, R. S. Box 244.
J. A. Porter, F. S., Box 244.
- 213 Hartford City—Harry Ashbaugh, R. S.
J. W. Conter, F. S., 370 W. Franklin st.
- 1429 Huntington—J. E. Chamberlin, R. S., 55 High st.
J. W. Satterthwaite, F. S., 86 Salmonia avenue.
- Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, M. H. Evans, 704 W. 11th.
- 60 "—(Ger.) T. J. Schlegel, R. S., 663 Sanders st.
H. Schilling, F. S., 1110 Harlan.
- 281 "—James Jordan, R. S., 424 E. Market street.
J. T. Goode, F. S., 24 Kentucky ave.
- 549 "—(Stairs) L. H. Taylor, R. S., 2824 N. Missouri st.
W. L. Evans, F. S., 516 Bright st.
- 1003 "—R. W. Sproston, R. S., 610 Shelby.
P. H. Kingolds, F. S., 1005 Jefferson.
- 1460 "—(Mill) W. Thomas, R. S., 1317 Mass. ave.
J. Kirch, F. S., 1805 Union st.
- 1529 "—John Lewis, R. S., 533 Coffee st.
J. W. Cherry, F. S., 1553 W. New York st.
- 909 Jasonville—Rural Ryan, R. S.
Chas. H. Edmondson, F. S.
- 533 Jeffersonville—C. W. Quinlan, R. S., 427 E. Market st.
Louis Miller, F. S.
- 1275 Kendallville—Bert Baughman, R. S.
S. E. Carter.
- 734 Kokomo—G. Mitchell, R. S., 149 Ky. ave.
M. R. McBeth, F. S., 158 Louisa st.
- 215 Lafayette—Wm. Mumzer, R. S., 1404 S. S. 24th st.
Fred Hill, F. S., 1529 N. 15th.
- 1485 La Porte—J. C. Smith, R. S., 915 Scott st.
John C. Bauman, F. S., 1110 Scott st.
- 1538 Lebanon—Brace Taylor, R. S., 319 East st. South.
E. Tindler, F. S., 1016 Hamilton.
- 1557 Lewis—Charles Boston, R. S.
D. F. Woods, F. S.
- 487 Linton—J. G. Grimes, R. S., Box 310.
E. L. Merrill, F. S., Box 310.
- 808 Logansport—H. A. DeFord, R. S.
W. J. French, F. S., Box 491.
- 1602 Logansport—Louis J. Walker, R. S.
J. B. Grannan, F. S.
- 365 Marion—C. W. Hayden, R. S., 3726 S. Gallatin st.
I. M. Simons, F. S., 709 E. Sherman.
- 1221 Matthews—J. H. Richards, R. S. and F. S.
- 1238 Michigan City—Walter Harris, R. S.
A. Jones, F. S., 1498 Franklin st.
- 1200 Midland—Chas. Beckwith, F. S.
- 1470 Mishawaka—L. W. Weidler, R. S., 302 W. 2d street.
John Casey, 302 W. 2d st.
- 592 Muncie—S. F. Pipin, R. S., Box 474.
D. M. Winters, F. S., 535 Sharkey st.
- 436 New Albany—S. A. Reeves, R. S., 710 W. Spring st.
G. W. Lemon, F. S., 203 W. Spring st.
- 1196 Oakland City—George Christmas, R. S.
F. J. Bacon, F. S.
- 932 Peru—L. Huffman, R. S., 18 E. Wash. st.
John W. Taylor, F. S., 565 W. 3d st.
- 1367 "—(Mill) J. W. Snyder, R. S., 202 W. 7th st.
J. Dreher, F. S., 158 E. 8th st.
- 1676 Petersburg—L. E. Woolsey, R. S.
Erastus Johnson, F. S.
- 935 Princeton—W. J. Curran, R. S., S. Hart.
J. T. Davison, F. S., 328 Seminary st.
- 912 Richmond—Harry Lostmeyer, R. S., 607 S. 6th st.
Fred Price, F. S., 605 S. 6th.
- 806 Rushville—Nate Seybold, R. S., 653 Sherman ave.
W. Wolung, F. S., 340 Jackson st.
- 1071 Seymour—T. E. Abbott, R. S., 106 Carter.
C. H. Moritz, F. S., 405 E. 5th.
- 1435 Shelbyville—J. C. Dugan, R. S., 247 S. West.
Oliver Buell, F. S., Colebrook st.
- 1106 Shelbyville—Otho L. Hill, R. S.
John McClure, F. S.
- 413 South Bend—Burt Gilman, R. S., 806 Vista ave.
W. H. Stahl, F. S., 649 Cushing.
- 1304 Spencer—W. M. Crist, R. S. and F. S., Box 327.
R. E. Rice, F. S.
- 706 Sullivan—Otto South, R. S.
R. E. Rice, F. S.
- 205 Terre Haute—S. C. Mahan, R. S., 1420 Grand ave.
A. E. Saltzman, F. S., 1709 Poplar.
- 358 Tipton—Linn Cole, R. S.
Henry Speckbaugh, F. S.
- 1357 Valparaiso—Edward James, R. S., 43 Institute.
D. L. Mathews, F. S., 93 Franklin.
- 1546 Versailles—Lee Pendergast, F. S.
- 658 Vincennes—W. G. Case, R. S., 204 Volmer.
Ned Jenken, F. S., 402 E. Main.
- 812 "—G. J. Benedict, R. S., 1112 N. 1st street.
T. J. Hernst, F. S., 1022 N. 11th.
- Wabash—Secretary of District Council, H. A. Coppock, 40 High st.
- 598 "—O. W. Smith, R. S., Ross Heights, Wabash, Ind.
Frank Clements, F. S., Ross Heights, Wabash, Ind.
- 1581 "—H. A. Coppock, R. S., 40 High st.
Geo. Lockman, F. S., 98 Bismark.
- 1337 Warsaw—R. D. Hayward, R. S.
W. L. Stewart, F. S., Box 747.
- 1076 Washington—A. P. Hawkins, R. S.
Lafe Gilley, F. S.
- 1038 Winslow—D. B. Busch, R. S., Box 52.
E. Gladdish, F. S.
- 1626 Whiting—Richard Krause, R. S.
George Gable, F. S., Box 247.
- INDIAN TERRITORY**
- 1028 Ardmore—D. N. Ferguson, R. S., Box 16.
A. Z. Harris, F. S., Box 16.
- 1659 Bartlesville—W. P. Kendall, R. S.
W. McGregor, F. S.
- 1359 Baskette—J. T. Chapman, R. S.
T. J. Baker, F. S.
- 653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller, R. S., 210 Iowa avenue.
B. W. Biggerstaff, F. S., Box 234.
- 1590 Coalgate—E. L. Bush, R. S.
E. J. Gilpin, F. S.
- 1199 Durant—L. F. Hearty, R. S. and F. S., Box 731.
H. J. Gerard, R. S., Box 94.
- 1092 Haileyville—H. J. Gerard, R. S., Box 94.
H. S. Harding, F. S., Box 94.
- 1483 Hartshorne—T. B. Mitchell, F. S.
- 896 Holdenville—J. B. Bigzer, R. S., Box 63.
J. B. Weist, F. S., Box 63.
- 1417 Hugo—W. M. Helms, R. S. and F. S.
1716 Krbs—
- 1524 McCurtain—J. M. Holbrook, R. S.
J. F. Calwert, F. S.
- 1072 Muskogee—John Stumpf, R. S., Box 487.
S. C. Stewart, F. S., Box 64.
- 1680 Oklaton—G. G. Hardy, R. S.
R. J. Creeknare, F. S.
- 986 South McAlester—R. O. Hamilton, R. S., Box 621.
H. E. Powell, F. S., Box 621.
- 1594 Tahlequah—S. M. Simonds, R. S.
John Huff, F. S.
- 1629 Tishomingo—T. O. Willis, F. S.
- 1575 Wagoner—E. F. Bradshaw, R. S.
D. W. Poly, F. S.
- 1276 Wilburton—W. M. Young, R. S., Box 212.
Allen McMurtrey, F. S., Box 212.
- IOWA**
- 315 Boone—Philip Conklin, R. S., 803 Washington st.
Theo. Johnson, F. S., 323 16th st.
- 534 Burlington—Frank Bloomer, R. S., Gordon st.
Theo. Lehmann, F. S., 1811 N. Oak.
- 308 Cedar Rapids—C. E. Payne, R. S., 825 19th ave. W.
M. Carpenter, F. S., 339 4th ave. W.
- 597 Centerville—M. B. Pennington, R. S.
G. W. Jones, F. S., Box 87.
- 1523 Chariton—G. H. Poucher, R. S.
W. R. Stafford, F. S.
- 772 Clinton—G. M. Olney, R. S., 42 Grand av.
M. Hansen, F. S., 250 Peck ave.
- 1142 Colfax—B. L. Logsdon, R. S.
Arthur C. Cox, F. S.
- 611 Corydon—W. P. Allred, Jr., R. S. and F. S.
- 364 Council Bluffs—J. W. Taylor, R. S., 714 Porin ave.
F. H. Stover, F. S., 1124 S. 6th.
- 634 Creston—J. A. Thayer, R. S., 502 N. Elm.
J. C. Whipple, F. S., W. Adair st.
- Davenport—Sec. District Council, Chas. Adrian, 1418 Liberty st.
- 554 "—Louis C. Schmidt, R. S. 428 Onelda st.
Wm. Peterson, F. S., 528 W. 2d.
- 1272 "—W. T. Gallagher, R. S., 709 W. 16th st.
W. H. Hitchcock, F. S., 1034 E. 14th.
- 106 Des Moines—S. C. Blair, R. S., 510 7th st.
B. J. Jones, F. S., 3306 N. W. 2d st.
- 425 "—(Mill) C. Johnson, R. S. 31st and Easton Road.
E. H. Daniels, F. S., 212 E. 15th st.
- 678 Dubuque—W. F. Miller, R. S., 834 Rhomburg ave.
M. R. Hogan, F. S., 299 7th st.
- 1579 Eldora—W. F. Pool, R. S.
Geo. Houghton, F. S.
- 284 Fort Dodge—L. W. Hayer, R. S.
Wm. Leahy, F. S., Box 417.
- 1648 Fort Madison—A. S. Gaylord, R. S., 533 6th.
Joe S. Ewing, F. S., 707 Park st.
- 514 Hiteaman—C. J. Anderson, R. S., Box 213.
Lucius Oaks, F. S., Box 213.
- 1260 Iowa City—R. J. Hennessey, R. S., 210 N. Linn st.
Jos. A. Poore, F. S., 210 N. Gilbert.
- 523 Keokuk—J. Rossen, R. S., 129 N. 7th st.
H. H. Tieman, F. S., 1712 Palen st.
- 1644 Knoxville—B. B. Eldridge, R. S.
M. M. Monroe, F. S.
- 1621 Lehigh—
- 1171 Marion—S. M. Wiley, R. S. and F. S., Box 836.
1112 Marshalltown—J. H. Kinzey, R. S., 501 S. 3rd ave.
F. Nicholson, F. S., 1006 W. Boone.
- 1247 Mason City—Chas. E. Frederick, R. S.
Tom Hodges, F. S., 2108 Jackson av.
- 1613 Milton—E. B. Gaston, R. S.
C. Beary, F. S.
- 1069 Muscatine—D. M. Keckler, R. S., 914 E. 6th.
R. K. Rowland, F. S., Monroe.
- 1213 Mystic—J. W. Hilderbrand, R. S., Box 525.
B. F. Taylor, F. S., Box 597.
- 1116 Newton—Will Smith, R. S.
W. Sparks, F. S.
- 1508 Oelweis City—A. M. Boreland R. S., Box 371.
N. F. Hodgdon, F. S., Box 371.
- 1034 Oskaloosa—J. G. Slemmons, R. S.
J. A. Harriman, F. S., 415 B. ave. W.
- 767 Ottumwa—W. C. Minnick, R. S., 635 W. Main st.
L. L. Lightner, F. S., 603 Findley av.
- 879 Red Oak—W. E. Elwood, R. S.
J. A. Elwood, F. S., 111 S. 3d.
- 1548 Shenandoah—W. N. Jordan, F. S.
- 948 Sioux City—R. H. Bridgutte, R. S. 1207 8th st.
Jas. O'Brien, F. S., 201 Market.
- 552 Waterloo—W. D. Miller, R. S., 453 Locust.
W. C. Bickelberg, F. S., Cor. Water and 5th sts.
- KANSAS**
- 1632 Abilene—W. J. Gunzbacher, R. S.
W. F. Galliger, F. S.
- 253 Argentine—M. Murphy, R. S. and F. S., Box 347.
- 1724 Arkansas City—
- 753 Atchison—C. Grosjean, R. S.
E. B. Harman, F. S., 711 Kansas av.
- 1205 Chanute—J. H. Edmons, R. S.
W. O. Thomas, F. S., 121 Kansas av.
- 1404 Cherryvale—W. F. Cleek, R. S., N. Neosha.
Robert Woodridge, F. S., E. 6th.
- 1212 Coffeyville—Fred Kinney, R. S., 1315 Maple st.
B. S. Harper, F. S., 509 E. 4th.
- 1224 Emporia—G. E. Blackley, R. S., 26 Commercial st.
J. P. Keen, F. S., 802 Sylvan st.
- 942 Fort Scott—Newton Boatright, R. S., 1222 Scott ave.
Clarence Bell, F. S., 615 S. Wilson.
- 876 Frontenac—Sam Edgecomb, R. S. and F. S.
- 285 Humboldt—R. W. Carpenter, R. S.
Philo Lyons, F. S.
- 1587 Hutchinson—O. M. Phillips, F. S., 208 W. 5th.
- 1198 Independence—Martin Biorn, R. S.
J. J. Konz, F. S.
- 123 Iola—J. L. Harris, R. S., 1019 East st.
J. M. Chancellier, F. S., 313 South.
- 1509 "—H. D. Hanna, R. S., 209 W. 1st.
C. L. Livingston, F. S., 411 N. 3d.

1342 Junction City—H. H. Haffner, R. S.
C. E. Turner, F. S.
138 Kansas City—H. Johnson, R. S., 1012
Scott ave.
G. Turner, F. S., 909 S. 13th.
458 Lawrence—A. M. Curry, R. S., 928 N.Y. st.
Chas. Mendenhall, F. S., 357 Locust.
499 Leavenworth—F. M. Stricker, R. S., 516
Lynn st.
G. McCaully, F. S., 217½ N. 5th.
1556 Ottawa—C. C. Stewart, F. S., 758 S. Lo
cust st.
1022 Parsons—John Bero, R. S., 2219 Belmont
avenue.
H. L. Martin, F. S., Man Block.
561 Pittsburg—Will Woody, R. S., 303 E. Park
Asa. Mesenger, F. S., 301 E. Park.
1571 Salina—Oliver O. Richardson, F. S., 9th.
1001 Scammon—C. S. Martin, R. S.
Wm. Thompson, F. S., Box 43.
158 Topeka—C. E. Welscomb, R. S., 434 La-
fayette st.
R. B. Dunn, F. S., Station B.
1459 " —J. H. Imbler, R. S., 512 E. 4th st.
J. A. Jessop, F. S., 822 W. 5th st.
1240 " —L. W. Robinson, R. S., 413
S. J. st.
1220 Wellington—L. W. Robinson, R. S., 413
S. J. st.
L. Mosby, F. S., 409 N. Blaine st.
201 Wichita—W. D. Peckham, R. S., 320 N.
Main st.
Sante Fe ave.
W. E. Youngmeyer, F. S., 911 S.
Emporia ave.
1611 " —W. A. Prothero, R. S., 568 W.
Douglas st.
J. B. Cline, F. S., 517 W. Douglas.
1183 Winfield—Walter Baston, R. S., 318 E.
8th avenue.
Cal. Fulgrum, F. S., 522 W. 8th ave.

KENTUCKY

472 Ashland—C. L. Herren, R. S., S. Point, O.
W. R. Pelphry, F. S.
684 Bardwell—W. C. Harrison, R. S. and F. S.
725 Bowling Green—C. A. Campbell, R. S.
Thos. F. Hinton, F. S.
1542 Catlettsburg—L. C. Crawford, R. S.
B. P. Bowen, F. S.
641 Central City—W. E. Miller, R. S., Box 65.
L. N. Jenkins, F. S., Box J.
712 Covington—J. H. McDougal, R. S., 18 Pike.
C. Glattig, F. S., 1502 Kavanaugh.
785 " —J. F. Muething, R. S., 136 Trevor.
J. Mantz, F. S., 138 Trevor st.
937 Fulton—W. S. Goyle, R. S.
J. H. Cullin, F. S.
851 Henderson—W. G. Bell, R. S., 813 Clay.
G. W. Coomer, F. S., 429 N. Ingram.
442 Hopkinsville—H. S. Wade, R. S., Box 71.
E. H. Hester, F. S., 209 W. 18th.
1463 Kuttawa—A. D. Guess, R. S.
Robert Gore, F. S.
1650 Lexington—J. F. Llewellyn, R. S., 626
Chestnut st.
Albert Miller, F. S.
1218 Ludlow—Wm E. Slaick, R. S.
James Glaser, F. S.
Louisville—Secretary of District Council,
L. H. Cash, 1407½ W. Madison.
103 " —C. G. Huffman, R. S., 1721 Bay-
less ave.
H. S. Huffman, R. S., 2201 Stand-
ard ave.
214 " (Ger.) Jas. Huecker, R. S., Shelby
and Mason sts.
Jacob Schneider, F. S., 915 East.
Chestnut st.
1369 " —Mike Steimle, R. S.
Edward Stone, F. S.
1506 Madisonville—J. W. Settle, R. S., Box 278.
W. L. Adams, F. S., Box 278.
1039 Marion—G. F. Jennings, R. S.
Sam. Hurst, F. S.
698 Newport—W. E. Wing, R. S., 122 E. Ist.
J. Sexton, F. S., 9th and Patterson.
809 Owensboro—C. N. Miller, R. S., 1312 E. 7th.
W. B. Crawford, F. S., 16 Plum.
559 Paducah—Joe Arts, R. S., 1936 Clark st.
Wm. H. Hester, F. S., 1303 Tumble.
1352 Princeton—R. H. Harris, R. S.
John A. Martin, F. S., Box 60.
1017 Sturgis—P. B. Graham, R. S.
R. B. Williams, F. S.

LOUISIANA

1496 Abbeville—R. J. Montague, R. S. and F.
S., Box 30.
937 Alexandria—Frank Dunn, R. S., 205
Duncan st.
1147 Baton Rouge—J. Lyons, F. S., 211 15th st.
1225 " —Joe Sanchez, R. S., Gen. Del.
W. T. Reeks, F. S., 308 America st.
1495 Breaux Bridge—J. D. Dupins, R. S.
Alph. Mouchet, F. S.
874 Jennings—B. Miller, R. S.
T. J. Woodworth, F. S.
1718 Jean-Rette—Geo. L. Murphy, R. S., 1311
Hodges st.
1057 Lake Charles—E. L. Prewett, F. S.
868 Monroe—J. W. Thompson, R. S., 219 S. 6th.
E. W. Anderson, F. S., Box 154.
758 " —(Col.) Wm. Dunn, R. S., Box 520.
Jas. Hodge, F. S., Box 520.
1494 Natchitoches—S. S. Simmons, R. S.
E. J. Starkins, F. S.
1251 New Iberia—L. H. Hudgens, R. S.
Clarence French, F. S.
76 New Orleans—R. H. Baldwin, R. S., 1210
Barrone ave.
F. Duhrkap, F. S., 616 Cadiz st.
397 Ruston—Charles Russ, R. S. and F. S.
Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
85 " —Joseph Dudenhofer, R. S., Box 261
James Cannon, F. S., Box 261.
764 " —W. R. Sapp, R. S., 338 Laurel.
E. E. King, F. S., 1669 South av.

MAINE

91 Augusta—Ira H. Foster, R. S., Box 198.
John F. Spaulding, F. S., Box 198.
1663 Bath—S. J. Elwell, R. S., 1 Fremont st.
W. A. Hoyle, F. S., 1303 Washington.
621 Bangor—W. L. Castellon, R. S., 7 Hol-
yoke st.
W. A. Crocker, F. S., 367 Essex.
459 Bar Harbor—George Guptill, R. S., Mt.
Derat st.
N. Chaney, F. S., 20 Holland ave.
1669 Chisholm—C. L. Maloon, R. S., 23 Pope.
1259 Gardner—G. A. Jaquith, F. S., 76 Spring.
407 Lewiston—J. E. Ballard, R. S., 79 Lowell.
C. M. Page, F. S., 106 Holland st.

517 Portland—S. H. Benner, R. S., 18 Ocean
ave., Woodford.
A. H. Parker, F. S., 254 Brackett.
1474 " —(Mill) H. E. Carr, F. S.
1031 Madison—C. F. Dunbar, R. S.
Geo. Lane, F. S.
1707 Millisocket—G. McKenney, R. S., Box 56.
B. E. Wyman, F. S.
1189 Rumford Falls—J. C. Curtis, R. S., Box 1202.
L. R. Neahl, F. S., Box 704.
787 Skowhegan—C. W. Grovin, R. S.
M. S. Adams, F. S.
348 Waterville—J. Frank Partridge, R. S. and
F. S., 9 Western ave.

MARYLAND

1126 Annapolis—W. H. Smith, R. S., 116 King
George st.
Gust. King, Jr., F. S., 190 West st.
Baltimore—Sec. District Council, Wm. R.
Phillips, 917 Ryan st.
990 " —C. R. Caldwell, R. S., 910 N. Bond
G. Hewing, F. S., 1030 N. Eden.
29 " —G. Rollman, R. S., 834 Aisquith.
Wm. Keenan, F. S., 728 Aisquith.
44 " —(Ger.) Henry Grau, R. S., 1813
N. Gay st.
H. Bosse, F. S., 125 N. Montford
avenue.
1315 Baltimore—Geo. F. Weldner, R. S., 1411
N. Mount st.
Lewis N. Bowen, F. S., 1833 N.
Patterson Park ave.
1358 " —Wm. A. Parr, R. S., 1307 E. Town-
send st.
H. Ripple, F. S., 541 N. Wash-
ington st.
1598 " —G. H. Korb, F. S., 1538 Boylest.
Julius Moeller, R. S., 806 Wash. st.
1722 " —(Mill)
1024 Cumberland—J. D. Rauck, R. S., 13 Cecelia.
W. S. Walton, F. S., 30½ N. Centre.
1702 Frederick—C. W. Stone, R. S. and F. S.
1661 Frostburg—E. H. Stouffer, R. S. and F.
1378 Hagerstown—S. 306 N. Locust st.
1351 Havre de Grace—Clinton M. Jones, R. S.
and F. S.
1365 Salisbury—John J. Redden, R. S., 303
Naylor st.
G. J. Meyers, F. S., 304 Wicomico.

MASSACHUSETTS

395 Adams—Victor King, R. S., Box 1213.
Geo. Rupprecht, F. S., 34 N. Sumner.
1298 Andover—R. K. Cole, R. S., 115 Elm st.
Austin Poland, F. S., Chestnut
street.
1059 Athol—H. D. Brock, R. S., Station A.
L. Bowen, F. S., 2018 Main st.
1307 Attleboro—A. B. Longworth, R. S., Thach-
er st.
Robt. Forbes, F. S., 41 Orange.
Boston—Secretary District Council, A. M.
Watson, 172 High st., Brookline.
33 " —R. D. Rigby, R. S., 27 Warren av.
D. H. Deacon, F. S., 77 Romsey
st., Dorchester.
954 " —D. Goldman, R. S., 23 Willard st.
J. Conwiser, F. S., 25 Bellerica.
1096 " —(Floor Layers) L. T. Baker, R. S.,
2 Moreland st., Roxbury, Mass.
A. H. Bowers, F. S., 79 Farquhar
st., Roslindale.
1410 " —F. L. Macauley, R. S., 25 Joseph-
ine st., Dorchester.
Ira W. Worcester, F. S., 25 Wood
st., Neponset, Mass.
1573 " —Fred E. Harding, F. S., 22 Leon-
ard ave., Cambridge, Mass.
67 Roxbury—Wm. D. McIntosh, R. S., 120
Dacia st.
J. McLaughlin, F. S., 35 Valentine.
218 East Boston—C. McDonald, R. S., 76 Paris.
C. M. Dempsey, F. S., 321 Paris st.
386 Dorchester—J. A. Stewart, R. S., 1 Branch
st., Quincy.
J. Lent, F. S., 23 Harbor View st.
438 Brookline—L. J. Smith, R. S., 176 High.
James Keefe, F. S., 9 High st. Place.
441 Cambridge—R. D. Sullivan, R. S., 386
Walker st.
A. W. Morrison, F. S., 19 Bank st.
443 Chelsea—A. E. Prowse, R. S., 33 Cook av.
P. S. Mulligan, F. S., 20 Poplar.
625 Malden—Fred L. Mercer, R. S., 11 Chary.
P. A. Leslie, F. S., Box 70.
629 Somerville—C. W. Erb, R. S., 32 Quincy.
W. E. Dunning, F. S., 7 Dana st.
780 Everett—Jos. McIntyre, R. S., 326 Moun-
tain ave., Revere.
W. A. MacDuff, F. S., 3 Blanchard av.
821 Winthrop—Albert O. Wright, R. S., Thorn-
ton st.
G. Livenstone, F. S., 314½ Hermon.
846 Revere—John P. Portras, R. S., Box 2.
Lawrence Brown, F. S., 53 Payson.
889 Allston—G. W. Clark, R. S., 15 Everett.
A. Labeau, F. S., 28 Allston st.
938 West Roxbury—J. J. Smith, R. S., 105
Arundel st.
M. B. Bryant, F. S., 438 Washington.
959 Mattapan—J. F. Forbes, R. S.
J. J. Orman, F. S., B. Mattapan.
1197 Saugus—C. A. Borden, R. S., E. Saugus.
Brainard Perkins, F. S., 21 Johnson
st., E. Saugus.
1424 Charlestown—H. S. Davis, R. S., 44 Chel-
sea st.
S. V. McNell, F. S., 376 Maverick st.,
E. Boston.
1513 Beachmont—H. E. Mead, F. S., 741 Win-
thorpe ave.
1550 Braintree—J. A. Ryan, R. S., E. Braintree.
W. H. Sherman, F. S., Box 147.
1046 Bridgewater—Wm. H. Swift, R. S., 22 Mt.
Prospect st.
E. J. Richmond, F. S., Bedford st.
624 Brockton—W. Hanson, R. S., 100 Turner.
Jos. J. Sheehy, F. S., 69 Florence.
858 Clinton—J. Purrier, R. S., 157 Mechanic.
G. D. Savage, F. S., 42 Henry st.
1123 Cohasset—Dav. McNell, R. S., Nantasket,
Mass.
Frank F. Antoine, F. S.
1593 Concord—Chas. M. Cox, F. S., Box 303.
1372 Easthampton—R. Parsons, R. S. and F. S.,
East st.
223 Fall River—E. L. Johnson, R. S., 55 Dyer.
A. Sampson, F. S., 203 Horton st.
1305 " —(Fr.) J. A. Andotte, R. S., 886
Chern st.
Geo. Bergeron, F. S., 196 S. Main.
778 Fitchburg—J. W. C. Abotson, 115 Myrtle.
C. Patterson, F. S., 25 East st.
860 Framingham—W. F. Drake, R. S., Mont-
wait, Mass.
E. F. Twitchell, F. S., Ashland, Mass.

1335 Franklin—F. L. McDonald, R. S., Win-
ter street.
Wm. E. Barnes, F. S., 17 Garfield.
570 Gardner—J. H. Lynch, R. S., 96 Green-
wood st.
Thos. J. Foley, F. S., 65 Chestnut.
910 Gloucester—J. H. White, R. S., 12 Centen-
nial ave.
J. C. Tuttle, F. S., Box 254.
1045 Great Barrington—W. C. Morrison, R. S.,
26 Higgins st.
C. H. Bell, F. S., 54 Dresser ave.
782 Greenfield—Jos. Desautels, R. S. and F. S.,
Elm st.
1292 Hamilton—Jos. Hulbert, R. S., Wendham
Depot.
T. H. Woodward, F. S., Wenham Dep.
82 Haverhill—G. W. Merrill, R. S., 9 Warren.
Otis A. Hunt, F. S.
424 Hingham—Fred L. Corthell, R. S., Hing-
ham Center.
H. B. Hardy, F. S., Box 113.
Holyoke—Sec. Dist. Council, T. J. Ma-
rony, 109 Bowers st.
390 " —J. R. Pouliot, R. S., 45 Front st.
D. Laplante, F. S., 529 Summer.
656 " —Fred. B. Donahue, R. S., 139
Chestnut st.
M. Couture, F. S., Merrick Lum-
ber Co.
400 Hudson—A. Giasson, R. S.
Geo. E. Bryant, F. S., Box 125.
1645 Hull—
111 Lawrence—M. F. Scanlon, R. S., 16 Fitz.
J. Labelle, F. S., 451 Broadway.
551 " —(Fr.) Theodore Bladecau, R. S.,
47 Inman st.
Frank Provencal, F. S., 142 Ar-
lington st.
1566 " —(Ger.) Geo. Roth, F. S., 34 Park.
1427 Lee—Wm. Walsh, F. S., Box 31.
370 Lenox—Leon Schmidt, R. S., Box 139.
John Johnson, F. S., Box 139.
794 Leominster—D. W. Shalin, R. S., 68
Church st.
F. I. Brown, F. S., 15 Harrison st.
49 Lowell—John Carmichael, R. S., 27 Ells-
worth st.
Jos. A. Pion, F. S., 309 W. 6th st.
1610 " —(Fr.) Albert Marcotte, F. S., 795
Lakeview ave.
688 Lynn—W. H. B. Nichols, R. S., 16 Cedar
st., W. Lynn.
G. Blood, F. S., 20 Emery st., Saugus.
1041 " —C. W. Porter, R. S., 25 Morton
Hill avenue.
M. L. Delano, F. S., 88 Vine st.
1654 Mansfield—A. H. Deane, R. S., Box 289.
E. C. Codding, F. S.
962 Marblehead—Geo. C. Crowell, R. S., 41
Hawkes st.
R. H. Roach, F. S., 273 Washington.
988 Marlboro—Geo. M. Charlton, R. S., New-
ton street.
Wilfred Bonin, F. S., Church st.
Middlesex—Sec'y District Council, H. H.
Gove, 87 Summer st., Stoughton.
760 Melrose—Fred Patten, R. S., 407 Pleas-
ant street.
C. Fletcher, F. S., 39 Boardman ave.
777 Medford—A. B. Parker, R. S., 52 Morton
ave.
A. A. Perrin, F. S., 67 Neharkam st.
831 Arlington—Wesley Burwell, R. S., Laurel
Pl., Arlington Heights.
S. Clow, F. S., Box 290, Lexington.
885 Woburn—W. B. Richardson, R. S., 56
Montvale st.
Geo. H. Peppard, F. S., 14 Court st.
991 Winchester—E. L. Powers, R. S., 230
Main st.
L. Taylor, F. S., 47 Cutting st.
762 Quincy—C. L. Bean, R. S., Franklin ave.,
Wallerstown.
George Gauthier, F. S.
1675 " —
1531 Rockland—S. A. Ward, F. S.
862 Wakefield—Reuben J. Lefebvre, R. S., Au-
burn st., Reading.
W. Melanson, F. S., 9 of John st.,
Reading.
867 Milford—Jas. Haines, R. S., Hiland st.
Wm. C. Waters, F. S., 27 Pond st.
847 Natick—Nelson Carter, R. S., Western av.
F. Pulsifer, F. S., 21 High st.
693 Needham—F. N. Smith, R. S.
Elias W. Adams, F. S.
1021 New Bedford—Byron A. Briggs, R. S., 37
Campbell st.
J. Maher, F. S., 181 Belleville ave.
989 Newburyport—F. H. Davis, R. S., 17½
Boardman st.
G. W. Henderson, F. S., 3 Winter.
Newton—Sec. District Council, Thos. J.
King, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
275 " —Thos. Williams, R. S., 24 Emerald.
Henry Jonah, F. S., 173 Linwood
ave., Newtonville.
1600 " —(Mill) Alex. G. Nicholson, F. S.,
250 California st.
680 Newton Centre—W. S. McPherson, R. S.,
99 Craft St. N. Ville.
James Vachon, F. S., 16 Albion.
708 West Newton—H. R. Robblee, R. S., 19 Mel-
rose ave., Auburndale.
D. M. Chandler, F. S., 25 Danstan st.
Norfolk County—Sec'y of District Council,
John W. McAfee.
892 Dedham—Wm. Greenwood, R. S.
R. Carleton, F. S., 22 Church.
802 Hyde Park—J. F. Leighton, R. S., 202 E.
River st.
J. Faulkner, F. S., 419 Hyde Pk av.
193 North Adams—J. J. Agan, R. S. and F. S.,
243 River st.
1653 North Cambridge—W. B. Bryant, R. S.,
139 Hamilton.
C. A. White, F. S., 36 Reed st.
351 Northampton—J. F. Martin, R. S., 38 N. Elm.
J. E. Chabott, F. S., 44 Cherry st.
784 North Easton—Henry Holmes, R. S. and F. S.
North Shore—Sec. Dist. Council, J. H. Reed,
19 Lawrence st., Danvers, Mass.
South Shore—Sec. Dist. Council, W. B.
Adams, 2 Hill st., Quincy, Mass.
878 Beverly—S. C. Wallis, R. S., 78 State st.
A. W. Dodge, F. S., 7 Briscoe st.
950 Danvers—C. A. Peterson, R. S., 4 Oak st.
G. B. McKee, F. S., 13 Wenham.
924 Manchester—Geo. J. Norie, R. S., Box 510.
Thos. Wiggins, F. S., Box 483.
888 Salem—Thos. Kane, F. S., 260 Essex st.
J. H. Reed, F. S., Lawrence and Ches-
ter sts., Danvers.
866 Norwood—J. W. Falkins, R. S., Nahaten st.
F. M. Prescott, F. S., Islington.
444 Pittsfield—J. T. Farrell, R. S., 9 Hurlbut.
Chas. Hyde, F. S., 16 Booth's Place.

1167 Scituate—C. N. Morse, R. S., Egypt, Mass.
A. W. Totman, F. S.
861 Southbridge—Louis N. Langwin, R. S., 14
Hook st.
Hy. Page, F. S., Wardwell Court.
Springfield—Sec'y of Dist. Council, W. W.
R. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.
96 " —(Fr.) Nelson E. Maurice, R. S., 27
Hubbard ave.
A. Ostigny, F. S., 48 Keith st.
177 " —Wm. Foster, R. S., 15 Quincy st.
W. W. R. Miner, F. S., 31 Middlesex.
1105 " —(Mill) A. L. Houghton, R. S.,
238 Pine st.
Chas. B. Newton, F. S., 92 Ban-
croft st.
685 Chicopee—Geo. P. Dion, R. S., 425 Front.
Frank Blanchard, F. S., 238 School.
1063 Stoughton—W. M. Hitchcock, R. S., Box
1042.
F. B. Nowell, F. S., Box 329.
1035 Taunton—S. L. Berry, R. S., 224 Broad-
way avenue.
C. E. Cornell, F. S., 41 Kilton st.
1479 Walpole—Nelson Boulter, F. S., East
Walpole.
540 Waltham—Simon Reine, R. S., 296 River.
O. C. Dodge, F. S., 4 Grove st.
1227 " —Jos. J. McCarty, R. S., 4 Gibbs
Court.
1630 Ware—A. M. Ramsdell, F. S., 30 Pros-
pect st.
Sam. Mathews, F. S., 101 Crescent st.
1102 Watertown—C. P. Collett, R. S., 12 Tay-
lor street.
Gus. Lindstrom, F. S., 31 Spring.
823 Webster—L. D. Barre, R. S.
Geo. M. Wilson, F. S., 19 Crosby st.
222 Westfield—R. C. Dean, R. S., 16 S. Maple.
A. C. Kenney, F. S., 52 King st.
979 Williamstown—Arthur Brooks, R. S. and
F. S., Box 108.
1018 Whitman—Fred. L. Gill, R. S.
B. A. Vaughan, F. S.
Worcester—Secretary of District Council,
P. B. Keefe, 133 Shrewsbury.
23 " —Edw. F. Brady, R. S., 23 Austin.
J. Cheatham, F. S., 88 Providence.
408 " —(Fr.) Wilfrid Ratti, R. S., 19 Doug-
las street.
F. Gaudette, F. S., 103 Wash-
ington st., W. Lynn.
720 " —(Swedish) Chas. R. Meyer, R. S.,
7 Perry st.
877 " —Nels Bricksom, F. S., 151 Vernon.
—(Mill) H. T. Sears, R. S., 34 Cryst-
tal st.
R. H. Coates, F. S., 571 Main st.

MICHIGAN

984 Adrian—H. S. Fien, R. S., 10 Cherry st.
W. F. Mooney, F. S., 8 Tabor st.
512 Ann Arbor—W. Olney, R. S., 503 Poun-
tain st.
Walter Keedle, F. S., 54 Detroit st.
871 Battle Creek—Newman A. Buck, R. S., R.
F. D. No. 3.
Geo. A. Brittin, F. S., 115 S. ave.
116 Bay City—Thomas Toohey, R. S., Rural
Route No. 2.
E. G. Gates, F. S., 218 N. Birney st.
898 Benton Harbor—F. E. Hepler, R. S., 101
Poster ave.
Bert Lundy, F. S., 155 Riford st.
1695 Big Rapids—(Mill)
1344 Boyne—A. R. Hill, R. S.
Loren Stacks, F. S.
535 Cadillac—Alex. Midgley, R. S., 519 East
Garfield st.
Fred Edgell, F. S., 119 E. Pine st.
797 Charlevoix—R. C. Jones, R. S.
Jas. Saunders, F. S., Box 307.
1540 Charlotte—Al. Moore, R. S., 311 W. Shaw.
Fred Wygrants, F. S., 315 Warren ave.
1095 Cheboygan—Albert Jewell, R. S.
Eugene Wansora, F. S.
1020 Delray—Chas. Schonfeld, R. S., Wood-
mere P. O.
John A. Belisle, F. S.
Detroit—Sec'y of District Council, M. O.
Hare, 288 McKinstry ave.
19 " —Francis Fildew, R. S., 319 Har-
rison st.
J. Jordan, F. S., 427 Beaufait ave.
308 " —John Dreyer, R. S., 930 Willis av E.
O. Friedland, F. S., 330 Hunt st.
1545 " —(Mill) G. Cronin, R. S., River
Rouge, Mich.
Albert McChane, F. S., 554 Bou-
levard, W. Detroit.
1572 " —(Car Builders) A. Wasaskie, F. S.
1371 Dowagiac—W. A. Purkey, R. S., 301 1st av.
Hv. W. East, F. S., 204 Main st.
1690 Durand—W. Caldwell, R. S. and F. S.
577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex, R. S. and F. S.
1194 Escanaba—Bernard Welter, R. S., 222 S.
Charlotte st.
Charles Franzen, F. S., 1022 4th.
643 Flint—Harry Homes, R. S., 519 Margaret.
Edwin Shannon, F. S., 1500 Beach.
1637 Gladwin—Charles Deye, R. S.
Fred Stratton, F. S., Box 33.
335 Grand Rapids—Fred H. S., R. S., Box 24,
Station F.
J. F. Murphy, F. S., 129 Clancy.
1330 " —F. R. Rivers, R. S., 251 Highland
avenue.
S. W. Smith, F. S., 433 Terrace ave.
1336 " —Otto Simon, R. S., 82 N. Lane av.
A. Kuezel, F. S., 274 W. Bridge st.
1493 " —(Mil) Abel N. Kinzenger, R. S., 631
S. Lafayette st.
T. W. Gilman, F. S., 255 High-
land ave.
1696 " —John Vas R. S., 60 Sycamore st.
Edward Krem, F. S., Broadway.
130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett, R. S. and F. S.
1254 Harbor Springs—M. Woodruff, R. S.
Joseph Coulter, F. S.
1412 Holland—A. Nobel, F. S., 30 W. 14th st.
1122 Houghton—John Allen, R. S.
J. W. Disney, F. S.
1310 Hudson—Fred Taylor, R. S.
B. E. Westfall, F. S.
1655 Ishpeming—August Hyttsten, R. S., Na-
tional Mine P. O.
John Bricksom, F. S., 628 E. Ridge st.
651 Jackson—J. F. Smoyer, R. S., 132 Forte.
C. W. Davis, F. S., 320 Bush st.
297 Kalamazoo—Wm. Bonfoy, R. S., 433 East
Frank st.
H. Greendyke, F. S., 1405 St. West.
1226 Manistee—Jos. W. Snider, R. S.
Aug. Peterson, F. S., 349 6th st.
958 Marquette—Jas. Kimbell, R. S., 217 Bluff.
John Bloom, F. S., 122 Hampton.
341 Marine City—J. N. Lisse, R. S., Box 626.
Louis F. Rivard, F. S., Box 285.

1164 Midland—W. L. Hutchinson, R. S.
G. P. Keil, F. S.
674 Mt. Clemens—George W. Ayer, R. S., 71
Wm. Marten, F. S., 132 Market st.
173 Munising—James Duffey, R. S.
A. L. Johnson, F. S., Box 25.
100 Muskegon—Geo. Danay, R. S., 58 Allen st.
O. B. Taylor, F. S., 15 Bourdon.
609 Onaway—H. L. Foye, R. S. and F. S.
1077 Owosso—George Bonnell, R. S.
W. A. Kent, F. S.
791 Petoskey—R. H. Chase, R. S., 808 Petos-
key st.
J. R. Hernley, F. S., 303 Sheridan ave.
1032 Pontiac—Charles W. Choats, R. S., 44
Douglas ave.
B. J. Klumph, F. S., Oakland and
Wisner sts.
585 Port Huron—J. E. Reed, R. S., 734 Division.
C. E. Seebach, F. S., 2340 Walnut.
59 Saginaw—Charles G. Milne, R. S., 581
Sheridan ave.
J. B. Sauve, F. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
334 "—James Anderson, R. S., 321 N.
Porter st.
A. Kondal, F. S., 510 N. 13th, E. S.
1468 St. Clair—Sam Mortinger, F. S., Box 433.
46 Sault Ste. Marie—A. W. Sims, R. S., 900
Young st.
A. Stowell, F. S., 227 Magazine st.
1080 South Haven—F. M. Weed, R. S., 214 Van
Buren st.
H. Leetson, F. S., 1007 Cook ave.
1551 Three Rivers—J. E. Wing, R. S., 611 French
W. H. Snyder, F. S., 720 8th st.
226 Traverse City—D. E. Warner, R. S.
E. J. Hammond, F. S., 406 Wadsworth.
1008 West Lansing—J. K. Moore, F. S., 700 Main
st., W.
814 Wyandotte—Otto F. Pottier, R. S., 75
Orange st.
A. L. Blissing, F. S., 146 4th.
1283 Ypsilanti—R. N. Phillips, R. S. and F. S.,
11 Oak st.

MINNESOTA

1385 Albert Lea—H. D. Claybourn, R. S., 243
Charles st.
L. H. Hassing, F. S.
951 Brainerd—P. W. Bidwell, R. S., 616 S. Oak
John Fulkner, F. S., 1813 Oak st., S. E.
1634 Crookston—Chas. Johnson, R. S.
John Hair, F. S.
Duluth and Superior—Sec'y Dist. Council,
E. F. Heller, 1424 W. Superior st.,
Duluth, Minn.
361 Duluth—W. H. Appleby, R. S., 2124 E.
5th street.
S. T. Skrove, F. S., 1608 E. 5th st.
1328 Hibbing—Henry Little, R. S., Box 128.
H. L. Hodquin, F. S.
1679 Little Falls—P. G. Potter, R. S. and F. S.
992 Mankato—W. S. Nichols, R. S., 814 Charles.
C. Keith, F. S., 235 Lock st.
1665 "—Edw. Welch, R. S. and F. S., 110
Crass st.
Minneapolis—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, L. B. Bennett, 36 6th
st., S.
7 "—E. Klingensmith, R. S., 333 E.
16th st.
J. Franzen, F. S., 36 S. 6th st.
548 "—(Millwrights) C. J. Burdick, R. S.,
1011 E. 19th st.
Henry B. Bachman, F. S., 415 W.
26th street.
1568 "—(Cab. Mkrs.) C. G. Lauritzen, R. S.,
2609 7th st.
H. A. Einhorn, F. S., 1807 41st.
980 Rochester—O. W. Schroeder, R. S., 101 W.
Division st.
Frank Taylor, F. S.
930 St. Cloud—F. A. Albrecht, R. S., 1407 4th
st., N.
H. P. Steckling, F. S., 709 17½ ave.,
St. Cloud.
957 Stillwater—J. T. Hudson, R. S., 716 W.
Oak street.
John Zengerle, F. S., 607 S. 4th st.
87 St. Paul—Chas. Boyard, 715 Cherokee
Avenue.
J. J. McHugh, F. S., 319 Chatworth.
1536 Two Harbors—John Olson, R. S.
R. T. Tubman, F. S., Box 229.
1588 Willmar—Frank E. Holmberg, R. S.
Hans A. Sandven, F. S.
307 Winona—J. T. Barthen, R. S., 406 E. 7th
E. Rohweder, F. S., 463 Grand st.

MISSISSIPPI

1348 Brook Haven—W. S. Rutter, R. S.
J. C. Wey, F. S.
1086 Gulfport—S. Vamado, R. S.
S. O. Sumrial, F. S.
1397 Hattiesburg—W. H. H. Davis, R. S. and
F. S., Box 1387.
1532 "—H. Wells, F. S.
824 Jackson—R. E. McCleave, R. S., 208 Earl
avenue.
E. C. Moses, F. S., Box 333.
848 McComb City—W. B. Butler, R. S.
A. R. Nettersville, E. S.
446 Meridian—C. Gast, R. S., 141 W. 6th.
W. R. Bunyard, F. S., Box 28.
1366 "—(Col.) W. H. Crawford, R. S., 1324
31st avenue.
J. C. Payne, F. S., 1322 35th av.
619 Natchez—W. L. Protheroe, F. S., 9 Homi-
chitta st.
1606 "—Louis Polk, R. S., 48 Union st.
Louis Alexander, F. S., 203 St.
Catherine st.
1673 Port Gibson—J. D. Arnette, R. S.
E. E. Jordan, F. S.
970 Vicksburg—(Col.) S. E. Overton, R. S.,
511 Fayette st.
T. B. King, F. S., Box 198.
1047 "—Martin Haller, R. S., Box 71.
Frank Curtis, F. S., Box 71.
1697 Water Valley—D. W. Ballard, R. S.
C. M. Forrest, F. S.
1706 Yazoo City—A. Davis, R. S.
S. Atkinson, F. S.
1721 "—(Col.)

MISSOURI

1280 Bevier—E. L. Hampton, R. S. and F. S.
1303 California—J. E. Spruce, R. S., Box 5.
P. M. Hall, F. S., Box 5.
566 Charleston—W. L. Simpson, R. S.
F. G. Withers, F. S.
1278 Columbia—A. B. Wayland, R. S. and F. S.
1262 Chillicothe—A. D. Sturges, R. S., 1401
Alexandria ave.
T. J. Patterson, F. S., 1501 Calhoun.
1522 Deniphan—H. D. Abernethy, R. S.
Arthur Allen, F. S.

922 Farmington—G. P. Ware, R. S., Box 209.
S. P. Counts, F. S., Box 209.
721 Flat River—Jas. Holliday, R. S.
J. C. Beard, F. S.
1285 Green City—H. Waid, R. S.
T. B. Wood, F. S.
607 Hannibal—H. Foster, R. S., 308 Madison.
M. B. Velle, F. S., 830 Centre.
945 Jefferson City—R. H. Davis, R. S., 600 Lo-
cust st.
L. A. Korn, F. S., 102 Centre st.
311 Joplin—E. E. Waterhouse, R. S., 211
Moffet ave.
C. S. Albright, F. S., 2012 Pearl st.
4 Kansas City—F. M. Glasgow, R. S., 442
Bellevue ave.
J. B. Chaffin, F. S., 3704 Michigan.
48 Kirksville—J. A. Barris, R. S.
B. E. Sees, F. S., 801 E. Jefferson.
1329 Kirkwood—W. R. Horne, R. S.
Peter C. Bopp, F. S., Box 153.
1177 Marcelline—J. W. Porter, R. S., Box 84.
W. B. White, F. S., Box 73.
934 Marshall—A. D. Hightshoe, R. S., 460 W.
Marion st.
Clay Lemon, F. S., 766 S. Lafayette
avenue.
1643 Mendenhall—M. J. Walter, F. S.
1434 Moberly—C. M. Haynes, R. S., 908 Reed.
L. L. Watkins, F. S., 115 S. Williams.
1187 Nevada—L. A. Grisham, R. S., 1120 W.
Hunter st.
G. Mabry, F. S., 530 S. College st.
1165 New Madrid—Wm. Phelon, R. S.
Richard Phelon, F. S.
740 Novinger—T. E. Wiggins, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 185.
1049 Poplar Bluff—A. E. Scassdale, R. S.
T. D. De Lapp, F. S.
445 Rich Hill—H. E. Hutton, R. S.
M. E. Hutton, F. S.
1591 South St. Joseph—A. T. Quick, F. S., 525
Colorado ave.
875 Sloans Point—C. E. Otto, R. S.
L. C. Bozarth, F. S., Nefy, Mo.
978 Springfield—A. B. McKinzie, R. S., 2261
Wassala st.
T. P. Mann, F. S., care Gulf Car Shops.
1701 St. Francis—Thos. Hill, R. S., Deslog, Mo.
G. A. Zander, F. S., Flat River, Mo.
St. Joseph—Sec'y District Council, C. E.
Leslie, 1206 S. 19th st.
110 "—R. C. Light, R. S., 2717 Patee st.
Wm. Zimmerman, F. S., 1228 N. 15th.
1591 South St. Joseph—A. F. Coder, R. S., Box
422.
A. J. Quick, F. S., 525 Col. ave., St. Joseph.
St. Louis—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C.
Newman, 1306 Olive st.
5 "—(Ger.) F. C. Horstman, R. S.,
3707 Iowa ave.
Chas. Thoms, F. S., 2106 Victor.
45 "—(Ger.) Enoch Ulrich, R. S., 4257
N. 21st st.
H. Rosenbaum, F. S., 1801 Warren.
47 St. Louis—(Ger.) Wm. G. Gruenwald, R. S.,
2821 Wyoming st.
Paul Wilms, F. S., 3617 S. Broadway.
73 "—Fred Melville, R. S., 3011 N.
Newstead st.
G. J. Swank, F. S., 1306 Olive st.
257 "—Chas. Wesling, R. S., 4036 East-
on ave.
G. W. Webb, F. S., 1820 N. Grand
avenue.
578 "—J. N. Wallace, R. S., 1435 Webster
avenue.
D. T. Carl, F. S., 4031 Finney av.
1100 "—John H. Rakel, R. S., 3107 Min-
nesota ave.
Adolph Riek, F. S., 2218 Galvest.
1011 "—Thos. Walsh, R. S., 212 E. Mar-
ceau st.
Theo. Mesmer, F. S., 6117 S. 10th.
1596 "—(Mill) Anton Rehtin, R. S., 915
Park ave.
H. Mueller, F. S., 4130 N. Kings Hwy.
1206 Trenton—R. S. Southers, R. S., 1305 Elm.
M. C. Pryor, F. S., 301 Shauklin av.

MONTANA

88 Anaconda—S. J. Wright, R. S., Box 238.
C. W. Starr, F. S., Box 238.
112 Butte City—Wm. H. Pierce, R. S., 708 S.
Main st.
W. O'Brien, F. S., Box 623.
286 Great Falls—A. J. Edmuetter, R. S., 1120
7th.
Geo. Hanks, F. S., 112 N. 14th.
923 Havre—Charles Oleson, R. S.
Chas. T. Emery, F. S., Box 1318.
153 Helena—Frank Lambert, R. S., 548
3rd st.
S. N. Holmquist, F. S., 1009 Bedford.
911 Kalispell—G. L. Brown, R. S., Box 65.
C. L. Fox, F. S., Box 65.
1302 Lewiston—F. M. Partridge, R. S.
C. B. Noble, F. S.
1085 Livingston—Chas. Tubbs, R. S.
T. Brown, F. S., 124 G. st.
816 Lethrop—C. A. Poirier, R. S. and F. S.
28 Missoula—J. A. Bailey, R. S., Box 288.
J. E. Dunn, F. S., Box 288.
744 Red Lodge—G. H. Grune, R. S.
George Devine, F. S.

NEBRASKA

1286 Beatrice—J. I. Overman, R. S., 417 E.
Market st.
Bert F. Gurney, F. S., 327 N. Graham.
1501 Columbus—C. J. Clark, R. S., Box 542.
Chas. Wurdeman, F. S., Box 542.
1433 Fairbury—R. J. Kennedy, R. S.
John I. Frisson, F. S.
1395 Fremont—E. Christensen, F. S., 127 N.
K. st.
1386 Grand Island—S. K. Conoors, R. S., 121
E. 10th st.
Theo. Gardner, F. S., 814 W. 8th.
113 Lincoln—C. F. Quick, R. S., 1121 Pinest.
Edward Acott, F. S., 1234 A. st.
1306 "—J. A. Chambers, R. S., 2119 P. st.
S. R. Hall, F. S., 936 N. 24th st.
1332 "—(Mill) G. R. McCormick, R. S.,
Box 396.
C. F. Scott, F. S., 846 N. 21st.
960 Nebraska City—John Chase, R. S., bet 6th
and 7th sts.
W. Lambert, F. S., 1912 1st Course.
427 Omaha—R. McKim, R. S., 1024 S. 40th.
Jos. Perry, F. S., 1923 Leavenworth.
1535 Schuyler—J. A. Custer, R. S.
C. K. Lord, F. S.
279 South Omaha—J. F. Whitlock, R. S., 518
N. 24th st.
A. Buckley, F. S., 25th & P.
1703 "—G. F. Hehl, R. S., 3116
Av. B. Council Bluffs, Ia.
John Larsen, F. S., 276 S. 20th st.

NEVADA

971 Reno—K. M. Bicker, R. S., 517 Center.
M. L. Ferris, F. S., 312 3rd st.
1393 "—Rube E. Gillespie, R. S., 403 Cen-
ter street.
NEW HAMPSHIRE
1271 Clairmont—Fred J. La Farr, R. S., Clare-
mont, N. H.
Alba Town, F. S.
538 Concord—C. J. Moulton, R. S., 6 Prince-
ton st.
A. J. Williams, F. S., 18 School st.
1138 Dover—E. W. Palmer, R. S., 66 6th st.
J. D. Perkins, F. S., 85 Portland st.
1222 Franklin—E. D. Drake, R. S., Central st.
Napoleon Carberneau, F. S.
1270 Keene—H. C. Moulton, R. S., High st.
C. A. Davis, F. S., 567 West st.
931 Manchester—R. G. Boyer, R. S., 384 Mer-
rimack st.
G. W. Turney, F. S., 23 Appleton.
579 Nashua—Wm. M. Erb, R. S., 23 Gilmore.
A. W. Tyte, F. S., 27 Walnut st.
921 Portsmouth—J. M. Harvey, R. S., 6 South.
B. Redden, F. S., 5 Wild st.
1289 West Derry—B. G. McCoy, R. S. and F. S.

NEW JERSEY

1002 Arlington—S. R. Hopkins, R. S., 76 Ben-
nett ave.
R. S. Pierce, F. S., 110 Stewart av.
750 Asbury Park—Fred W. Collier, R. S.
Jos. M. Bassett, F. S., 834 Central av.
432 Atlantic City—E. S. Bonham, R. S., 7 N.
Florida ave.
J. Neill, F. S., 130 S. Tennessee av.
1619 "—(Mill Workers) W. J. Black, R. S.,
S. 2518 Atlantic av.
P. B. Bradley, F. S., Trenwith Terrace.
811 Atlantic Highlands—T. H. Owen, R. S.,
Box 208.
M. Southall, F. S., Leonardo, N. J.
1067 Belleville—Geo. Vanderbeek, R. S., 4 El-
wood ave., Newark.
Edw. J. Mutch, F. S., 175 Union av.
1327 Bellmar—Willis Bloodgrass, R. S., Box 161.
Samuel Hendrick, F. S.
880 Bernardsville—L. L. Reeves, R. S.
Geo. E. Haley, F. S., Box 165.
121 Bridgeton—T. G. Sloan, R. S., 137 Giles st.
H. M. Wilson, F. S., 130 East av.
1489 Burlington—W. H. Kerr, R. S.
John M. Shull, F. S., 213 W. Union.
20 Camden—G. R. Richman, R. S., 222 State.
G. F. Doland, F. S., 143 Boyer Place.
1150 Deckertown—W. H. Buchanan, R. S.
J. B. Fuller, F. S., Box 477.
594 Dover—Aug. S. Berry, R. S., 77 Guy st.
Olaf Berg, F. S., 33 Depew ave.
1443 Englewood—Theo. A. Dubois, R. S., West.
Gilbert A. Faurot, F. S.
941 East Orange—Geo. B. Spencer, R. S., 189
West st.
A. Durrie, F. S., 59 S. 15th st.
519 E. Rutherford—Warren Jochem, R. S., 106
Boiling Spring ave.
Alfred King, F. S., Riverside ave.
1253 Gladstone—Wm. Sherer, R. S.
Geo. Philhower, F. S., Peapack.
1277 Glassboro—Frank Summerman, R. S.,
Box 180.
John C. Kirchner, F. S., Box 180.
1656 Gloucester—Harry Kitchin, R. S., Wood-
bury, N. J.
265 Hackensack—John Schwenker, R. S., War-
ren st.
C. A. Kana, F. S., 24 Warren st.
57 Irvington—James Walsch, R. S., 81 Cum-
ming ave.
J. Harvey Waslean, F. S., 97
Orange ave.
Hudson County—Secretary of Dist. Coun-
cil, Wm. Struven, 75 Hancock ave.,
Jersey City Heights, N. J.
612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Frank Volke, R. S.,
Hamilton st.
Joseph Worischek, F. S., 721 Adam
st., Hoboken.
391 Hoboken—James Larkins, R. S., 359 4th.
D. Connell, F. S., 254 7th st.
467 "—(Ger.) Wm. Struven, R. S., 75
Hancock ave., J. C. H.
J. Koch, F. S., 386 Ocean ave.,
Jersey City.
299 West Hoboken—Frank Dooley, R. S., 815
Monastery st.
Fred Herman, F. S., 503 Central av.
Jersey City—Sec'y District Council, Geo.
Devine, 124 St. Pauls av.
139 "—R. Salter, R. S., 259 Lembeck av.
G. R. Edsall, F. S., 311 Communi-
paw avenue.
118 "—(Mill) J. F. McCormack, R. S.,
551 Grand st.
F. C. Lussenhop, Jr., F. S., 549
Gregory av., Sta. I, Hoboken.
282 "—C. Steingraber, R. S., 15 Giles
ave., Marion, Jersey City.
Wm. Hafner, F. S., 6 North st.,
Jersey City Heights.
482 "—Patrick T. O'Hara, R. S., 124 St.
Pauls ave.
J. Burgess, F. S., 168 Mercer st.
564 "—Chas. Neers, R. S. and F. S., 247
Hancock av., Jersey City H'gts.
157 "—(Stairs) Dewitt Staats, R. S., 411
Stevens st., W. H.
W. Mildnerberg, F. S., 159 Han-
cock ave.
1453 "—S. P. Duris, R. S., Westwood R.
F. D. No. 1, N. J.
A. P. Post, F. S., 171 Walling-
ton ave. (Wallington), Bergen
Co., N. Y.
383 Bayonne—Morris Levy, R. S., 64 W. 24th.
Max Dinersten, F. S., 87 W. 51st.
486 "—John J. Rocks, R. S., 602 ave. D.
C. A. Griffin, F. S., 82 W. 45th.
1374 Keyport—Geo. P. Young, R. S.
Samuel Stryker, F. S.
151 Long Branch—A. Embley, R. S., 22 4th st.
Chas. E. Brown, F. S., Sta. "B."
1058 Madison—C. Browning, R. S., 50 Green-
wood ave.
J. F. Keating, F. S., 16 Myrtle ave.
305 Millville—Louis F. Brecht, R. S., Box 22.
S. Horner, F. S., 821 Archer st.
429 Montclair—H. Baldwin, R. S. and F. S.,
11 Friendship Place.
638 Morristown—J. C. Vandyke, R. S., 5 Speed-
well Place.
C. V. Deats, F. S., Box 163.
1373 "—Wm. Baldwin, R. S., 16 Clinton.
Geo. Herschman, Jr. F. S., 39
Sussex ave.

Newark—Secretary of District Council,
John A. Keller, 54 Valley st., South
Orange, N. J.

119 "—E. W. Hobbie, R. S., 171 Somerset.
S. Cole, F. S., 11 Norfolk st.
120 "—(Ger.) Max Stuhler, R. S., 55
Magazine st.
Aug. Lautenschlager, F. S., 184
Hamburg Pl.
148 "—H. Henry, R. S., 520 Springfield
avenue.
L. Baumann, F. S., 279 Waverly
avenue.
306 "—W. E. Chambers, R. S., 280 Wal-
nut st.
W. H. Davis, 767 Hunderton st.
723 "—(Ger.) G. F. Kurre, R. S., 106
14th ave.
G. Arendt, F. S., 330 S. 10th st.
1209 "—(Mill) R. R. Sloane, R. S., Schuy-
ler ave., Arlington.
J. Koll, F. S., 43 Crawford st.
1297 New Brunswick—John Helm, R. S., 294
Snyham st.
M. Doyle, F. S., 168 Throop av.
1124 Newton—M. L. Howell, R. S., 41 Water.
G. M. Matlock, F. S., 41 Sparta ave.
349 Orange—Ed. Henry, R. S., 62 Mechanic.
M. Morlock, F. S., 59 Park st.
Paterson—Sec. Dist. Council, Chas. Blew-
ert, 334 11th ave.
325 "—Charles C. Gravatt, R. S., 192
Hamburg ave.
S. Sixx, F. S., 189 Hamilton av.
1036 "—Fred Beck, R. S., 427 Totowa av.
Chas. Blewett, F. S., 334 11th av.
345 "—(Mill) Daniel Young, R. S., 148
Redwood av.
J. Barbour, F. S., 19 Garfield av.
490 Passaic—John Helegers, R. S., 22 Mineral
Spring ave.
J. Van Well, F. S., Lodl.
1157 "—Joseph Grsenberg, R. S., 183
Parker ave.
Paul Markewitz, F. S., 22 4th st.
65 Perth Amboy—Jas. G. Donahue, R. S., 23
Guavin st.
W. Bath, F. S., 33 Lewis st.
399 Phillipsburg—L. R. Fisher, R. S., and F.
S., 183 Lewis st.
842 Pleasantville—J. Adams, R. S.
Benj. F. Risley, F. S., Box 261.
1156 Point Pleasant—H. Havens, R. S.
A. S. Farr, F. S.
781 Princeton—C. H. Vreeland, R. S., 98 Alex-
andria st.
A. Hutchinson, F. S., 163 Nassau st.
1405 Red Bank—Geo. W. Baldwin, R. S., 71
White st.
Geo. W. Sewing, F. S., 56 Wallace.
1091 Ridgewood—A. Storms, R. S.
John D. Carlock, F. S., Box 395.
455 Somerville—J. E. Lewis, R. S., 117 High st.
E. Opdyke, F. S., 58 Mercer st.
1392 South Amboy—John W. Conover, R. S.,
George st.
F. Baldt, F. S., South River, N. J.
1113 Springfield—A. Van Ness, R. S.
W. H. Hoffman, F. S.
961 Summit—J. J. Murry, R. S., Box 193.
F. R. Spear, F. S., Box 193.
31 Trenton—G. W. Adams, R. S., 214 Butler
street.
J. E. Whitlock, F. S., 19 Chapel st.
602 "—(Mill) Wm. Clawson, R. S., Old
Toll House, W. State st.
Geo. Wood, F. S., 30 West End av.
Union County—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, Charles E. Cox.
167 Elizabeth—J. F. Cosgrave, R. S., 531
Franklin st.
Geo. Schaffer, F. S., 12 W. Scott Pl.
687 "—(Ger.) Chas. Kaufmann, R. S.,
615 1st av.
John Kuhn, F. S., 11 Spencer.
330 New Orange—Benj. W. Brown, R. S., 323
Faltoute ave.
W. A. Burnett, F. S., 23 Grant ave.
Roselle Park.
155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, R. S. and F. S.,
147 W. Front.
537 Rahway—Alvin Gaskite, R. S., Central
ave.
F. C. Hulbert, F. S., 102 Main st.
1236 Washington—Jos. Crozzart, R. S., 47 Wil-
low st.
M. H. Depue, F. S., 89 W. Johnston.
320 Westfield—C. E. Cox, R. S., 23 Downie.
Geo. W. Cox, F. S., 15 Downie st.
620 Vineland—Wm. D. Montgomery, R. S.,
102 S. Bulevar st.
J. E. Burgess, F. S., 608 Montrose st.

NEW MEXICO

1159 Alamogordo—J. W. Lovelady, R. S., Box 43.
T. D. Anderson, F. S., Box 211.
1319 Albuquerque—R. L. Goodwin, R. S., 616
S. Edith st.
James J. Votaw, F. S., 114 N. 2d.
645 East Las Vegas—C. J. Hubbard, R. S., 614
12th st.
W. J. Pachel, F. S.
1362 Portales—Warren Regan, R. S.
A. J. Stuart, F. S.
1700 Raton—
511 Roswell—H. B. Slackey, R. S., Box 42.
M. M. Woodruff, F. S., Box 755.

NEW YORK

1054 Addison—E. L. Alber, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 316.
274 Albany—Chas. Marshall, R. S., 22 Jean-
ette st.
L. B. Harvey, F. S., 492 3d st.
659 "—(Ger.) C. Bassler, R. S., 357 Cen-
tral ave.
J. Lather, F. S., 217½ Sherman
1446 "—Edw. T. Rafferty, R. S., 88 Van
Wort ave.
Geo. Fry, F. S., 10 Judson st.
270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton, R. S.
and F. S.
6 Amsterdam—L. H. McClumpha, R. S., 51
Union st.
A. L. Broeffie, F. S., 178 W. Main.
453 Auburn—E. K. Atwater, R. S., 36 Capitol.
M. S. Irish, F. S., 102 Marvin av.
614 Baldwinsville—C. J. Lonergan, R. S.
Joseph McCarthy, F. S.
1321 Ballston Spa—Chas. H. Baker, R. S.
J. N. Hutchins, F. S., Box 734.
24 Batavia—Geo. Helebin, R. S., Box 94.
J. Lehman, F. S., 13 Fisher Park.
233 Binghamton—R. L. Whittemore, R. S.,
Bayless ave.
E. S. Nicholson, F. S., 168 Bethoven.

- 1052 Blaisdell—John Maynard, R. S., 265 Hamburg st., Buffalo.
Otto Bush, F. S.
- Buffalo—Sec. of Dist. Council, Jas. Hopkins, 148 Chester st.
- 9 "—H. A. Burdick, R. S., 319 Niagara.
R. D. Harry, F. S., 203 Front av.
- 132 "—(Mill) Frank Wolfing, R. S., 105 Rose st.
Adolph Killian, F. S., 371 Carlton.
- 355 "—(Ger.) Wm. Winkelman, R. S., 40 Boetzer ave.
M. Stahl, F. S., 214 Strauss st.
- 374 "—J. H. Roehl, R. S., 123 Hawley st.
E. O. Yokom, F. S., 19 Ferguson ave.
- 440 "—Jas. Hopkins, R. S., 220 Purdy.
Sam Ruddy, F. S., 312 Northland ave.
- 1345 "—C. Molloy, R. S., 324 Myrtle av.
O. B. Dobbins, F. S., 15 Melvin Pl.
- 1377 "—J. G. Vogt, R. S., 232 Thompson.
A. Falk, F. S., 567 Tonawanda.
- 502 Canandaigua—H. L. Pierce, R. S., 77 Chapin st.
Frank Perry, F. S., Box 77.
- 1457 Canastota—E. E. Barbor, R. S.
H. O. Evans, F. S., Box 304.
- 1109 Catskill—Charles Loveland, R. S. and F. S., Box 274.
- 1578 Chautauque—John Mattock, R. S., Box 465.
W. R. Brickman, F. S., Box 465.
- 368 Clayton—Edward Page, R. S.
J. A. Perry, F. S.
- 99 Cohoes—A. VanArman, R. S., and F. S., 302 Remsen st.
- 1175 Cold Spring—Geo. Lora, R. S., Box 254.
A. Grumbacher, F. S., Box 254.
- 491 Corinth—Chas. B. Friddle, R. S.
Jesse F. Belden, F. S.
- 700 Corning—C. F. Doud, R. S., 181 E. 2d st.
Ward B. Lamb, F. S., 255 Bridge st.
- 1019 Cortland—A. J. Roe, R. S. and F. S., 21 Clayton ave.
- 503 Depew—G. A. Kramer, R. S., Box 617, Lancaster, N. Y.
A. Rupprecht, F. S., Box 405, Lancaster.
- 649 Dobbs Ferry—John H. Soennicksen, R. S.
Wm. Lynt, F. S., Ashford ave.
- 466 Dunkirk—T. E. Kennedy, R. S., 99 Douglas st., Fredonia, N. Y.
F. E. Nichols, F. S., Fredonia, N. Y.
- 532 Elmira—Ed. Sweet, R. S., 638 Windsor.
E. E. Teneycke, F. S.
- 1615 Fine View—Geo. Shuzler, R. S.
G. E. Frazier, F. S.
- 323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—Barney Sullivan, R. S.
John F. O'Brien, F. S.
- 673 Fort Edward—Harry Johnson, R. S.
Geo. S. Brigham, F. S.
- 754 Fulton—A. B. Church, R. S., 214 Utica st.
E. Schenck, F. S., 12 N. W. 1st.
- 187 Genesee—W. J. Hydon, R. S., Phelps st.
M. J. Riley, F. S., 104 Castle st.
- 229 Glens Falls—Clayton T. Sawin, R. S. and F. S., 21 Chester st.
- 1144 "—(Mill) W. C. Palmer, R. S. and F. S., 63 Walnut st.
- 1107 Gloversville—J. H. Webster, R. S., 66 Temple st.
E. Peasley, F. S., 71 Marshall ave.
- 1030 Gouverneur—J. W. West, R. S.
J. R. Wilson, F. S.
- 1309 Gowanda—W. W. LeRoy, F. S., Box 238.
Frank S. Parker, F. S., Box 40.
- 380 Herkimer—Edw. Fillmer, R. S., 125 N. Washington st.
T. Howe, F. S., 445 N. Prospect st.
- 1223 Hicksville, L. I.—Aug. Schaefer, R. S.
D. Kenseler, F. S., Westbury.
- 1075 Hudson—C. B. Macy, R. S., 844 Columbia ave.
F. S. DeLaMater, F. S., 340 Warren.
- 1261 Ilion—W. T. Oakes, R. S., Box 467.
Geo. Carlisle, F. S., Box 467.
- 149 Irvington—Alex H. Smith, R. S., Box 187.
Chas. Macabee, F. S., E. Irvington, N. Y.
- 357 Islip, L. I.—H. D. Morenus, R. S., Box 345.
Jacob S. Petty, F. S., Box 105, Bay Shore, L. I.
- 603 Ithaca—Wm. Sager, R. S.
E. A. Whiting, F. S., 108 Auburn st.
- 66 Jamestown—Thos. H. Marks, R. S., 12 W. 10th st.
A. G. King, F. S., 40 Dickerson st.
- 1268 Johnston—Davis Martin, R. S., 46 S. Perry st.
H. Davenport, F. S., 13 E. Madison ave.
- 251 Kingston—J. J. Tubby, R. S., Chester st.
J. D. Chipp, F. S., 150 Clinton ave.
- 1560 "—(Mill) W. P. Roosa, R. S., 160 Chumdorf st.
Chas. A. Burroughs, F. S., 160 Ten Brock ave.
- 516 Lindenhurst—John Wennisch, R. S. and F. S., Box 16.
- 591 Little Falls—A. A. Miller, R. S., 4 Snell Blk.
A. E. Covill, R. S., 16 High st.
- 289 Lockport—T. J. Farley, R. S., 403 Pine st.
Wm. Markley, F. S., 99 Mulberry st.
- 1274 Malone—F. W. Gentle, R. S. and F. S., 17 Ft. Covington.
- 543 Mamaroneck—W. H. Weber, R. S., Box 337.
Thos. Russell, F. S.
- 1438 Massena—J. M. Loan, R. S.
L. D. Watson, F. S.
- 1576 Mechanicsville—N. J. Baker, R. S., Box 528.
F. B. Lane, F. S., Box 528.
- 574 Middletown—John Schendler, R. S., 52 Prospect st.
Simcon Wood, F. S., 39 Olive st.
- 1263 Millbrook—H. R. Beebe, R. S.
Miram S. Tripp, F. R.
- 1134 Mt. Kisco—Geo. W. Finch, R. S.
Walter Sellick, F. S.
- 646 Newark—F. Cuddeback, R. S., 44 Vincennes st.
John T. Leggett, F. S., 6 Mason st.
- 301 Newburg—F. W. Smith, R. S., 12 S. Miller.
J. Templeton, F. S., 159 Renwick st.
- New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. E. Martin, 51 Warren.
- 42 "—Alex Fraser, R. S., 51 Ave. E.
J. Gagan, F. S., 50 Walnut st.
- 718 "—Louis Helmrich, R. S., 151 Franklin ave.
Wm. Crewell, F. S., 304 North.
- New York City—Manhattan Borough, Sec. D. C., D. F. Featherston, Poplar st., Westchester.
- 51 "—W. B. Garretson, R. S., 227 W. 142d st.
K. McLean, F. S., 137 Madison av.
- 56 "—(Floor Layers) D. E. Gallagher, R. S., 1243 5th ave., Brooklyn.
A. B. Schilling, F. S., 517 E. 83d.
- 64 New York City—A. A. White, R. S., 809 Washington st.
W. T. Ryan, F. S., 306 E. 33d st.
- 200 "—(Jewish) Sam Massloff, R. S., 69 E. 99th st.
J. Goldfarb, F. S., 66 E. 100th st.
- 240 "—John H. Nash, R. S., 230 E. 96th.
T. Forrester, F. S., 1494 Lexington avenue.
- 309 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Benj. Fried, R. S., 2978 Bainbridge ave., near 201st st., Bronx.
Paul Liska, F. S., 442 E. 81st.
- 340 "—D. G. Smith, R. S., Jerome ave. and 162d st.
H. E. Ripley, F. S., 254 W. 51st.
- 375 "—(Ger.) P. Wenz, R. S., 319 Patterson, W. Hoboken, N. J.
Hy Ortlund, F. S., 354 E. 85th.
- 382 "—Emil Klein, R. S., 333 E. 89th.
John Lussen, F. S., 220 E. 82d.
- 457 "—(Scan) Oscar Johanson, R. S., 156 E. 100th st.
Ole Jensen, F. S., 211 E. 96th st.
- 468 "—Geo. Slatter, R. S., 432 E. 68th.
W. J. Doyle, F. S., 183 E. 7th st.
- 473 "—L. S. Blainvilt, R. S., 439 St. Nicholas ave.
J. W. Gilbert, F. S., 116 Cottage st., J. C. N. J.
- 476 "—Jos. Moelter, R. S., 774 E. 150th.
James T. Kelly, F. S., 2 Marshall st., Metropolitan, L. I.
- 497 "—(Ger.) Bernhard Greger, R. S., 506 E. 81st st.
L. Vogeney, F. S., 420 E. 82d st.
- 509 "—Thos. Smith, R. S., 1500 Lexington avenue.
T. McQueen, F. S., 271 E. 78th.
- 513 "—(Ger.) Wm. Ienchen, R. S., 516 E. 165th st.
Wm. Moesner, F. S., 1515 Ave. A.
- 575 "—(Stair) M. F. W. Davis, R. S., 818 Forest ave.
H. Blot, F. S., 2171 5th ave.
- 707 "—(Fr. Can.) J. P. Morache, R. S., 202 E. 75th st.
Ernest Lamarre, F. S., 668 E. 138th st.
- 715 "—D. F. Featherston, R. S., Poplar st., Westchester.
Chas. Camp, F. S., 114 Bradhurst avenue.
- 724 "—John J. Wearn, R. S., 712 3d av.
J. H. Browne, F. S., 44 E. 10th.
- 774 "—Wm. J. Farrell, R. S., 399 E. 135th.
Patrick Harney, F. S., 225 E. 69th.
- " Brooklyn Borough, Sec. Dis. Council, P. J. Heney, 57 Butler st., B'lyn.
- 12 "—Otto Ziebig, R. S., 322 Knickerbocker ave.
T. Salverson, F. S., 13 Butler st.
- 32 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) M. Braun, R. S., Madison ave., near Myrtle.
Gus Anderson, F. S., 168 Bleeker.
- 109 "—L. F. McCormick, R. S., 70 Douglas st.
E. Tobin, F. S., 502 Schenck av.
- 126 "—Albert Reynolds, R. S., 99 Greenpoint ave.
H. Sargent, F. S., 187 Kingsland ave.
- 147 "—Jas. Collins, R. S., 439 Railroad avenue.
Martin Pearson, P. S., 192 Jerome.
- 175 "—C. B. Byrns, R. S., 85 Palmetto.
R. P. Ellison, F. S., 727 Monroe.
- 247 "—P. M. Ambach, R. S., 394 Van Buren ave.
W. Schwelkert, F. S., 516 Carlton avenue.
- 258 "—John Tonfies, R. S., 372½ Pulaski st.
M. Spence, F. S., 211 Pulaski st.
- 291 "—(Ger.) Peter Schumacher, R. S., 60 Morgan ave.
M. Brown, F. S., 283 Bleeker st.
- 381 "—J. A. Brown, R. S., 1743 Atlantic avenue.
T. Kirkwood, F. S., 33 Buffalo ave.
- 451 "—Geo. O. Monroe, R. S., 153 S. Elliott Place.
W. Carroll, F. S., 688 Clason av.
- 471 "—Philip Henry, R. S., 57 Butler st.
Fred Small, F. S., 202 58th st.
- 639 "—G. F. S. Molkin, R. S., 1043 40th.
August Sohus, F. S., 166 53d st.
- 786 "—(Ger. Millwright) H. Studt, R. S., 506 18th st.
H. Maak, F. S., 357 Linden st.
- 1425 "—Chas. O. Miller, R. S., Surf ave. and 16th st.
Emil Zwerg, F. S., Newman's Plats, Coney Island.
- " Bronx Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, Eugene S. Odell, 924 Teller ave., Bronx, N. Y. City.
- 387 "—S. F. Edmondson, F. S., 2357 3d avenue.
—(Ger.) L. Hanfman, R. S., 801 E. 148th st.
- 464 "—Geo. Fieser, F. S., 963 Washington ave.
—H. G. Lambert, R. S., 279 9th av.
- 478 "—C. R. Nagel, F. S., 668 Courtlandt av.
Kingsbridge—Jas. J. Lyman, R. S., Jerome ave. and 169th st., N. Y.
- 40 "—E. J. Morrison, F. S., 15 Ackerman.
—Westchester—J. E. Pettit, F. S., Elliott ave., Throgs Neck.
- 172 "—Mt. Vernon—Henry Ramhorst, F. S., 136 W. Lincoln ave.
—W. T. Wood, F. S., 37 Stevens avenue.
- 212 "—Williamsbridge—C. Moder, F. S., 12 4th street.
—Queens Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, Otis D. McKay, Box 53, Inwood, L. I.
- 493 "—Cedarhurst, L. I.—A. E. Hague, R. S., Far Rockaway.
John Oliver, F. S., Box 142.
- 507 "—College Point, L. I.—Alfred Frommelt, R. S.
P. Carroll, Jr., F. S., 52 14th.
- 640 "—Corona, L. I.—Frederick Brickwedel, R. S., Floet st.
P. A. Anderson, F. S., Box 13.
- 81 "—Far Rockaway, L. I.—John J. Phelan, R. S., Box 151.
E. Ward, F. S., 265 Central ave.
- 714 "—Flushing, L. I.—John Vandewater, R. S., 318 Bayside ave.
F. S. Field, F. S., 154 New Locust st.
- 1093 "—Glen Cove, L. I.—C. Doxey, R. S.
Geo. Germaine, Jr., F. S.
- 907 "—Great Neck, L. I.—W. H. Ryan, R. S. and F. S., Box 33.
- 613 "—Jamaica, L. I.—John Fulton, R. S., 139 Minor ave.
Chas. Stout, F. S., Box 46.
- 34 Long Island City, L. I.—Jos. Forst, R. S., 196 Grace st.
John Engel, F. S., 141 Newton Road.
- 983 "—Freeport, L. I.—H. L. Hill, R. S.
H. E. Van Wicklen, F. S.
- Richmond Borough—Sec. Dist. Council, James N. Maine, 43 State st., West Brighton, S. I.
- 601 "—Rockaway Beach, L. I.—Rob't Hutchinson, R. S., Avenue N. Y.
C. Schultz, F. S., Box 90.
- 128 "—Whitestone, L. I.—Oscar Hertel, R. S.
Henry Hey, F. S.
- 901 "—Woodhaven, L. I.—Geo. W. Dow, F. S.
Thos. Tuttle, F. S., 65 Oakley ave., Ozone Park, L. I.
- 324 "—Woodside, L. I.—R. O. Thiry, R. S., 157 Main st., Astoria, L. I.
Charles Krause, F. S., Box 372.
- 606 "—Port Richmond—Edw. Gorman, R. S., 132 Westervelts ave., New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.
Wm. Houseman, F. S., Columbia st., West Brighton.
- 567 "—Stapleton, S. I.—A. E. Willis, R. S., 135 Tompkins st.
P. J. Klee, F. S., 156 Targee st.
- 1388 "—Tottenville, S. I.—Frank Volk, R. S., Castleton Corners.
W. F. Gibson, F. S., Great Kills, S. I.
- Niagara Falls—Sec. Dist. Council, W. J. Sweet, 1931 Whitney ave., West Brighton.
- 322 "—W. J. Sweet, R. S., 1931 Whitney avenue.
J. P. Bell, F. S., 1650 S. ave.
- 1555 "—F. Thomas, R. S., 758 Garden st.
F. Whiteacre, F. S., McCoon av.
- 369 "—No. Tonawanda—Chas. W. Lorenz, R. S., 381 Miller st.
W. M. Miller, F. S., 97 Bryant.
- 1377 "—No. Buffalo—John G. Vogt, R. S., 232 Thompson st.
J. Schreiner, F. S., 269 Sycamore.
- 310 "—Norwich—James Cummings, R. S., Maple street.
Ira Robb, F. S., 26 Mitchell st.
- 474 "—Nyack—Jerom Hasbrock, R. S.
R. P. Wool, F. S., Box 493.
- 1354 "—Ogdensburg—W. H. LeClaire, R. S., 104 Ford ave.
C. A. Sharpe, F. S., 381 Ford st.
- 101 "—Oneonta—John Elliott, R. S., 5 Sand st.
C. W. Burnside, F. S., 9 Walling ave.
- 546 "—Olean—E. E. Westcott, R. S., Box 32.
Geo. Bemis, F. S., Box 32.
- 1243 "—Oneida—W. A. Webster, R. S., 41 Main.
J. P. Carter, F. S., 21 Cherry st.
- 447 "—Ossining—E. Washburn, R. S., Everett av.
Alfred Selberger, F. S., Doll ave.
- 747 "—Oswego—J. R. Bonner, R. S., 143 W. Onedia st.
Elmer E. Fish, F. S., 178 E. Mohawk.
- 163 "—Peekskill—H. H. Pierce, R. S., 506 Harrison avenue.
John Worthington, F. S., 507 Smith.
- 996 "—Penn Yan—W. H. Moore, 535 Liberty.
E. Crane, F. S., 108 Johnson ave.
- 1407 "—Perry—Anthony Schwirow, R. S., Box 396.
Eugene Stanton, F. S., Box 309.
- 1115 "—Pleasantville—Louis Brooks, R. S.
Otto Erler, F. S.
- 77 "—Port Chester—Geo. Chandler, R. S., Box 605.
A. Palmer, F. S., 111 Smith st.
- 1135 "—Port Jefferson—Isaac E. Jones, R. S.
J. W. Denton, F. S., Setanket, L. I.
- 1145 "—Port Jervis—F. B. Raymond, R. S., 40 Franklin st.
J. W. Westbrook, 9 Prospect st.
- 203 "—Poughkeepsie—P. W. Noble, 66 Winnikee avenue.
F. Quaterman, F. S., 113 N. Clinton.
- Rochester—Secretary of District Council, Adam C. Harold, 217 Avenue A.
- 72 "—Adam C. Harold, R. S., 217 Av. A.
B. F. Lawm, F. S., 81 Glasgow.
- 179 "—(Ger.) Anton Kehr, R. S., 21 Carl street.
T. Kraft, R. S., 20 Joiner st.
- 231 "—Derk Rotmans, R. S., 14 Biffell.
Adam Pey, F. S., 28 Yale st.
- 1016 "—Rome—G. M. Dunbar, R. S., 200 E. Thomas st.
C. W. Herman, F. S., 301 Expense st.
- 573 "—Rye—John Reardon, R. S., Grace Church street.
J. Rosenquist, F. S., Railroad ave.
- 1027 "—Sandy Hill—H. C. Haviland, R. S., 48 River st.
E. La Pau, F. S., 36 Lacrosse st.
- 600 "—Saranac Lake—Sidney Gale, R. S.
L. W. Divine, F. S.
- 1015 "—Saratoga Springs—H. W. Rhodes, R. S., 9 James st.
N. J. Becker, F. S., 92 Maple.
- 412 "—Sayville, L. I.—F. Murdock, R. S., Box 83.
E. Townsend, F. S., Box 74.
- 146 "—Schenectady—F. J. Perry, R. S., Cilmore House.
Chas. S. Doyle, F. S., 307 State.
- 963 "—(Mill) T. J. Costello, R. S., 528 Liberty st.
E. H. Wager, F. S., 98 Broadway.
- 835 "—Seneca Falls—Wm. W. Matherson, R. S., 32 Haugh st.
A. M. Kline, F. S., 190 Fall st.
- 853 "—Silver Creek—Frank Bratz, R. S.
Charles Diffenback, F. S.
- Syracuse—Sec'y Dist. Council, John A. Nhare, 206 Bellevue ave.
- 15 "—(Ger.) Chas. Brucher, R. S., 113 Briggs st.
H. Werner, F. S., 201 Rowland.
- 26 "—P. E. McSwiney, R. S., 333 Fitch.
E. E. Battey, F. S., 517 E. Genesee.
- 192 "—C. E. Smith, R. S., 225 Sedgwick.
Chas. Silvernail, F. S., 626 Vine.
- 1162 "—Suffern—J. E. Hunter, R. S.
J. J. Everson, F. S.
- 895 "—North Tarrytown—W. B. Scofield, R. S., Lawrence ave.
Maurice Powers, F. S., Pocantico st.
- 1256 "—Ticonderoga—Henry Byrns, R. S.
Chas. A. Thatcher, F. S., Box 314.
- 78 "—Troy—T. McClellan, R. S., 29 Ingalls ave.
James G. Wilson, F. S., Box 65.
- 636 "—(Mill) Robert Fian, R. S., 1915 7th ave., Watervliet, N. Y.
A. Bufo, F. S., 10 Lark st., Cohoes, N. Y.
- 389 "—Tuxedo—Frank Conklin, R. S., Box 26, Sloatsburg.
Fred Slawson, F. S., Box 34, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
- 125 "—Utica—L. F. Vogel, R. S., 23 Cleveland av.
G. W. Griffiths, F. S., 240 Dudley ave.
- 1660 "—(Mill)—
- 1141 Warwick—Theodore Wood, R. S.
M. R. Green, F. S., Box 377.
- 278 Watertown—Fred C. Langdon, R. S., 2 Moffett st.
A. B. Wager, F. S., 308 Flower av. B.
- 1693 Waterford—(Mill) Geo. R. Alexander, R. S. and F. S., Box 20.
- 1324 Westfield—E. King, R. S.
J. W. Backman, F. S.
- 337 Whitesboro—Geo. W. Blakeman, R. S., Box 42.
John H. Owens, F. S., Box 119.
- 53 "—White Plains—F. J. Braley, R. S., 59 Brookfield street.
W. E. Patterson, F. S., Box 120.
- Yonkers—Sec'y Dist. Council, J. P. Fellows, Box, 175.
- 273 "—J. S. Cotton, R. S., 83 Lindon.
E. C. Hulse, F. S., 47 Maple st.
- 726 "—E. Haughtaling, R. S., 169 Elm.
Fred. Saarup, F. S., 124 Waverly.
- NORTH CAROLINA
- 384 Asheville—J. R. Herren, R. S., 25 Holland.
A. L. Henry, F. S., 49 West st.
- 1694 Brevard—A. N. Pool, R. S.
W. M. Bradley, F. S.
- 558 Charlotte—M. Lang, R. S.
J. P. McNight, F. S.
- 1554 Concord—Wat. Barringer, F. S., Carbonst.
1331 Durham—W. P. Hamilton, R. S., 209 W. 7th street.
J. M. Martin, F. S., Box 567.
- 1528 Gastonia—John C. Pichte, F. S.
1379 Goldsboro—W. A. Wilkerson, R. S., Milton avenue.
M. B. Hinson, F. S., 607 E. Elm st.
- 1432 Greensboro—J. R. Holt, R. S., 228 Lewis.
S. B. Williams, F. S., 709 Burton.
- 530 Hendersonville—R. F. Bell, R. S.
D. B. Jackson, F. S.
- 1455 Kinston—L. Turner, R. S., Box 306.
W. E. Lewis, F. S., Box 306.
- 1422 Morganton—C. L. Shuping, R. S.
W. A. Setzer, F. S.
- 1461 New Bern—(Col.) S. Anderson, R. S., James City.
W. S. Fulcher, F. S., 79 Main st.
- 1462 "—F. King, R. S.
C. Arnold, F. S.
- 630 Raleigh—J. W. Hunt, R. S., 507 S. West.
L. A. Emory, F. S., 307 Swain.
- 1215 Rocky Mount—G. W. Williams, R. S.
J. W. Jones, F. S., Box 311.
- 1714 Salisbury—N. E. Earnhardt, R. S.
C. A. Shuman, F. S., 311 E. Franklin.
- 1210 Southport—H. B. Phelps, R. S.
C. N. Phillips, F. S.
- Wilmington—Sec. D. C., R. McWilliams, 813½ Campbell st.
- 899 "—D. Rountree, R. S.
G. F. Quin, F. S., 916 N. 4th st.
- 915 "—Thos. Devane, R. S., Orange st.
C. H. Merrick, F. S., 814 S. 5th.
- 1477 "—Wm. H. Blake, F. S.
—E. W. Carver, R. S., 713 Ann st.
- 1692 "—J. R. Lane, F. S., 416 Wooster.
J. N. Pearce, R. S., Tarboro st.
- 1361 Wilson—C. R. Eagerton, F. S., 405 Lee.
- NORTH DAKOTA
- 1176 Fargo—H. P. Holverson, R. S., 419 3d st. North.
C. J. Bengston, F. S., 415 N. 11th.
- OHIO
- 84 Akron—H. S. Schubert, R. S., 802 Harvard street.
J. D. Hunkle, F. S., 83 Rely st.
- 1139 Alliance—F. D. Scofield, R. S. and F. S., S. Arch.
1556 Ashland—Jess. W. King, F. S.
- 539 Ashtabula—E. E. Moses, R. S., Rural Del. No. 2.
C. D. Troop, F. S., Rural Del. No. 1.
- 1720 Athens—
569 Barberton—G. W. Conn, R. S., 422 N. 2d.
S. E. Mast, F. S., Peffer st.
- 1533 Barnesville—E. J. Patterson, R. S., Box 503.
Theo. Taylor, F. S., Box 364.
- 17 Belleaire—Grant McCabe, R. S.
G. W. Curtis, F. S., 3638 Harrison st.
- 1383 Bowling Green—
170 Bridgeport—G. H. Groves, R. S., Box 242.
B. F. Cunningham, F. S., Box 6.
- 485 Byesville—J. W. Dilley, F. S.
245 Cambridge—John McCartney, R. S., 221 N. 3d st.
- L. H. Henderson, F. S., 79 Gomer ave.
- 1291 Canal Dover—C. H. Leindecker, R. S., 601 3d street.
A. Miller, F. S., 129 8th st.
- 143 Canton—Hy. Anstine, R. S., 835 N. Cherry.
C. A. Rimmel, F. S., 1112 Linden ave.
- 589 Chillicothe—J. M. Freeman, R. S., 28 N. Watt st.
S. S. Duffee, F. S., 607 E. 2d st.
- 1255 "—Chas. Huber, R. S., 193 Church.
C. H. Schremser, F. S., 476 Church.
- Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council, Louis A. Groll, 2526 Jefferson av.
- 2 "—Tom Johnson, R. S., 131 Mulberry st.
C. A. Quick, F. S., Glenway ave., Price Hill.
- 209 "—(Ger.) A. Weissgerber, R. S., 2529 Jefferson ave.
Aug. Weise, F. S., 969 Gest st.
- 327 "—(Mill) B. H. Bornell, R. S., 5165 Eastern ave.
E. G. Landherr, F. S., 3213 Beresford avenue.
- 628 "—Wm. Roemhild, R. S., 3032 Colerain ave.
L. Detmeger, F. S., 3551 Coleman ave.
- 664 Cincinnati—(Stair) F. W. Doesen, R. S., 2239 Weller st.
Hy. Dunkman, F. S., 1339 Pendleton st.
- 667 "—D. J. Jones, R. S. and F. S., 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
- 676 "—F. Bollinger, R. S., Ada st., O. E. Stienle, F. S., 175 Warner.
- 692 "—Harry Clark, R. S., 2636 Spring Grove ave.
J. P. Luckey, F. S., 2427 Bloom.
- 1582 "—C. S. Kenman, R. S., 321 E. 5th.
Andy Haines, F. S., 536 Delta av.
- Cleveland—Secretary of District Council, Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
- 11 "—Miles Dodd, R. S., 244 Chandler avenue.
Jas. Rumsey, F. S., 60 Clara st.

- 14 Cleveland—Fred B. Allis, R. S. 81 Hackman st.
 - 39 " Chas. Cousino, F. S., 2274 St. Clair.
 - 393 " —(Boh.) L. J. Becvar, R. S., 40 Mound Place.
 - 393 " —(Ger.) Carl S. Mimmelman, R. S., 119 Hoyt ave.
 - 449 " T. Wehrich, F. S., 16 Parker st.
 - 449 " —(Ger.) Otto Polark, R. S., 255 Biloh st.
 - 1108 " Fred Behrens, F. S., 228 Burton.
 - 1108 " —W. F. Mann, R. S., 145 Burton st.
 - 1108 " Wm. Lippcomb, F. S., 2025 Loraine st.
 - 1231 " —F. O. Smith, R. S., 77 Sendees st.
 - 1242 " —(Parquet Floor Layers) D. Campbell, R. S., 211 Hazelton ave, Glenville.
 - 1258 " —W. Musteller, R. S., 59 Bryne st.
 - 1258 " Ed Hoffman, F. S., 186 Hamilton ave.
 - 1346 " —(Mill) J. A. Pearce, R. S., 104 Astor ave.
 - 739 College Hill—T. A. Bullock, R. S., Sta. R. A. T. Forbes, F. S., Sta. K.
 - 1089 Collinwood—H. E. Gould, R. S.
 - 61 " J. E. Tippin, F. S.
 - 61 " Columbus—Dan Hammel, R. S., 67 E. 5th ave.
 - 494 " Lewis Peters, F. S., 486 Oak.
 - 494 " —J. H. Stone, R. S., 1120 Mt. Pleasant ave.
 - 525 " F. Redding, F. S., 1013 Michigan ave.
 - 525 " Coshocton—F. H. Everett, R. S., 511 Madison street.
 - 863 " M. S. Edwards, F. S., 311 N. 10th st.
 - 863 " Conneaut—L. H. Guthrie, R. S., Box 414.
 - 863 " E. W. Rockwell, F. S., Box 353.
 - 104 " Dayton—Secretary of District Council, A. C. Cattermull, Room 14, Davis Bldg.
 - 104 " —J. H. Miley, R. S., 245 High st.
 - 346 " F. H. Davis, F. S., 318 Edgewood ave.
 - 346 " —(Ger.) Theo. Math, R. S., 9 Sherman st.
 - 1132 " J. Wirth, F. S., 151 Finmore st.
 - 1132 " —(Mill) O. W. McFarland, R. S., 14 Abraham st.
 - 1628 " J. W. Becker, F. S., 1214 So. Wayne ave.
 - 1628 " —(Millwright) W. N. Wilkins, R. S., 28 Stillwater ave.
 - 1442 " John Ridenour, F. S., 259 Boyer Perry st.
 - 1442 " L. R. Sperrgeon, R. S., 740 Perry st.
 - 1516 Delaware—Joe Newell, R. S., Lincoln ave.
 - 1009 Delhi—Thos. Lind, R. S., Cleaves, O. P. Hautman, F. S.
 - 328 East Liverpool—W. H. McConnell, R. S., 161 Avondale st.
 - 294 " A. P. Cope, F. S.
 - 294 " East Palestine—Thos. Pagit, R. S. and F. S.
 - 1426 " Elyria—M. D. Kirsh, R. S., Box 67.
 - 822 " F. J. Kaiser, F. S., Box 112.
 - 822 " Findlay—R. S. Todd, R. S., 122 Shinnle.
 - 1166 " J. B. Alspach, F. S., 1221 Summit street.
 - 1237 " F. J. Snider, R. S., 326 Ash.
 - 1237 " B. M. Wolfe, F. S., Box 61.
 - 1541 " Gallon—F. W. Kuhn, R. S.
 - 1541 " J. A. Nungesser, F. S., 647 W. Main st.
 - 637 " Galipolis—J. H. Carter, F. S.
 - 1111 " Hamilton—C. E. Davis, R. S., Mechum Bldg.
 - 1111 " A. W. Sims, F. S., 807 Buckeye st.
 - 1687 " Ironston—Samuel Aruspger, R. S., 317 S. 5th st.
 - 1687 " Ed. Kuriz, F. S., 259 S. Front st.
 - 1499 " Jackson—David P. Brown, R. S.
 - 1499 " John P. Brown, F. S.
 - 840 " Kent—J. O. Jacob, R. S., Box 704.
 - 840 " Edward Arnick, F. S., Box 584.
 - 86 " Kenton—Wm. Totlow, R. S., 215 S. Market street.
 - 86 " T. Bridge, F. S., N. Leighton st.
 - 182 " Lancaster—C. K. Seward, R. S., 345 E. King st.
 - 182 " J. L. Brooks, F. S., 616 Madison ave.
 - 1423 " Lima—D. E. Speer, R. S., 114 E. 2d st.
 - 1288 " Rich. Joseph, F. S., 1200 S. Broadway av.
 - 1288 " —B. H. Kepner, R. S., 540 S. Scott.
 - 1288 " H. Metzger, F. S., 353 E. Market.
 - 703 " Lisbon—W. J. Fennick, R. S., Box 541.
 - 703 " John Morrow, F. S.
 - 703 " Lockland—W. W. Ellis, R. S., 316 Shepard ave. Sta. R.
 - 705 " C. F. Simpson, F. S., 631 Stewart ave. Sta. R.
 - 705 " Lorain—F. C. Kellogg, R. S., 527 W. Erie ave.
 - 854 " John G. Whitby, F. S., 200 5th st.
 - 854 " Madisonville—Perry C. Hill, R. S., Conover st.
 - 735 " Chas. Wellman, F. S., Center & Wallburg.
 - 735 " Mansfield—L. A. Fankhauser, R. S., 153 Harker st.
 - 1149 " J. B. Barr, F. S., 126 Blanche.
 - 1149 " Marion—W. G. Speigel, R. S., 141½ N. Main st.
 - 356 " Ray Smith, F. S., 676 N. Main.
 - 356 " Marietta—H. W. Smith, R. S., 993 Gilman.
 - 1567 " Frank Ackerman, 415 Montgomery st.
 - 881 " Martin's Ferry—John C. Moore, R. S., Box 467.
 - 881 " Clarence M. Carty, F. S., Box 467.
 - 1586 " Masillon—H. L. Walters, R. S., 63 N. Waechter st.
 - 1586 " Ira E. Dietz, F. S., Box 473.
 - 1668 " Middleport—J. Braley, R. S.
 - 1668 " R. L. Beach, F. S.
 - 749 " Mineral City—Alfred Watts, R. S.
 - 749 " F. J. Caswell, F. S.
 - 136 " Mount Vernon—Mike Sheedy, R. S., 304 Coshocton ave.
 - 136 " F. Parrison, F. S., 211 E. Chestnut.
 - 1266 " Newark—B. A. Jones, R. S., 13 N. 5th st.
 - 1266 " S. R. Frisotte, F. S., 59 William.
 - 1514 " New Philadelphia—J. W. Kinsley, R. S.
 - 1514 " Ira E. Welf, F. S., 132 E. St. Clair.
 - 837 " Niles—C. C. Haefling, R. S., 524 W. 3d.
 - 837 " W. P. Rook, F. S., 952 Warren ave.
 - 837 " Norwalk—W. H. Giltner, R. S., 71 Woodlawn ave.
 - 404 " C. W. Beers, F. S., 28 Whitney av.
 - 404 " Palmsville—C. H. Tunis, R. S.
 - 650 " Pomeroy—F. Baber, R. S., Box 81.
 - 1101 " E. Dill, F. S.
 - 437 " Portland—Wm. L. Clow, R. S. and F. S., Box 26.
 - 1229 " Portsmouth—Geo. W. Seith, R. S., Robson ave.
 - 1229 " W. H. Karess, F. S., 808 Harvard Pl.
 - 1229 " Ravensna—E. A. Likens, F. S., 506 E. Bowery street.
 - 1282 " Salem—H. F. Flecker, R. S., 212 Wisdom.
 - 940 " W. B. Stratton F. S., 88 W. Main.
 - 1267 " Sandusky—William Waterfield, R. S., 823 Sycamore.
 - 1267 " Fred Close, F. S., 123 Madison st.
 - 660 " —(Mill) W. J. Schaffer, R. S., 910 Fulton st.
 - 1025 " Oscar Wargowsky, F. S., 524 Tiffin ave.
 - 1025 " Sidney—Sim Welch, R. S.
 - 1437 " P. M. Gundraba, F. S.
 - 660 " John A. Work, R. S., Box 168.
 - 660 " J. E. Bailey, F. S., Box 160.
 - 660 " Springfield—W. A. Crable, R. S., 220½ W. North st.
 - 186 " D. W. Jacoby, F. S., 111 S. Western.
 - 1518 " Steubenville—Louis Whittaker, R. S., 520 Garrett ave.
 - 243 " E. Sprowle, F. S., 902 W. Market.
 - 243 " Struthers—E. M. Weber, R. S.
 - 243 " A. E. Mellinger, F. S.
 - 243 " A. Weigel, R. S., 56 W. Market.
 - 1311 " J. B. Hosfeld, F. S., 339 S. Monroe.
 - 25 " Toledo—Secretary of District Council, W. Bossert, 1117 Delance, E. Tol.
 - 25 " —Geo. W. Nichols, R. S., 710 Stickney avenue.
 - 168 " W. B. VanDusen, F. S., 410 Indiana ave.
 - 557 " —(Ger.) M. Kirsch, R. S., 1225 Peck st.
 - 557 " Ghas. Moeller, R. S., 806 Missouri.
 - 557 " —H. O. Shewell, R. S., 1024 Madeleine st.
 - 1711 " M. H. Sturdevant, F. S., Detroit and Cherry sts.
 - 1711 " Ulricksville—P. H. Westhafer, R. S., Box 591.
 - 1711 " J. M. Lickey, F. S., Box 591.
 - 1711 " Van Wert—T. B. Whiteman, R. S., 117 E. Kenlar st.
 - 1235 " F. S. Blake, F. S.
 - 1235 " Warren—D. A. Bradley, R. S., R. R. F. D. No. 1.
 - 1300 " O. A. Kistler, F. S., 412½ High.
 - 405 " Wellsville—W. S. Radcliff, R. S.
 - 1174 " D. D. McCann, F. S.
 - 1239 " E. B. Smith, R. S., Box 625.
 - 1239 " H. E. Kern, F. S., Box 147.
 - 1608 " U. A. Bates, F. S.
 - 1608 " Geo. McNeff, R. S., S. Detroit st.
 - 171 " T. W. Cook, F. S., W. Trumbell st.
 - 171 " Youngstown—Wilson Bradrick, R. S., 23 Honque st.
 - 716 " H. C. Miley, F. S., 820 W. Woodland ave.
 - 716 " Zanesville—P. M. Donnelly, R. S., 502 N. 7th st.
 - 716 " F. Kappes, F. S., 316 N. 7th.

OKLAHOMA

 - 1603 " P. C. Stacey, R. S., Box 245.
 - 117 " J. Centry, F. S., Box 22.
 - 117 " Chandler—H. E. Neighbor, R. S., Box 582.
 - 1431 " J. M. Bradbury, F. S., Box 195.
 - 1431 " Geo. Harmon, R. S., Box 485.
 - 763 " G. W. Peters, F. S., Box 567.
 - 1624 " J. K.

268 Sharon—J. M. Andrews, R. S. 20 Oakland avenue.
W. T. Murphy, F. S., 56 Madison ave.
1382 Sharpburg—Elmer W. Dickey, R. S., Hoboken, Pa.
W. C. Pfusch, F. S., 1731 S. Canal.
709 Shenandoah—Wm. H. Morris, R. S., 407 W. Loyd st.
Jos. Lehmler, F. S., 210 W. Coal.

1480 Smethport—
1491 Spring City—Frank H. Shaner, R. S.
Theo. H. Latshaw, F. S.
982 St. Mary's—Chas. Weis, R. S., Market st.
J. Kronewetter, F. S., Chestnut st.
838 Sunbury—G. F. Gayman, R. S., 456 Chestnut st.
Jared Lenker, F. S., 426 Catawissa ave.
1050 Tarentum—A. W. Hazlett, R. S.
Mertin Persun, F. S., 111 5th ave.
1130 Titusville—H. W. Mayer, R. S., 135 N. Drake.

Daniel Holtz, F. S., 90 1st st.
966 Uniontown—Chas. Trovinger, R. S., 22 Jefferson st.
J. R. Mitchell, F. S.

852 Verona—G. H. Milliken, R. S., Spruce st.
James Davis, F. S., Box 29.
1322 Waynesboro—J. W. Mann, R. S.
H. W. Byster, F. S., 25 W. North st.

987 Waynesburg—L. B. McCormick, R. S.
S. A. Kettler, F. S.
1014 Warren—L. A. Coates, R. S., 105 2d st.
F. E. Miller, F. S., 32 Glade av.

541 Washington—D. J. Kenrick, R. S., 130 Murray ave.
J. Hallam, F. S., 15 Washington rd.
248 Weissport—A. P. Nicholson, R. S.

E. W. Lentz, F. S. E. Manch Chukn, Pa.
1154 West Chester—Harry M. Burns, R. S., 17 S. Walnut st.
Jesse Seal, F. S., 104 Price st.

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93 Wilkesbarre—R. F. Stout, R. S., 254 S. Washington st.
Richard Hughes, F. S., 73 S. Mead

102 "—S. Bromfield, R. S., 35 Sheridan.
D. M. Kline, F. S., 115 Oak st.

665 "—(Mill) J. A. Semmers, R. S., 52 Chester st.
George Gehart, F. S., 197 E. Northampton st.

430 Wilkesburg—C. H. Stewart, R. S., 1042 Montier st.
W. F. Miller, F. S., 846 Ella st.

691 Williamsport—H. H. Kennedy, R. S., 425 Glenwood ave.
H. Harman, F. S., 228 Walnut.

936 Wilmerding—W. S. Long, R. S., Box 271, Turtle Creek.
H. C. Gettig, F. S., Box 165, Pitcairn.

1699 Windber—
191 York—J. K. Bowmaa, R. S., 539 Girard.
S. W. Crawford, F. S., 188 East Spring Garden st.

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Wm. E. Palmer, F. S., Box 183.

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E. S. Hebert, F. S., 33 Sylvan st.

1182 Manville—Louis Vincent, R. S.
Ad. Noreau, F. S., Box 176.

176 Newport—B. E. Wells, R. S., 5 Friebody st.
J. J. Gallagher, F. S., 4 Congdon ave.

1245 "—Robert P. Peckham, R. S., 18 Barney st.
Wm. Nash, F. S., 30 Pond ave.

342 Pawtucket—Geo. P. Houghes, R. S., 538 Cottage st.
Seldon Roper, F. S., 752 Weedon st.

1719 "—J. C. Gaboney, R. S., 152 Sisson.
J. F. Birchall, F. S., 501 Broadway

94 Providence—J. H. Cook, R. S.
J. F. McCarthy, F. S., 188 Lipette.

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Silas Aschwald, F. S., 30 Corinth st.

1233 "—Gennaro Rissio, R. S. and F. S., 13 Falls place.
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William E. Molloy, F. S.

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801 Woonsocket—Phillippi Poulin, R. S., 185 Brook st.
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1497 "—(Col.) E. S. Rogers, F. S., Box 282.

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James Washington, F. S.

1492 Bennettsville—Alonso Blackman, R. S.
K. D. Reese, F. S.

929 Brookland—
1318 Camden—I. N. McKala, R. S.
J. W. Thompson, F. S.

1428 "—(Col.) J. E. Perry, R. S., Box 499.
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J. Pinckney, F. S., 36 H st.

159 "—T. S. Galloway, Box 39.
J. P. McIntyre, F. S., 91 Anson.

Columbia—Secretary of District Council, A. J. Seaybrooks, Main st.

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949 "—J. A. Carter, R. S., 607 6th st.
T. W. Vaughan, F. S., 709 Lumber

1475 Darlington—W. H. Kuth, R. S.
H. C. Brvion, F. S.

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1558 Gaffney—I. W. Duncan, R. S.
N. S. Thackston, F. S.

1399 Greenville—
1406 "—(Col.) B. Jackson, F. S.
1365 Greenwood—R. E. Williams, R. S., Bx 193.

1368 Laurens—T. C. Leak, R. S.
J. L. Williams, F. S.

913 "—A. P. Bramlett, R. S.
J. M. Wina, F. S.

1481 Newberry—(Col.)
1599 Orangeburg—Walter Linsey, R. S.
James A. Brown, F. S.

1456 Spartansburg—S. J. Heatherly, R. S., Allen street.
J. T. Burgess, F. S.

1547 "—Sam Parker, R. S., Box 183.
H. B. Maybrey, F. S., Box 183.

SOUTH DAKOTA

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R. B. Stuart, F. S.

662 Mitchell—M. R. Bates, R. S.
Charles Anderson, F. S.

783 Sioux Falls—C. V. Booth, R. S.
J. A. Martin, F. S., 220 Spring ave., F. S.

1639 Westington Springs—W. B. Dailey, R. S., Box 147.
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E. J. Henderson, F. S., 511 Montgomery ave.

968 Sherman Heights—M. L. Clark, F. S., East Chattanooga.
779 Clarksville—G. L. Haley, R. S.

S. R. Moody, F. S.
259 Jackson—Sam Singly, R. S., Main and Hay sts.
J. W. Sykes, F. S., 249 Hatton.

1517 Johnson City—J. P. Hagaman, R. S.
W. H. Hyder, F. S.

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225 "—W. B. King, R. S.

P. E. Chenoweth, F. S., 3062 Crescent boulevard.
1178 "—A. A. Laren, R. S., Ruthledge Pike.
M. F. Driskill, F. S., 428 Jackshure.

Memphis—Sec. Dist. Council, R. P. Kendrick, 2119 Harbert ave.
152 "—(Col.) J. T. Richmond, R. S., 38 Exchange ave.

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219 "—Harry Burl, R. S., 62 Vance st.
A. Becker, F. S., 910 Arkansas av.

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1326 "—(Millwrights) O. J. Quillman, R. S.
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968 Sherman Heights—J. F. Horner, R. S. and F. S., Box 74.

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732 Bay City—H. D. Hill, R. S. and F. S.
392 Beaumont—A. W. Clark, R. S., Box 306.

C. F. Key, F. S., Box 306.
1287 Big Sandy—T. S. Howell, R. S.

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528 Bonham—W. S. Moad, F. S.

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J. Garber, F. S., Box 985.

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622 Waco—D. E. Conger, R. S., Box 170.
W. R. Wyatt, F. S., Box 170.

686 Waxahatchie—R. B. Nall, R. S., Box 355.
W. W. Walston, F. S., Box 355.

608 Weatherford—W. Winston, R. S.
T. E. Love, F. S., 422 Ball st.

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J. J. Hunt, F. S., Box 296.

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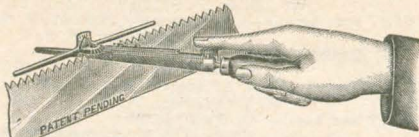
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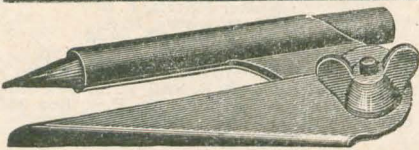
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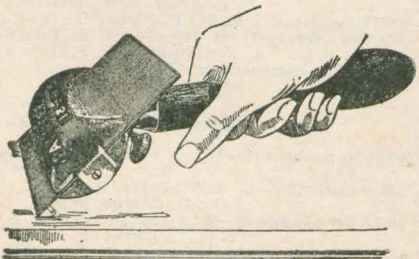
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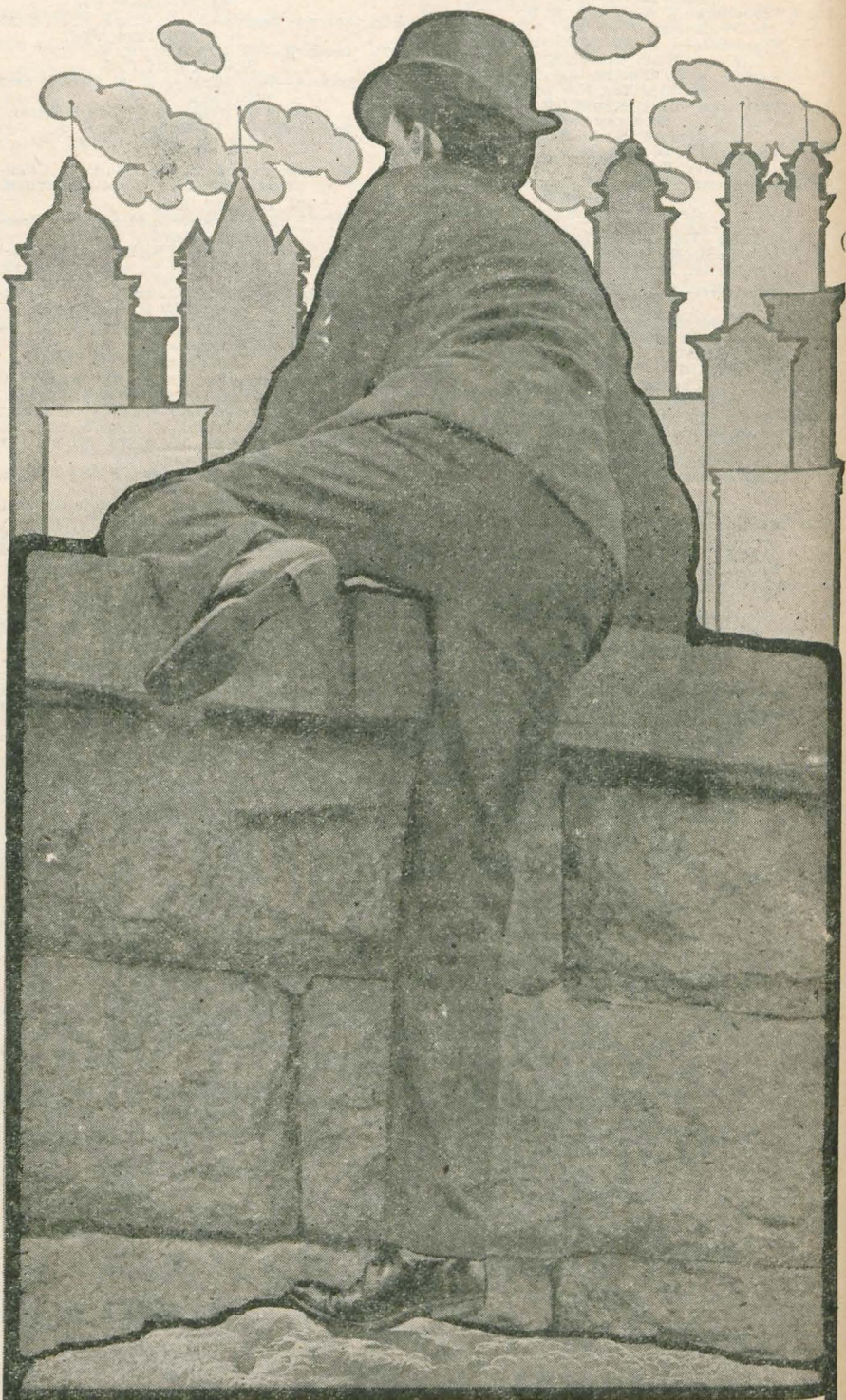
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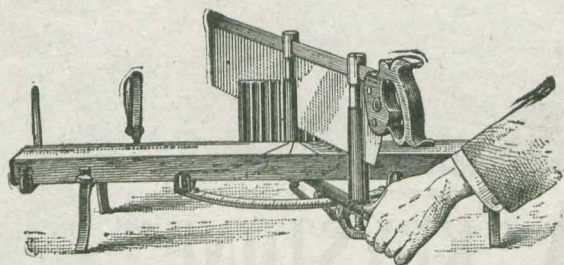
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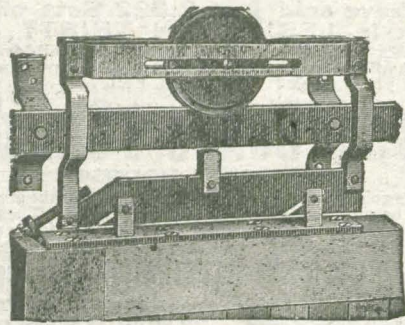
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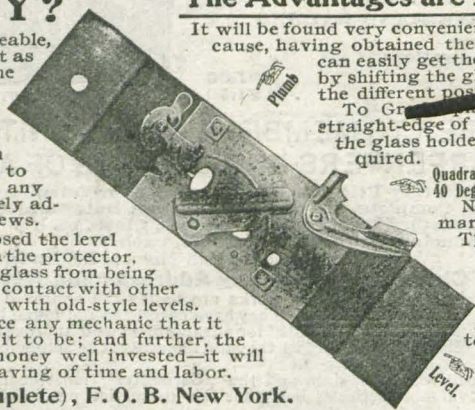
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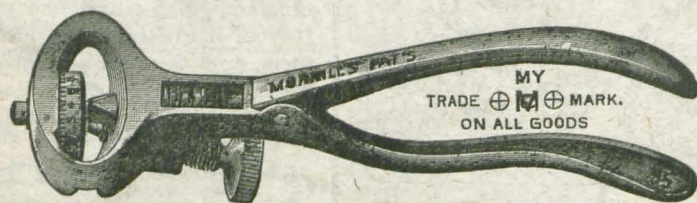


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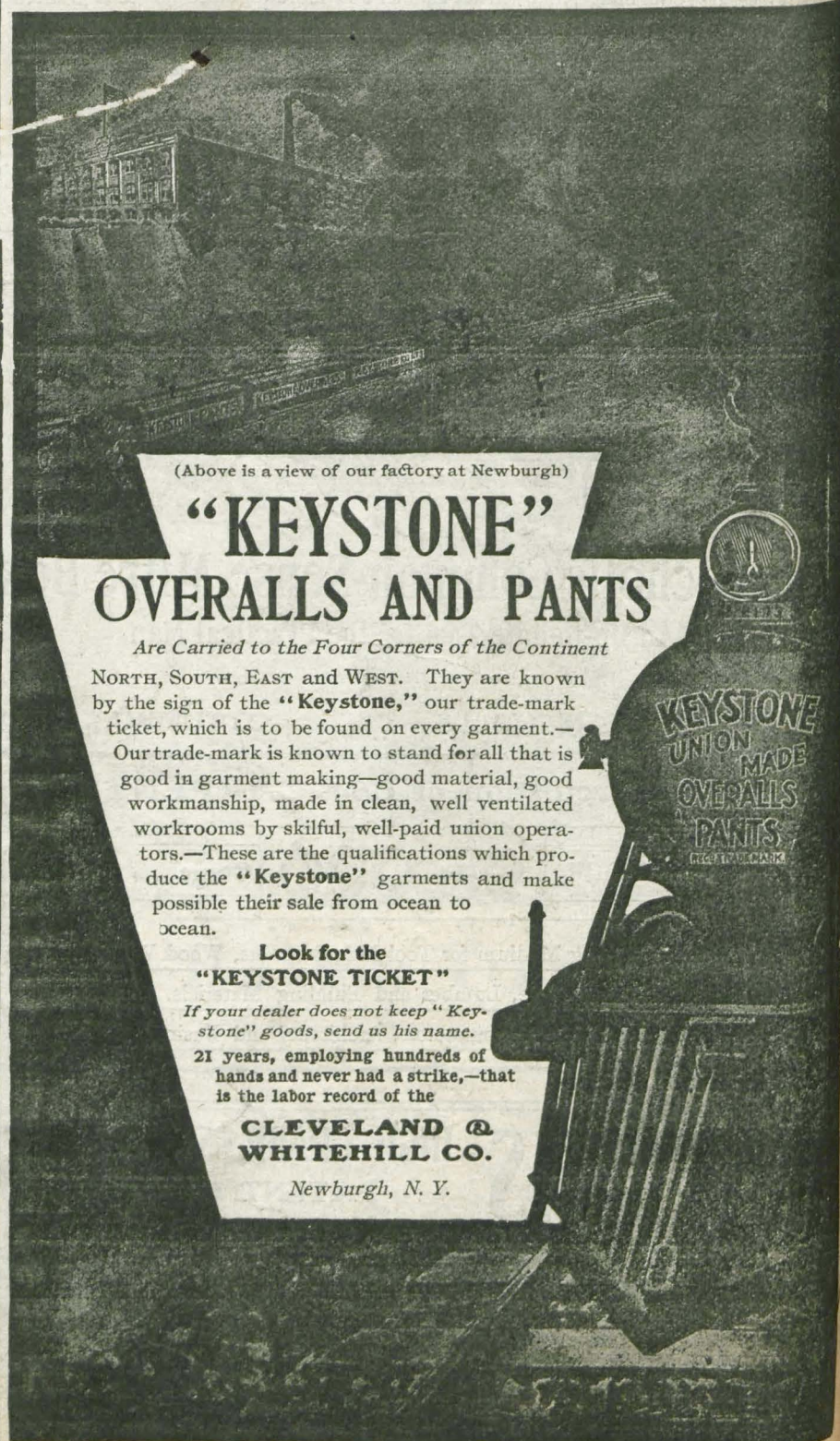
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXIII---No. 9
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1903

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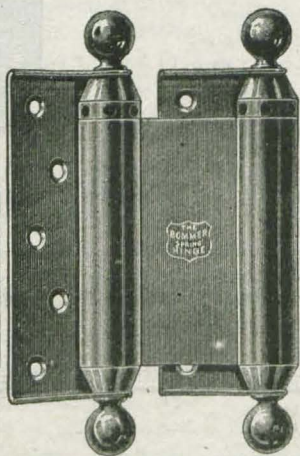
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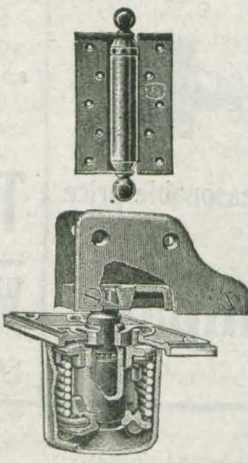


ARE
QUALITY
GOODS

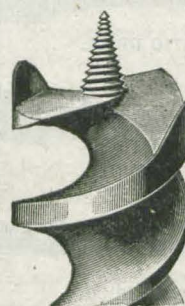
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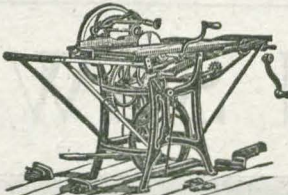
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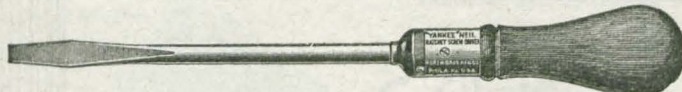
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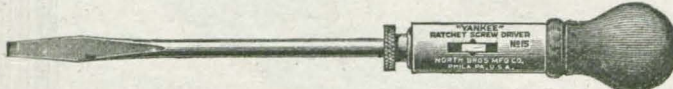


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It is Self-Fastening and Folding. Every Hardware Dealer should handle it.

It will instantly fasten itself to any projection without the aid of screws, nails or other fasten- ing. Half the length of a rip-saw; weighs 3 1/4 lbs.; folds up like a jack-knife; can be carried in pocket; made of best malleable iron. If your hardware dealer hasn't it, send price to the manufacturers. If unable to procure our Saw Clamp from your jobber write the manufacturers for descriptive circulars and prices.

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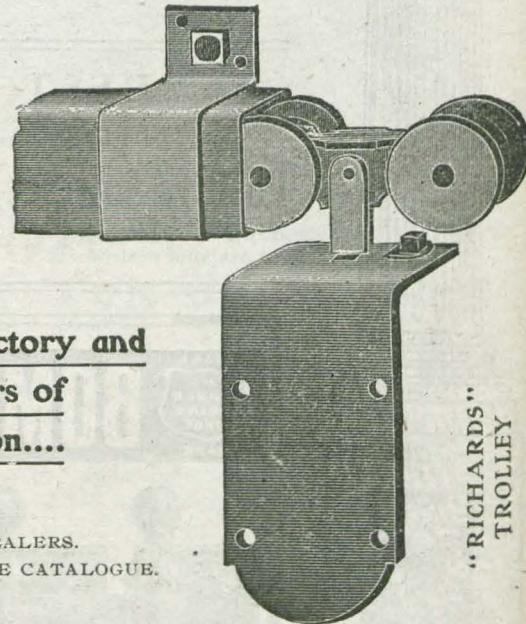
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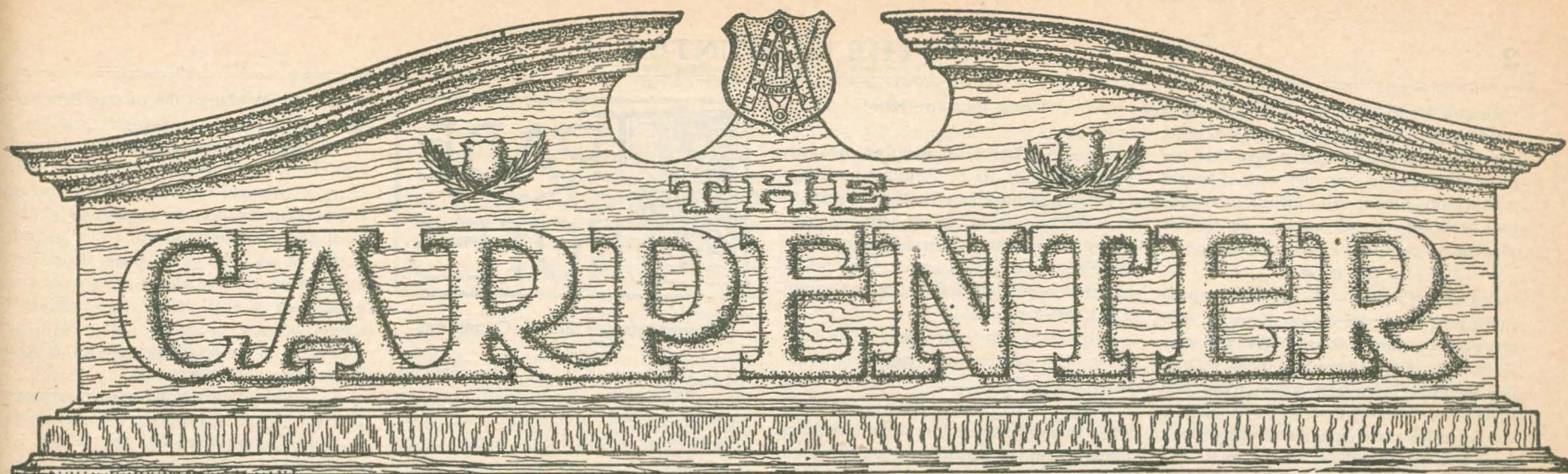
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIII--No. 9
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1903

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy



OELWEIN, IA.—Carpenters as well as other craftsmen will do well by steering clear of this city, as it is flooded with idle men, especially carpenters. Trade is not up to our expectations and wages are low. Stay away.

WARE, MASS.—Work here has been plentiful this season, so far, but now most of the larger jobs are completed. We are working nine hours for a minimum scale of \$2.50 per day. Our local union is yet in its "creeping clothes," but prospering and taking in new members every meeting night.

VALEJO, CAL.—The contract between our local union and the Builders' Association, regulating wages and hours, expiring on the 17th August, we would request all carpenters to remain away from this city until a new agreement has been effected, of which due notice will be given through the columns of our Journal. At present everything runs smoothly.

VAN WERT, O.—The Local Union 1711' recently organized here, is doing splendidly. It is the only trade union in town and is making a great stir. Even the contractors are all in favor of seeing the carpenters organized. Work is fairly good and as soon as the new union is prepared for a demand the wages will be increased without a struggle. It would really be beneficial for some of the older local unions could they see the good results accomplished by Local Union 1711 in so short a time. They would surely make up and come to the front.

DE SOTO, ILL.—Our little Local Union 1121 is doing fine. Financially we are under the obligations of no one and have quite a surplus in our treasury. All the carpenters in town are members of the union, standing up manfully for their rights and the adopted wage scale. Up to April 1st last we received \$2.25 for nine hours. On that date we demanded an advance of 25 cents per day, which was granted without any opposition. Our members are all employed and prospects for the summer season are good.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Our local union is in fine shape and has had three years of smooth sailing. As we are making a trade demand and business being very dull at present, we would advise all carpenters to stay away pending a settlement and until trade conditions have improved.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The report from this city published in the July CARPENTER requires rectification in as much as our now prevailing minimum wage scale is not 37½ cents but 35 cents per hour. A statement to this effect in the next issue of our journal will be most satisfactory to us.

NEW IBERIA, LA.—Some of our contractors are still holding out against us and refuse to recognize our union. We would earnestly request all carpenters to avoid this place, as by so doing they will enable us to arrive at an adjustment of our controversy. Business is dull, keep away pending a revival.

WAXAHACHIE, TEX.—Work is very dull here and as a consequence many of our members were obliged to go to other towns for work, which has caused a decrease in our membership. In view of the adverse circumstances we are proud to say that we are holding the greater part of work for union men.

ELKINS, W. VA.—Most of our members having started to work nine hours per day with ten hours' pay on August 1, and complications probably arising through our efforts to bring those contractors in line who have not agreed to our terms, we would advise the brothers to stay away from this place for the present.

POINT RICHMOND, CAL.—Moved by an editorial article in the CARPENTER, Local Union 642, lately passed unanimously the following resolution and instructed the secretary to forward a copy to our official journal: "Resolved, That Local Union 642 endorses the efforts made for securing direct legislation as a step towards the establishing of labor's unquestionable right to the full enjoyment of its product." There is a strong sentiment in and outside of our union that industry must be re-organized, or rather, organized on a fairer basis.

COLUMBIA, PA.—The state of trade in this town is very discouraging. With the exception of an annex to the Steam Laundry Works there is not a building

going up, and in this case we are informed that the owners will hire the men required themselves and at so low a rate as 20 cents an hour. Our members are all employed on jobs out of town, anxiously awaiting a revival of business when we hope to have an opportunity to obtain a much-needed advance in wages. Under prevailing conditions Columbia is certainly not a desirable place for carpenters to work in and we would advise them to give it a wide berth.

ANISTON, ALA.—A damage suit has been brought against the President and Secretary of Local Union 376 by J. W. Galliher for alleged damages accruing from a publication in the *Labor Review*, whose editor is also included in the suit, to the effect that he had been placed on the unfair list by the local union. The total amount sued for is \$30,000. The case will come up for hearing at the fall term of the city court, and, as may well be imagined, will be watched with interest by both workmen and employers. Trade is dull here; carpenters should keep away.

ROSWELL, N. M.—Judging from the large number of new men coming here from all sections of the country the town is extensively advertised as a health resort and mechanics' paradise. Some are coming here from places a thousand or more miles distant, bringing their families along, only to be disappointed and destitution staring them in their faces. The fact is that the supply is far in excess of the demand. There are three men for every one man's job, and we earnestly advise brothers contemplating coming here to provide themselves with sufficient cash to pay their fare back.

QUINCY, MASS.—At the time our schedule took effect one petty contractor by name of Wm. Stedman withheld his signature to our agreement and consequently the men in his employ were ordered by Local Union 772 to quit. Shortly afterwards the same men went back to work and the union instructed its Secretary to serve written notices on them, calling them out again. Thereupon Mr. Stedman got possession of one of the notices and on its strength sued the union for damages and had the Secretary summoned to court. The union engaged one of the best lawyers, fought the case and won it. Although our defense in this lawsuit cost us good money we are satisfied at its outcome, which shows that, after all, labor unions still have some rights in the state of Massachusetts.

PORTALES, N. M.—Trade is so dull here and times in general so hard that many of our members were compelled to leave town and secure employment elsewhere. Nevertheless, we hope to pull through; the members still here are of good material and those who left us will return as soon as trade revives. Portales at the present time is a good place for carpenters to avoid.

PORT ALLEGHANY, PA.—Our L. U. is progressing nicely and the outlook for the future is bright. We are working nine hours, and our minimum wage-scale is \$2.50 per day. We are encountering some difficulty, at present, the owner of an opera house under construction, having awarded the contract for plastering to an outside concern, which employs non-union plasterers. We are now conferring with other building trades in the matter, and hope that it may be amicably adjusted, and organized labor recognized by the owner of the building.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—For some time past business was booming in this city; at present, however, it is all over and there are more carpenters on hand than the trade can stand. The contractors, taking advantage of the situation, are doing their utmost to reduce the wages and are trying to disrupt our organization entirely. They now refuse to give employment to the members of our Local Union 1207. We would request all the brothers to pay no heed to advertisements inviting carpenters to come to Charleston, W. Va. Please stay away from this city until further notice.

CHICAGO, ILL.—There is an unprecedented influx of carpenters to this city from all parts of the country, especially of men with clearance cards. After depositing their cards the majority of them are unable to secure a job, and as a consequence any amount of destitute cases are complaining at our district office. A large number of buildings on 25-foot lots can not be started on account of the new ordinance requiring much light shafting, cutting up the rooms in a manner which makes them useless as flats. Further, we have a strike on in the Union Stock Yards, involving 700 men, to add to our depression. From this illustration of the present situation brothers will readily see that we are confronted by great odds without having men from other cities come here, in some cases without a penny in their pocket. Brothers, be wise and stay away from Chicago, Ill.

AKRON, OHIO.—Owing to the unsettled conditions of the building trades here at the present time and to the fact that we have a number of our men out of work, we would advise all members of the brotherhood to stay away from this place until conditions have changed.

BETHLEHEM, PA.—We are still among the living and doing our best in our struggle for shorter hours. Work is very slack here, most of our members, unwilling to work for unfair contractors, had to go outside of the district for work. We would request all carpenters to stay away from Bethlehem until further notice.

CAMDEN, S. C.—Local Union 1318 had a pretty hard fight in keeping its organization intact and getting it to its present standing. Nearly all of the resident carpenters are within our fold and we have plenty of work to last all season. We were organized on the 19th of November and have certainly been doing well for such a short length of time. Our membership this moment amounts to over 50. The nine-hour system will go into effect on December 1st and that clause of our trade rules which provides that no member shall work with any non-union man took effect on August 1st. All our undertakings have been successful so far and our members feel greatly encouraged.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The status of trade is very satisfactory and encouraging here at this time. A large number of buildings are under course of erection among them a ten story steel building and other large brick stores. On some of the jobs the wages paid over-reach our minimum scale which is 35 cents an hour for eight hours' work. All men are employed and there is more room for good mechanics, of the other kind we have more than is needed. All local unions in this district are growing in membership and doing well generally, they are now preparing for Labor Day. We have also a fight on here, which is directed against an unfair lumber company and a bitter one, lasting the whole past year and leaving us unable to tell when and how it will end. Should trade continue as favorable as it is at present, we shall make a demand for an increase of 5 cents per hour.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Detroit, Mich.	Sioux City, Ia.
Asheville, N. C.	Defiance, O.
Norwalk, Conn.	Telluride, Col.
Salina, Kans.	Alameda Co., Cal.
Morristown, N. J.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Providence, R. I.	Danvers, Mass.
New Haven, Conn.	Beloit, Wis.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Aniston, Ala.
Chicago, Ill.	Bethlehem, Pa.
Houston, Tex.	

A Warning

All brothers are hereby warned against H. J. Smith, formerly a member of Local Union 364 of Council Bluffs, Ia., and delegate to the Trades' Assembly of that city and that body's Treasurer. H. J. Smith, about two months ago, left his home for parts unknown leaving his wife and daughter in destitute circumstances and taking with him over \$60 of the Assembly's funds. He is about thirty-eight years of age, of sandy complexion, 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs about 160 pounds, and is greatly addicted to pipe smoking. Look out for him.

Look Out for Him!

Ed Van Alstine, a member of Local Union 1261, Ilion, N. Y., and a contractor, has absconded with the amount of two weeks' wages due his help. He also borrowed money from fellow-members which he never paid back. Was placed under fine and expelled by the local union. Look out for him!

Beware of Him

William Longfeld, a member of L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio, after obtaining money from the Business Agent as a loan, left the city and went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he tried the same game, thereby causing his union considerable annoyance. Local Union 171 would hereby warn all brothers to beware of William Longfeld, as he has been found utterly unworthy of assistance.

Where Are His Relatives?

VALEJO, CAL.—Bro. Martin Fricson, a native of Norway, came to us last April and in the second week of his first job met with an accident. He was removed to a San Francisco hospital, where he finally died. He was buried in the city of Valejo, Cal., on August 2d, 1903, Local Union, 180 defraying the attending expenses, raising the necessary amount by a pro rata assessment.

The deceased came here from Grand Forks, N. D., a perfect stranger to the members of L. U. 180, whose efforts to locate his relatives in this or his native country have so far proved futile.

Members or readers who can give any information as to the whereabouts of Bro. Ericson's relatives will kindly communicate with the General Office.

Wanted!

A General Agent in every State in the U. S. for a Carpenters' Tool. Sample, \$1.

HENRY W. DEHNE,
117 E. 8th St., Marion, Ind.

Stairs! Stairs!

I will forward to any address the most simple method on stair building in every branch; winders a specialty. Price, 25 cents; blue prints in full detail, 25 cents extra. I also give instructions by mail. Write for particulars. Address

STAIRS, 18 Walnut Terrace,
Bloomfield, N. J.

EXPULSIONS

J. R. Berry, of Local Union 1159, Alamogorda, N. M., has been expelled by the local union for stealing tools from his fellow workmen.

Union Principles

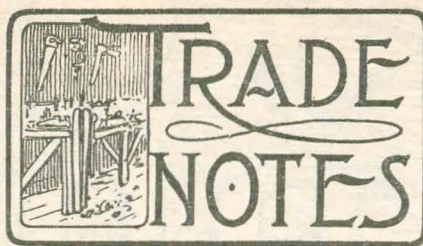
Selfishness says to the union man:

You make me pay as much for an average workman as for the highest class workman—that is unjust to you, the high class workman.

The high-class workman replies:

I may work faster and better than my fellow: so much the better for you, if I am willing to take the same pay. But his children are as numerous as mine. His wife works as hard as mine. He is a human being like myself. We are union men, and our aim is not to get the most possible for the individual, but to get enough for all.

That is one of the fundamental principles of union labor, and one of the glories of true unionism.—Exchange.



Movements for Better Conditions

LOCAL UNION 531, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—We have made a demand upon our contractors for the eight-hour workday, to take effect on September 1, next. There appearing to be no serious objection offered by the contracting builders, we are looking forward for success.

Successful Trade Movements

BAR HARBOR, ME.—Our difficulty with the Builders' Association has come to an end. We are now working eight hours, our wages have been advanced 25 cents per day. We have been more successful than we expected to be and are well satisfied with results.

PALESTINE, TEX.—We finally won a complete victory over our bosses and the eight-hour day is now firmly established here. Our minimum wage-scale is \$2.50 per day, most of our members, however, are receiving \$2.80. Palestine, Tex., is now entitled to a place on our "Eight-Hour List."

NEWTON (MASS.) AND VICINITY.—After a strike of fifteen weeks' duration, for an increase in our minimum scale from \$2.50 to \$3 per day, we have compromised the difference with the Master Builders' Association, by accepting \$2.80, as the minimum scale of this district, and the strike has been declared off. This district comprises Newton, Waltham and Watertown and vicinity.

The Reference Card Nuisance Defeated

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

We desire to let you and the brothers of the U. B. know that our difficulty is settled. We are proud to say that by a united effort and concerted action we have scored a victory over our employers. The reference card plan, the pet scheme of the Interstate Employers' Association, has been defeated and become a thing of the past, and the contractors now desist from any attempt at inauguration of that nuisance. On the other hand we have secured an increase of wages of 20 cents per day. Yet, in order to attain this favorable result we were obliged to make some concession on our part, inasmuch, as we had to agree not to enter into any sympathetic strike, without first submitting the matter in dispute to arbitration. This, however, is not bad, as it may appear on the face of it, as all trades, with the exception of the painters, have agreements with their bosses prohibiting the employment of non-union men in any of the crafts.

J. M. GRIFFIN, B. A.
Bridgeport, Conn. Local Union 115.

Thomas I. Kidd's Tirades

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I have before me a copy of the journal, published by Thomas I. Kidd, Gen. Sec. Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union, and I must confess that for abuse and gall, I have never seen anything in a dime novel to beat it. I am especially surprised at the language used by Mr. Kidd, knowing that he, as well as the General President, of his organization, have received their

schooling in the ranks of our Brotherhood.

Mr. Kidd states: We never claimed shop hands and machine-men until 1898. Now, if this was true, how did he, being a wood-turner, become a member of the U. B. ten years previous to 1898? And, if this is so, how is it that their Gen. Pres. Mulcahy was also a member of our organization until 1890? If Mr. Kidd's assertions are based on facts, both, he and G. P. Mulcahy must have joined the U. B. under false pretences.

Mr. Kidd lays great stress on Downey's decision; I understand that, for there is no doubt in my mind but that either he or some of his clique have assisted in the drawing up of this decision. And, before we accept any of its terms let the Umpire (if he is as fair-minded as he pretends to be) come forth like a man and tell us where he went, when he left the city of Indianapolis, to get that decision; a decision rendered in entire disregard of the evidence produced and the facts laid before him.

I will say further that Thomas I. Kidd, can not name one city where his organization is obeying Downey's decision, why should the U. B. abide by it? What is good for the goose is certainly good for the gander.

Mr. Kidd is using strenuous efforts to make organized labor believe that our U. B., in 1894, gave him control over all mills and shops; yet, he admits that he was never officially notified of any such action taken by the U. B. and can not produce anything to prove his assertion.

In conclusion, I will say, that judging from the tone of his journal, Thomas I. Kidd would like to have some one at the head of the U. B., who might be twisted by him and his gang. But because we happen to have men, in the General Office, who have grit and backbone to stand up for our rights, he uses the vilest abuse against them that he can command.

Let Thomas I. Kidd and his organization do as much for organized labor as the U. B. has done, and then it may be time for him to crow. I am for the U. B.

J. E. POTTS,
Boston, Mass. Local Union 33.

Labor Leads Capital

Capital depends on labor, but the latter does not depend upon capital. If all the laborers would vanish from the world to day capitalists would perish in less than six months, for production would cease and famine would reign from one end of the earth to the other. But if all capitalists would pass down into their graves and bury all their wealth in their tombs, laborers would not only survive, but grow rich, for then they would get full amount of the wealth produced by their exertions. It is true that they would be without money and without machinery, but they would soon create these, as they have already created the wealth of the world.—Rev. Father McGrady.

A Trades Union should not be rated secondly to any fraternal or other organization. If it was not for your trades unions, which enables you to earn living wages, you would not be in a position to contribute to the support of the fraternal orders of any kind. You have a right to belong to any kind of organization your inclinations direct, but your trade obligation stands, or should stand, A No. 1, far above all others, and should take rank above all other organizations.—Union Sentinel.

EVERY man working for wages should belong to the union of his trade or calling.

More Comments on the Appointment of a Colored Organizer.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The members of Local Union 544, El Paso, Tex., have followed the discussion on the negro question in the recent issues of THE CARPENTER with great interest, and decided to enter protest against the appointment of a colored organizer for the following reasons:

First. We do not believe it to be to the best interests of the U. B. to force its members to accept the negro as their equal. Many of our members have expressed themselves as being more loyal to their Southern training and nature than to their trade organization associated with the negro. As Southern men, knowing the nature of our Southern brothers, we feel safe in saying that the stand taken by our General President in espousing the cause of the negro will, sooner or later, bring on a clash that will endanger, if not entirely destroy, some of our local unions in the Southern States.

Second. In the South the man who puts himself on an equality with the negro evokes for himself the contempt of every true Southerner, and what will apply to the individual man will also apply to the organization. Should the U. B. not renounce the attitude assumed by our General President towards the negro question, the Southern man will have to decide on the question: Shall I stay in, or join, the U. B. at the risk of depriving myself of the respect of my fellow-men and at the sacrifice of the social standing of my family, or stay out of the organization that is looked upon with contempt by the entire business and social world of the South?

A negro organizer will be confined to work among his own race, not by the Constitution of the U. B., but by the natural law placing the white man above the negro. The city that is large enough to have a union of colored men will certainly be of enough importance to white carpenters to also have an organization, and in such places the negro carpenter will not have to labor under the disadvantages that some localities have.

At the time we organized our local union here in El Paso we were not in possession of the address of our General Office and were compelled to communicate with L. U. 114, who kindly sent us a copy of THE CARPENTER which enabled us to effect our organization. The same local union also had to furnish the address to the carpenters in Alamogordo and Albuquerque, N. M., who, upon receipt of the same, joined the U. B.

This goes to show that while there are white organizers in the field, there are not enough of them to cover the territory, and that the white organizer would accomplish a great deal more good for the U. B. than a colored organizer.

We claim that there are many important territories being more neglected in this respect than the negro sections of the South.

J. H. ROGERS, V. P.
A. C. JOHNSTON, R. S.
F. H. NELSON.
T. E. WORSHAM.
FRANK DIEFENDERFER.
El Paso, Tex. Local Union 544.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I have been much interested in the April number in relation to the organizing of colored carpenters in the South.

Our Southern brothers are perhaps more to be pitied than blamed for their feeling in regard to the colored people, as it is the result of their training from early childhood, and on account of their training I suppose they suffer more than tongue

can tell. I would not train a child of mine like that for any sum of money. I rejoice greatly in being absolutely free from such feeling. I could associate with a negro or a Chinaman, or any other nationality or color, provided the person behaves as a man ought to behave and does not live on the product of other people's labor. If "The negro was created solely for surveying land with a jackass," I see no reason why that work is not as honorable as surveying a board with a jackplane.

Some of our Southern brothers have evidently not studied the labor problem very deeply when they can write "that there is no need to ever fear the competition of the disorganized colored carpenter;" for the unorganized colored carpenters of the South are not only a danger to those who live in the South, but the unorganized carpenters in New Orleans are a danger to the organized carpenters of San Francisco, and the unorganized, unskilled workers in China are a danger to the most skilled workers in America. The workers are a class, and when one worker is degraded the whole class suffers without regard to color or nationality; and if we can lift up one branch of the working class the whole class is benefited.

It may be best for our colored brothers to have their own unions where the race prejudice exists; but sitting with a colored brother in a lodge-room does not require us to invite him to our home, any more than it would compel me to invite to my home J. P. Morgan, Mark Hanna, J. D. Rockefeller, or anyone else of the capitalistic rich white trash of the "Four Hundred," who might belong with me to some lodge or order like the Masons, Knights of Pythias or Odd Fellows. I might have to sit with some of that rich white trash in a lodge, but that would not force me to invite them to my home to torture my family with their fashionable snobbery.

There are capitalists and rich people who do useful work, and earn their own living, who are just as good as any ordinary workingman; but an industrious negro who works to earn his own living is surely a more desirable companion in a lodge or at home than a capitalist who lives in luxury on what he obtains by speculation, interest, rent or profit from the products of the labor of other people. Let us have the colored carpenters organized. Let us have all the colored people organized in unions, and let us have organized all the "poor white trash" all over the land that does useful work. Let us unite and so reorganize the government of the United States that we shall have an industrial government instead of the present military government with its soldiers to kill working people who ask for more pay for their work. Let us study the industrial problems and learn the tricks by which the larger part of the wealth we produce is diverted from us into the pockets of those who do not do any useful work; and when the working people, as a class, realize that it is through the machinery of government that their products are turned over to the non-producers, we will soon find a remedy by assuming control of the government; and our labor unions are needed to teach us to stand together, white or colored.

TARAL T. FRICKSTAD.
Oakland, Cal. Local Union 36.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I notice in the April issue of THE CARPENTER quite a number writing about the appointment of Bro. Burgess as organizer. In a certain respect I agree with the remarks of most of them, but in some respects I differ widely from them. In the first place I agree that it is not wise

for the G. P. to appoint a negro to organize the white carpenters of the South. It might do in the North, but I notice he does not appoint any up that way. It is just the same in government affairs—it seems as though the Northern people think that a negro is good enough for the Southern people but not for the Northerner. As I wrote the G. P. at the time he appointed Burgess, that if he was appointed simply to work among the negroes I thought it a good appointment. I think so yet.

Some of the writers in the April CARPENTER say they don't think the negro ought to be organized at all. They are very wrong. It is necessary to organize them for the reason that in the South especially they are the greatest drawback to organized labor that we are encountering, for the reason that they work for lower wages than the white carpenters can afford to do. It is true that, as a general thing, they are not as good mechanics as the white man, but it can not be denied that some of them are very good workmen. In a good many places where I have been the negroes have much the greatest amount of work to do, because they work cheaper. I have often had men ask me the question: "Can you tell me where I can find a negro carpenter?" At the same time they knew I was a carpenter and out of work, but they wanted a negro because he would work for less money than I would. I have sometimes told them that if they had any work to do I would be glad to do it. The reply would be: "Oh, it is a cheap job and I could not afford to pay you your wages." Therefore it is necessary that we organize them, if for no other reason than for our own protection. Again, I have always found that the negro, when organized, are, as a rule, stronger adherents of trade rules than their white brothers are, and in case of any trouble they can be depended upon to stand firm for the cause. And, again, I have never found any of the negro union carpenters who was not willing, and even anxious, to be advised by the white unions. But then I have also found a great many negro carpenters who object to the negro organizer, for the reason that they have very little confidence in a negro, anyway, and they have been so often swindled out of their money by some sharper of their race. I have frequently been told by the negroes that they were afraid to trust any negro who came to them with any kind of a proposition to get their money. I have taken a good deal of interest in the negro unions in the last two or three years, and I have visited their meetings, and always found them anxious for me to give them a talk, and I have also been able in a number of instances to settle difficulties between them. Therefore I say by all means go ahead and organize the negro, but don't try to make the negro organize the white man in the South. "It can't be did."

Fraternally,
J. I. WAITE,
L. U. 1445.
Tifton, Ga. SAVANNAH, GA.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Seeing so many protests against the appointment of W. H. Burgess as southern organizer by our General President, I feel it my duty as a southern man to answer in part several of the communications and to stand by the action of our worthy President.

One brother says that Burgess is from Birmingham. Another asks, "Why in Texas don't you keep your negroes North and let him organize the North?"

In answer to one of these brothers I will say that Burgess never saw Birming-

ham in his life; to the other let me answer that Burgess was never north of the Mason and Dixon line, but was born and raised in South Carolina, and at the time of his appointment as organizer he was President of Local Union No. 318, U. B. of C. and J. of A., of Savannah, Ga. Our brothers of Local Union 887 of Hampton, Va., can not see the necessity of organizing the negro. There may be none in Virginia; but in Georgia he must be organized. I was born and raised among them; my father once owned some of them, and I know them. Some of our Virginia brothers say that they can not compete with us as mechanics. To some extent that might be true; but in Georgia we are always in competition with them. The contractors prefer them because they can get them cheap. In Burgess' own home city we have three hundred white carpenters and five hundred negro carpenters, and the latter have less unemployed than the whites. The reason is that they are not well organized and can be hired for less wages. So I say we must organize them; for if we can afford to work all day on a scaffold beside them, then we can surely afford to meet them in the hall for an hour or so once in a while.

Whether or not Burgess is the right man to organize the negro in the South remains to be seen. I am satisfied that the General President will take him out of the field if he does not suit the place. My opinion is that the white man could organize the negroes better than a man of their own color, because they look with suspicion upon any of their own color who may rise above them.

But that is not my business. The Constitution gives the General President the right to appoint whomsoever he likes, and we should not criticize the actions of our President, who, I am sure, is acting for the best interest of the Brotherhood, as he sees it.

But I am sure that we must organize the negro in the South, notwithstanding some opposition to it. The mere fact that all of the boss builders in the South are advocating leaving the negroes out of the unions is a good reason why we should organize them. Being in the position of Business Agent in our city for the past six months, I have had occasion to notice the great necessity of organization. Let the good work go on, and let us hope for the day when there will be equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Then the great problem that confronts our brother about Mrs. McGinty and Mrs. Burgess at the sewing society will solve itself, and the white man and the black man in the South will march on down the stream of time in peace, as in years gone by.

Fraternally yours,
SOUTHERN CARPENTER.
ATLANTA, GA.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I have been very much interested in watching the discussion going on in THE CARPENTER, resulting from the appointment of a colored organizer, which was perfectly in line with the action taken by the Atlanta Convention.

It has been some fourteen years since I came to Atlanta from Michigan. During all of these years I have given the negro question considerable study from a carpenter's point of view and also from a union and non-union standpoint. From my experience in Atlanta I find that the negro does not come into competition with the white mechanic in the shops, factories, on the office buildings or on the finer class of work. Where a first-class job of work is required the white mechanic has it his way as far as the negro

(Continued on page 6, 3d column.)

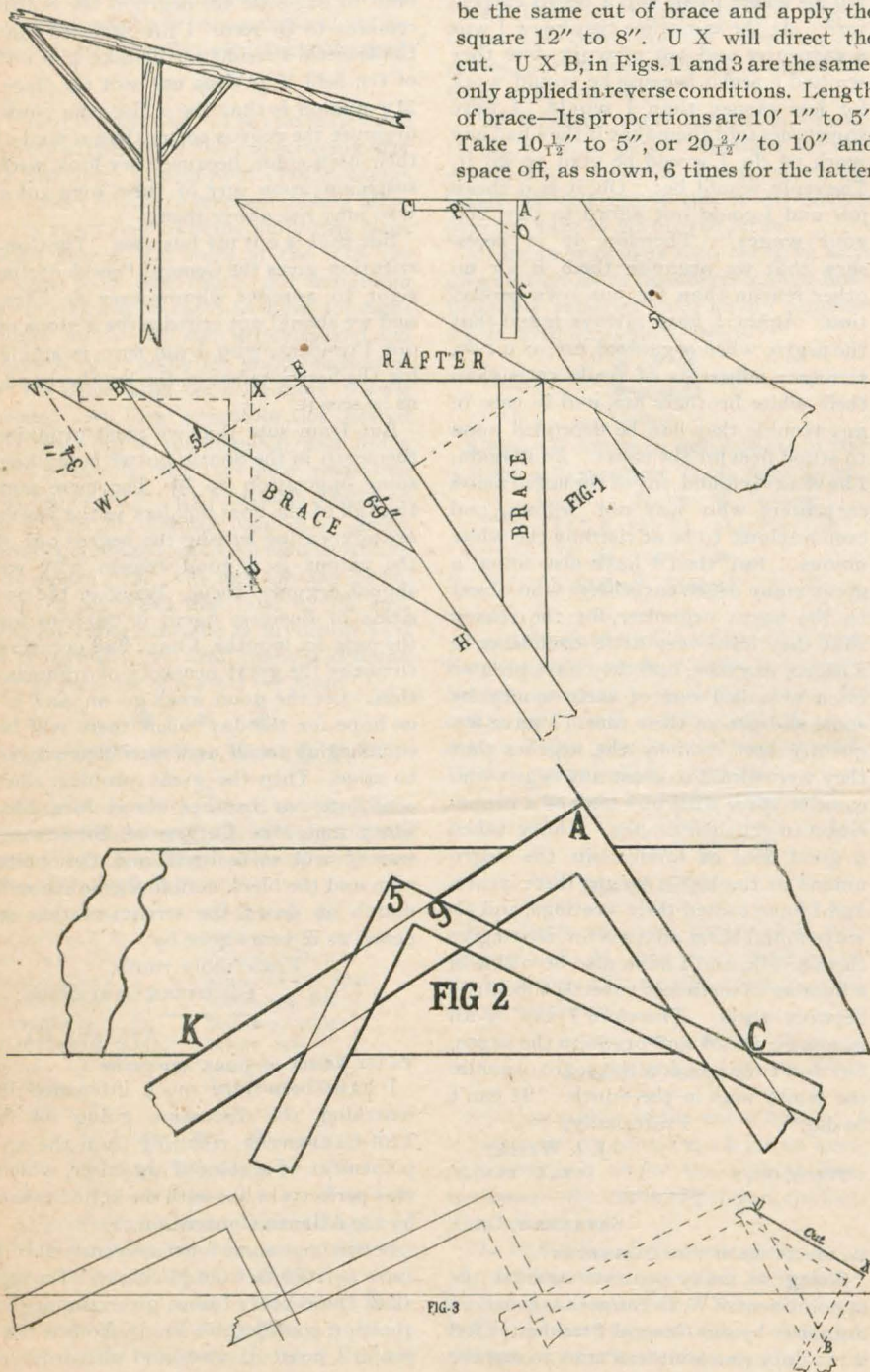


This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization. Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed. Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

How to Cut a Rampant Brace

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I lately saw a copy of THE CARPENTER and I like it very much. I formerly worked at carpenter work, but for some years I have taught school. There is one thing I would like to know—how to lay out a long and short brace like this: I can do it with a draft, but I would like to know how to do it with the square, without a draft, the same as I lay out a common brace or rafter. I have asked a good many carpenters and have not found one who could lay out such braces without a draft.



I enclose 25 cents in one-cent stamps for your reply and a few copies of THE CARPENTER.

Yours very truly,

J. C. MULLISON.

Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y.

Our first care will be to find the inclination or pitch of timber the brace is to fit against. In this case it is about 8" rise

per foot. The post is vertical. Assume the height of brace as 6' 9" from E to H (Fig. 1) and the level run as 5' 0", or W E. The level run being determined, find the height. Five times 8" is 40", or 3' 4". Then 6' 9" plus 3' 4" = 10' 1", the plumb distance from V to H. The level run or distance is 5' 0"; hence 5' on one side of the square and 10' 1" (or 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches) on the other side will give the cut proportions to fit against the vertical post (but not the top cut). The same is found in the following manner: Let the square K A C, Fig. 2, be the pitch of the roof or rafter V E, with the rise along A C. Let C 5, Fig. 2, represent the vertical cut of brace, Fig. 1, whose proportions are 10' 1" to 5', and let other intersect at 9, then A 9 C will be the cut proportions for top of brace to fit against rafter. It will be seen that C A 9 is the same angle as P A O in the upper right-hand corner of Fig. 1, hence A 9 to A C will be the cut. Again, let B U, Fig. 1, be the vertical line and throw across this line the square with the proportions 8" to 12" (rise of roof) and if X B is carried on it will be the cut. This method may be employed directly on the timber by making the vertical cut of brace on it and applying the square as shown. Again, let U B, Fig. 3, be the same cut of brace and apply the square 12" to 8". U X will direct the cut. U X B, in Figs. 1 and 3 are the same, only applied in reverse conditions. Length of brace—Its proportions are 10' 1" to 5'. Take 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 5", or 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 10" and space off, as shown, 6 times for the latter

and 12 times for the former figures, because we have in the first instance a scale of 1" to 1'; hence 12 times. The brace on the reverse side is gotten between. The true length of the brace under discussion is 11' 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ " from V to H, Fig. 1.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—This is a superior way to obtain lengths of rafter

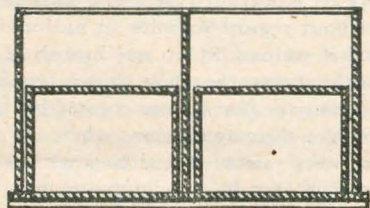
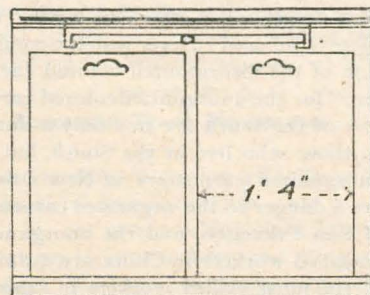
braces. For information write to the advertisers of books in our journal treating on the subject.

For the Good of the Craft.

BY H. J. KNUDSEN



REPRESENTATION of three sets of flour bins: Fig. 1, a bin to tilt in front, a full size detail of the tilt is shown. Fig. 2, a bin to tilt in the center, over a one-half round, nailed to the floor. Fig. 3, is a



bin with a paneled front, hung like a cupboard door; one side and a bottom, and the one-fourth round side, of galvanized iron. All provided with breadboard, to slide in at the top.

Mr. Editor, of THE CARPENTER, if you find the above illustrations of sufficient interest to the readers, you may find them a place in your columns.

Denver, Colo.

Local Union 55.

Some Devices and Novelties of Which Our Readers Should Know

BY FRED T. HODGSON



THE first of these is a handy grindstone frame, Fig. 1, made by Mr. Arrowood of Greenock, Texas. In describing the frame, he says: "I had the frame of an old bicycle and utilized it in connection with the stone. I cut out the middle brace (1), and

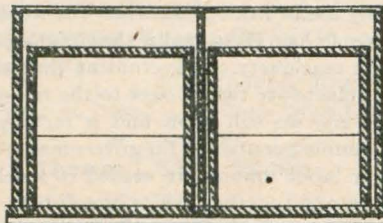
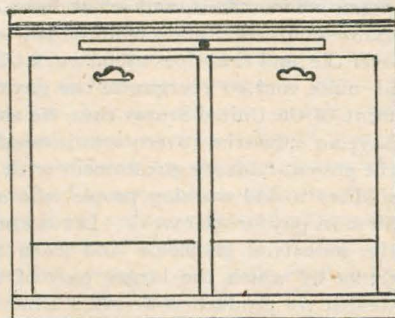


FIG. 2.

then took a two by four timber and made the frame (2) and stapled it to a stout post (3). Then I made the frame for the grindstone, and braced it underneath, as shown. I removed the hind wheel of bicycle that had little sprocket wheel on, and cut out the spokes. Then I took a piece of soft wood, trimmed it to fit square

in stone, and then bored a hole the size of cycle hub, sawed open at centre, and fitted it on hub and drove it in grindstone.

I then took a thin piece of iron, and cut out a notch for the axle to rest in. After finding the proper height for stone, I nailed it on the frame. I had to get two chains to make stone high enough. This is now a handy ball-bearing grindstone. It runs at lightning speed, and costs little to make.

No. 2 shows a simple and very handy device for hoisting joists, studding, flooring, shingles or other stuff on to a build-

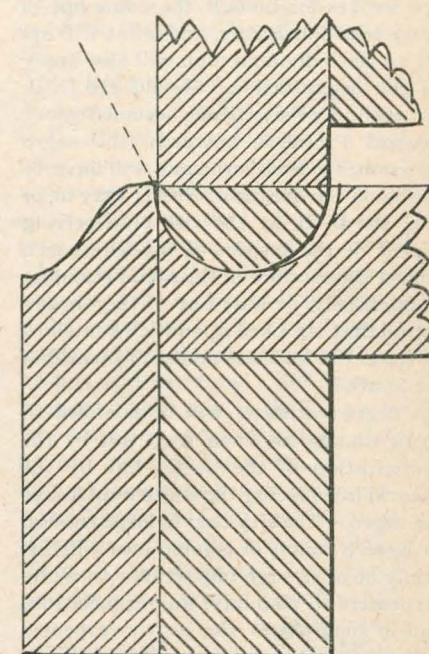
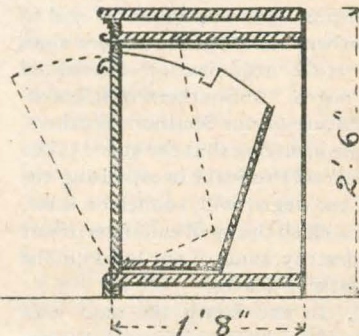
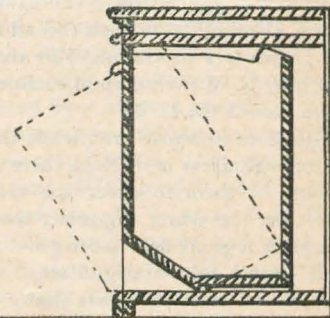


FIG. 1.

ing. It is shown at Fig. 2, and is so arranged that it can be attached to an upright stud or to a scaffold pole if necessary. Indeed, it can be fixed to most any piece of timber. The one shown is made



of iron, but it may be made of wood, all except the pulleys, hooks, and the straps around the pole.

Often it is necessary to divide a circle into a number of equal parts, and it is too much trouble to "step" around with compasses, and takes too long a time. A ready method is shown at Fig. 3. Let A B C be a circle which we wish to divide into any number of equal parts; draw a diameter A B, and from A and B with the radius A B strike arcs cutting at D. Now divide A B into the given number of equal parts, and through the second division point from either end draw the line D E cutting the circle at E, then the line (on chord) A E is the required length of side for the given polygon.

Fig. 4 shows what may be termed

"A Universal Scale." It consists of a triangle having a base of 6 inches and an altitude of 6 inches. The base is divided into 30 parts. These parts are connected

us suppose it is to be divided into 12 parts, and then apply it to the drawing, using it as a scale.

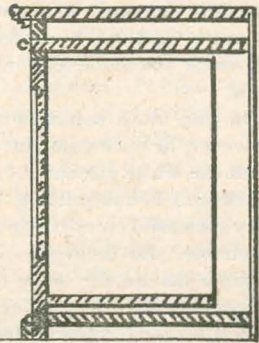
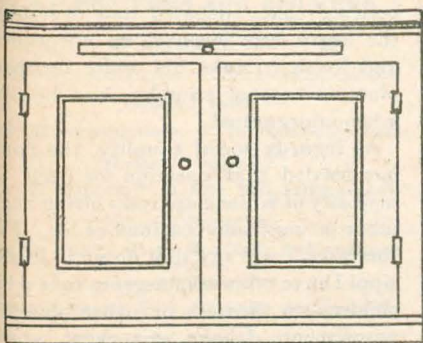
This is far more accurate than the usual

B for the bearings, and with a solid collar worked at C. A wooden or bone handle is fitted at one end D, and a nut is used at E to hold the stone on the spindle. The stand may be of $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. hardwood, the two side pieces being shaped as at F, Fig. 6 and the base as G, Fig. 6. A plane iron is shown in position for sharpening at H, and for supporting the back end of this a $\frac{5}{8}$ -in. diameter rod I may be dowelled between the supports. The side pieces may be glued and screwed to the base, and a couple of screw holes should be bored through the bottom for securing to the bench. Fig. 7 is a cross section through the spindle showing the bearings, a brass socket being used at J,

that I ordered five more at my hardware store. Now I have a neat set of core-box planes which take up little space in my tool chest."

Doubtless many of the thousands of readers of THE CARPENTER have, in the course of their work, been obliged to invent many curious kinks and devices for the purpose of doing odd out-of-the-way jobs, and if they would put them in shape and submit to the readers of this paper the methods by which they got over their difficulty, I am sure they would be doing good missionary work, and would get the good will and appreciation of their fellow readers.

(To be Continued.)



method of drawing parallels from points on a line drawn through one end of the given line. It takes far less time and does not deface the drawing. The draughtsman can construct in like manner a scale to fit any case, and which may be used in the same manner as a scale. Other applications will be obvious.

A revolving oil-stone, while novel, is not a bad idea, and a correspondent to a building paper asks how he can make a wooden stand in which to hang a revolving oil-stone $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. He has been answered as follows:

"It will first be necessary to make a spindle as Fig. 5. This may be forged from a piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. round iron worked down to $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. at A, where it passes through the stone, $\frac{5}{16}$ -in. in diameter at

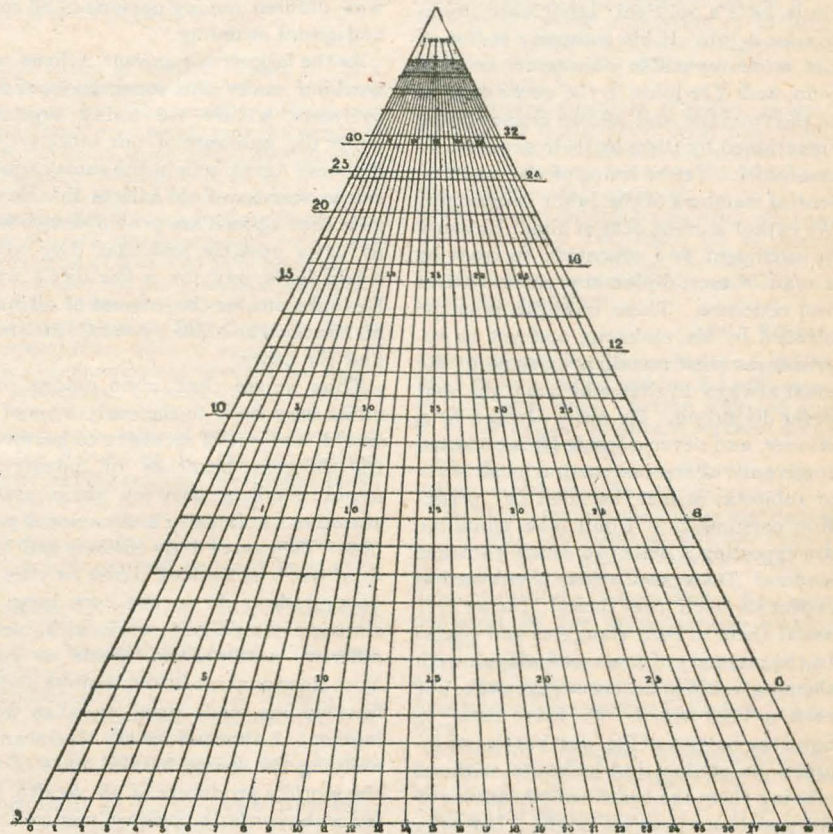


Fig. 4. A Universal Scale.

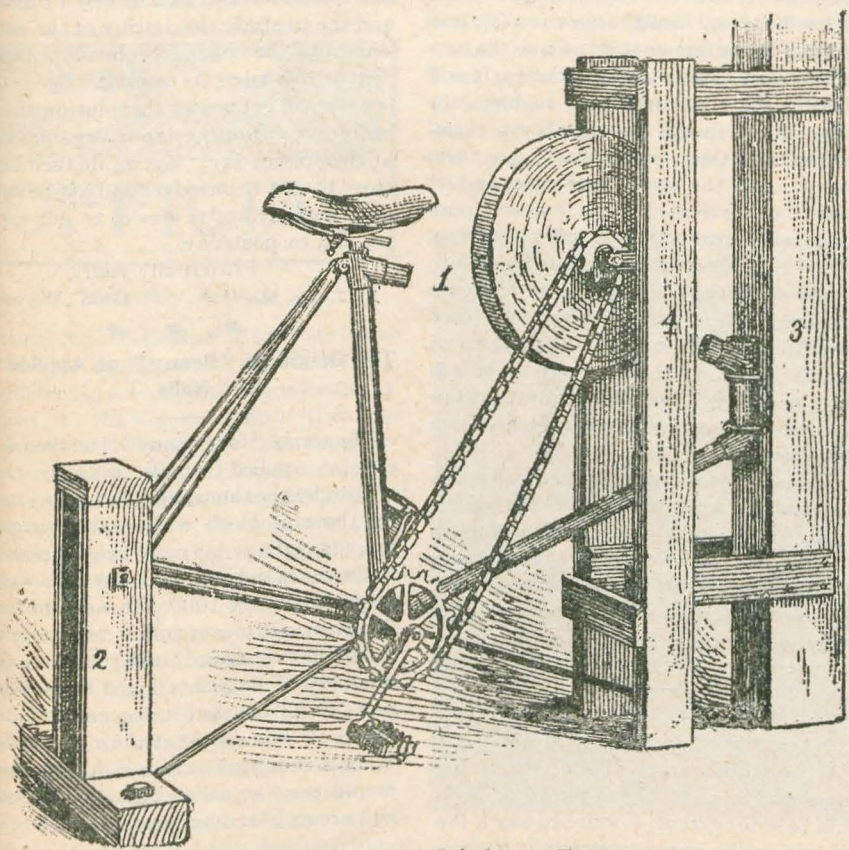
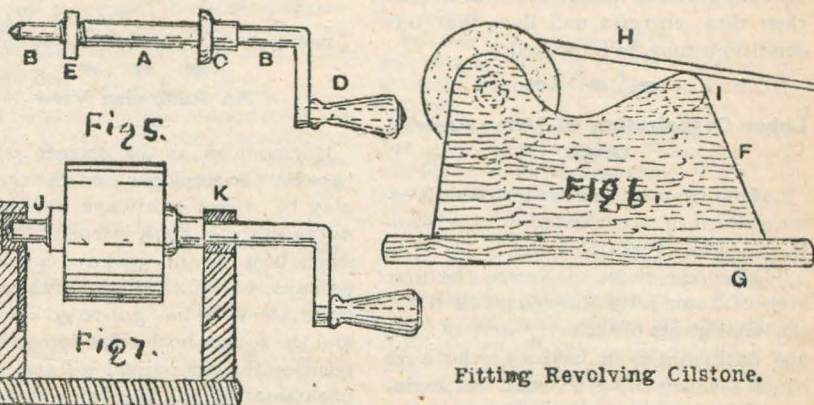


Fig. 1. A Novel Grindstone Frame.



Figs. 5, 6 and 7. Fitting Revolving Oilstone.

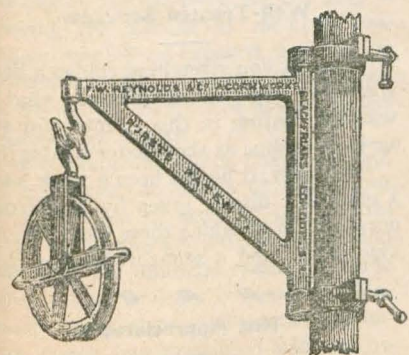


Fig. 2. A Handy Hoist.

one to hold parallel to the base the paper on which the divisions are to be taken.

To divide a line of unknown length into any number of equal parts mark on the edge of a strip of paper the length of the line as taken from the drawing. Let

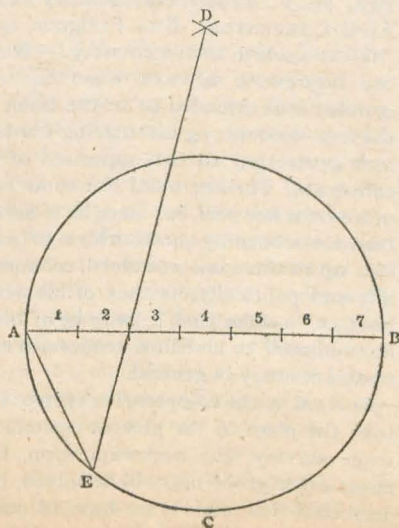


Fig. 3. Dividing a Circle.

and a simple bearing made out of a couple of $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. brass plates secured to the side with screws at K."

A pattern maker, writing to *The American Machinist*, says: "Last Christmas Santa Clause was unusually kind to my little son, sending three small boxes of tools. In each box was a small plane made of beech, the dimensions as shown in sketch, Fig. 8. I took them to the shop and planed the bottoms to the radii, as shown, and from an old file made blades or knives to suit. These worked so well

THE man in the dark follows the cry of "Progress" without really knowing whether it comes from ahead or from behind.

TRUE, there is a limit to what unionism can accomplish. That is no reason for abandoning unionism or belittling its possibilities. It is a reason, though, why unionists should make a candid study of conditions and try to find out the other means by which to do what unionism can not achieve.

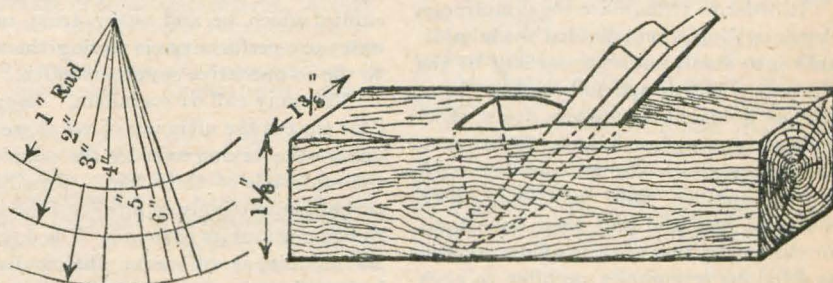


Fig. 8. A Handy Plane.

The Labor Leader

BY FRANK DUFFY

WE hear a great deal of late about the labor leader. He seems to be one of the most important personages on the face of the earth. We are all anxious to meet him and find out whether he is a member of the human family or not. His doings are heralded far and wide; his movements and his resorts are closely watched; his actions are carefully and suspiciously scrutinized. If he keeps the most select company, he is too reserved and high-toned—he is living on the fat of organized labor. If he associates with politicians, he is a political "laborfakir" looking for a job. If his company is not of the most reputable character, he is a bum, and if he joins in the every-day life of the workers, and allows himself to be entertained by them at their expense, he is a loafer. Yet he is one of the most essential members of the labor movement. We expect a great deal of him. He must be intelligent and educated; he must be a man of tact, diplomacy, conservatism and reticence. These qualities must be blended in his make-up, and yet to appearances must remain a workman. He must always do that which is right, and never do wrong. He must always be a winner, and never a loser. He is expected to give advice and instruction on all sorts of subjects; in fact, he must be "perfection personified." Don't you think we are expecting a little too much from our leaders? Does any other organization expect so much from theirs? Do we ever assist them in their struggles and trials? In the majority of cases we find fault with them—give them no encouragement, not even a kind word. We leave them to fight the battles of life, our battles of injunctions, strikes and lockouts, without offering them the benefit of our advice or the assistance that we ought. Let us in the future have a little compassion and consideration for these men who devote their time, energies and lives that our conditions may be improved.

Labor Organization of Very Ancient Origin

Labor organizations are not, as it is often claimed, of recent date, but of very ancient origin. Plutarch says:

"Under the reign of Numa, the first king of Rome after Romulus, 712 B. C., the inhabitants of that city were of various nationalities or factions, who were by no means willing to unite, but maintained perpetual contest and party quarrels.

"In order to tranquilize the tumultuous elements King Numa divided the inhabitants into small bodies according to the different trades or arts followed by them, such as goldsmiths, masons, dyers, shoemakers, tanners, braziers, etc. Other artificers were also collected and arranged into companies, who held their own courts of law and had their own halls for the conducting of their affairs as well as religious ceremonies peculiar to each company or society. By uniting the inhabitants on art or trade lines he succeeded in their setting aside all national prejudices and induced them to take a common interest in the welfare of their trade or calling, and peace and harmony was established."

Plutarch further tells us that the labor societies organized by King Numa not only maintained themselves thereafter, but their example was copied by the Athenians. He says:

"When Pericleas, 429 B. C., was rebuilding and beautifying the city of

Athens the merchants and meaner sort of people went not without their share of the public money. The conveyance of raw material, such as stone, brass, ivory, gold, ebony and cypress, employed merchants and sailors on the sea and furnished employment to carpenters, masons, braziers, goldsmiths, painters, carvers, ropemakers and other artificers on the land. Each art or trade had a number of lower people, ranged in proper subordination, for the execution of the work, like soldiers under the command of a general. Athens' labor forces thus being well organized and disciplined, industry at that time was in flourishing condition and plenty of all necessities of life was diffused among persons of all ranks and social standing."

As the laborers of ancient Athens were working under the supervision of their overseers, so are we today organized under the guidance of our officers. Our Business Agent acts in the same capacity as the overseer of old Athens did. He sees to it that all men are provided with work as far as possible, and that they receive a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. He looks out for the interest of all under his charge who abide by our Constitution and By-Laws.

Thus we see that labor unions originated way back in the early ages of the world, and out of necessity to harmonize the different branches of industry, to avoid conflicts between them and to stamp out animosity and national prejudice. They have done efficient and beneficial work in ancient times, as they are doing today. It is not very long ago since we would not work with men of different nationalities, shade or color. Now close contact in our unions and fellowship has made us all equal as workmen. Labor unions are the means of unifying the horny-handed sons of toil, the world's producers of all wealth, into peaceable, orderly bodies of men, without regard to nationality, creed, tongue, shade or color, as brothers of labor.

WILLIAM WADE.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Local Union 9.

An Australian View

Harmonious as the private relations between the employer and the employed may be, there is always the hopeless antagonism of class interests. Amiable as the boss may be—just and considerate, perhaps, within the limits of the capitalists system—he has got to go some day, and the sooner both sides recognize that position the less painful will the process of elimination be. Pierpont Morgan, the great amalgamator, is constrained to admit that the work of consolidating capital which he and other trust magnates are performing, is paving the way to the co-operative commonwealth.

"You may call us socialists," he says, "for that is the ultimate of what we are doing—the taking over by the people of the materials of their life." Unwilling, perhaps unwittingly, capitalism is helping to bring about its own end. The duty of the unionist is to hasten the inevitable by intelligently recognizing that between labor and capital there can be no truce, no compromise. The eight-hour victory marks a stage on the march forward, but there is much more to be done. Its chief value lies not so much in what it has accomplished as in the opportunities it affords for further progress.—The Worker, Brisbane, Australia.

To squeeze out the profit, rent and interest charged by a few individuals for the use of the cradle of production—the earth—is the object of Socialism.

More Comments on the Appointment of a Colored Organizer

(Continued from page 3.)

question is concerned, for the simple reason that the negro can not do this class of work, and, as a consequence, leaves his work uncompleted on every job he does.

On the more common class of work, however, he does come into competition with the white mechanic. On all outside work and house-building the negro is a very successful competitor with the white mechanic. He is largely preferred, first, because he can do, or be driven to do, a larger day's work and for less pay. He will work longer hours and for less pay without objecting, and on his wages and hours the standard is set for the white mechanic on the same class and even on the better class of work. Second, being unorganized, he will stand more abuse, because he does not possess the finer qualities of nature and self-respect, and, not considering himself on an equal with the white man, believes that he is not entitled to as much respect on the job. Third, he knows that by being submissive to the treatment he receives he is preferred in a large degree to the white mechanic.

Now, how are we going to remedy this? Let the negro remain unorganized, and continue to fight the present conditions as we have been for years, and growing worse all the time?

I say, No! Let us lay down all our prejudice (I have as much as any southern born man) and look the question fair and square in the face as it is! From the conditions, as I see them in Atlanta, it will benefit the white mechanic to have the negroes organized into locals by themselves with their own officers. Let them come under the same trade rules, and let them be represented in the District Councils and central bodies of other trades, in order that their delegates may come into touch with the white mechanic and gain aspiration from him to better their own conditions. The negro is a friend to us on the inside, while on the outside he will be our enemy. Therefore I claim that our colored craftsmen should have their own organizer.

I think that the appointment of a colored organizer was one of the wisest things our General President has done in a long time, and we want that organizer here in Atlanta for about three months. I believe he can do us more good than anything else.

H. B. ADOLPHUS,

Pres. Fulton County, Ga., District Council.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Having lived in Dixie land and other parts of this country about half my lifetime and having studied the labor problem to some extent, I desire to say a few words on the negro question in reply to Bro. W. P. Pridgeon's remarks in the April CARPENTER. Bro. Pridgeon says "this is a white man's country." Now, my impression always was that our country was intended to be the home of the free—a country guaranteeing freedom and protection to the oppressed of all countries. The negro did not come here of his own free will, but since he is here it becomes a burning question how to bring him up to the same standard, economically and politically, as that of his white brother, in order that he may be of benefit to himself, to his fellow-tradesmen and to this country in general.

As soon as the co-operative system will take the place of the present system of wage slavery, the negro question, like many other problems, will be solved, but until that time arrives we have to make the best of the situation we can. It is in

our own interest and our imperative duty to organize the negro carpenters into local unions of his own, educate him and get him to espouse the cause and principles of unionism. I know from experience that, educated and organized, the negro feels much more independent and loath to take his white brother's place in case of trouble, than he does when unorganized.

As regards social equality, the South has settled that question for itself, the majority of white employers hiring negro labor in most all vocations of life. Furthermore, I will say that down in Mississippi I have often seen negroes take white children to theaters or other places of amusement. I have seen negro women with white children sucking their breast, and if the brother will look close he will see many a negro with white blood in his veins. Bro. Pridgeon says the sentiments expressed by him "are those of every Southern man south of the Mason and Dixon line." I, for one, deny this assertion. If such was the case, the South would pass a law compelling those who employ the negro to associate with him socially. If Bro. Pridgeon's sentiments were the sentiments of the South, Southern men would not hire negro labor. They would certainly not do it, did they not find it profitable, they hiring the negro for almost nothing. Organized, the negro will not work for nothing, and that is the reason why the South hates labor agitators.

We should endeavor to get over such sentiments as expressed by Bro. Pridgeon and try to study the destiny of the wage slave and the coming evolution and endeavor to hasten its coming. By so doing we will get nearer the solution of any problem confronting labor organization at the present day. We would then be of more benefit to ourselves and at the same time render effective service to our country and to posterity.

Fraternally yours,

St. Louis, Mo.

G. W. WEBB.

The Origin of "Penny" as Applied to Nails

The terms "four penny" "ten penny," etc., as applied to nails, refers to their weight by the thousand. Six-penny nails are those of which a thousand weigh 6 pounds; eight penny nails weigh 8 pounds to the thousand and ten-penny nails weigh 10 pounds to the 1000. It is an old English term, and meant at first "ten pound" nails (the "thousand" being understood), but the old English clipped it to "ten-pun," and from that it degenerated until "penny" was substituted for "pounds." When a thousand nails weigh less than 1 pound they are called tacks, brads, etc., and are reckoned by ounces.

Well-Treated Servants

"Weren't you stretching things a little when you told that Englishman that it was the custom in this country for the servant to dine at the master's table?"

"No; why, it hasn't been a week since I read of a dinner given by a railroad corporation at which there were present two judges and a senator."—Liberator.

Not Appreciated

Bjenks—It certainly seems to me that a man like Bjackson, who has worked hard all his life and brought up a family of sixteen children, deserves a great deal of credit.

Bjones—No doubt. But he can't have it at the stores.—Somerville Journal.

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of **AMERICA**

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General Secretary

FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer

THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President

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Second Vice-President

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JOSEPH AINEY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue, Montreal, Can.

J. P. OGLETTREE, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 14 Elliott Street, New Haven, Conn.

CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



Monthly Reports

Many Financial Secretaries of our Local Unions are negligent and sometimes very indifferent in sending their official monthly reports to the General Office. If it was not absolutely necessary that these reports be made regularly and promptly, we would have done away with them long ago. It is from these reports that we compile our monthly membership and also from these monthly statements that we compile our yearly reports. Unless we get these monthly reports on time, correctly filled out, it cannot be expected that we will be able to keep correct records at this office as to membership in good standing, members in arrears for three months' dues, and therefore, not in good standing, nor can we keep an account of those who apply for and take out clearance cards; nor those who deposit clearance cards; neither have we any way of knowing the number of members suspended, rejected or expelled, nor the ex-members who have been re-admitted, nor can we tell the number of new members initiated each month.

Our conventions in the past required, and even went so far as to order that correct records be kept, at the General Office, as to the growth, stability and numerical, and financial standing of the organization. In order to assist the General Secretary, they gave specific instructions, which has since been adopted by referendum vote of our membership and are now part of our General Laws, that "the F. S. shall make a written report monthly to the G. S., on the official blanks furnished for that purpose, under penalty of \$2 fine, and report not later than the second meeting night of each

quarter, to the Local Union, as to the numerical and financial standing of the Local Union for the preceding quarter. See Sec. 153 (c) of General Constitution.

Hereafter, we propose to enforce the section above quoted in the cases of all delinquent Financial Secretaries.

Local officers must in the future be more attentive to their duties. It is not to be expected that we can give reliable data on matters of importance, unless we get correct reports filled out in detail, each and every month during the entire year. We should not be left to guess at things haphazard. It is with this desire of having affairs at the General Office in good shape and in good working order that we call your attention to this seeming neglect.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Our Second General Vice-President.

Robert E. L. Connolly, Second Vice-President of the U. B. and member of L. U. 75, Birmingham, Ala., first began taking an active part in the trades union movement at Augusta, Ga., where he served as President of the local union and as Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation of Trades, which position he occupied when removing his residence to Birmingham, Ala. Ever since residing in the latter city he has been constantly in harness in the interest of labor organizations, standing ready, any moment, to perform such duties as he might be called upon to undertake. He held the office of Secretary of the Birmingham Trades Council, served three terms as Financial Secretary of his local union, four terms as Secretary of the District Council, and was chosen Business Agent by the various local unions at the time he took up the present work.



ROBERT E. L. CONNOLLY,
Second Vice-President U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Robert E. L. Connolly was placed by the D. C. in charge of the movement for an eight-hour day in the Birmingham district and carried it to a successful conclusion. He possesses a strong personality and a disposition to take a decided stand on all matters of importance.

He is a believer in progressive trade unionism and industrial autonomy as opposed to a reactionary policy and trades autonomy. His views often come in conflict with those of others, but he enjoys the confidence and respect not only of the recognized leaders of his locality, but of the rank and file as well.

If you do not get what rightly and justly belongs to you, take it. The Lord helps those who help themselves.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session, 1903

JULY 13th.

Members present, Meyers, Post, Wellman, Ogletree, Ainey, Sullivan and Workman.

Applications of L. U. 77, Portchester, N. Y., and L. U. 27, Toronto, Can., for further financial aid in their trade movements. The sum of \$100 appropriated for the first and \$500 for the latter.

Request of Baltimore, Md., D. C. for donation in support of trade demand. After carefully reviewing all papers pertaining to the case the Board decides to stand by the decision passed in April meeting declaring the demand to be of too large a scope and unaccomplishable. Request not complied with.

JULY 14th.

Application of Boston, Mass., D. C. for financial assistance of members involved in late strike. The number of men out having been very small and the strike of short duration, application disapproved.

Request of Manhattan, N. Y., D. C. for sanction of appeal to local unions for financial aid, for exemption from payment of extra assessment and for an appropriation of \$15,000 as a donation or as a loan, for the purpose of paying strike pay due Manhattan District members. The Board decides: 1st. Being in receipt of request from quite a number of local unions for sanction of appeals for financial assistance, request in this respect can not be complied with. 2d. The granting of a loan is unconstitutional, and the donations to the Manhattan District having reached the highest limit, the Board can not make any further appropriation. 3d. The extra assessment, not being levied on any D. C., but on the local unions, request can not be considered.

Application of L. U. 561, Pittsburg, Kan., for an appropriation in support of members involved in lockout. The sum of \$250 appropriated.

Application of L. U. 114, Bridgeport, Conn., for further financial assistance in their strike. The G. S. instructed to demand particulars and strike roll. Action deferred.

Complaint of L. U. 1444, Nashville, Tenn., of action of Nashville D. C. relative to trade rules. Referred to G. P.

Request of San Antonio, Tex., D. C. for sanction of movement to obtain advance in wages. The G. S. instructed to demand filled out schedule of inquiries and other information. Action deferred.

Application of L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., for reimbursement of the amount of \$100 loaned L. U. 602, of same locality, to help them out in their trouble. Request complied with and the sum of \$100 appropriated.

Applications of L. U. 52 and 159, Charleston, S. C.; L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., and L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va., for financial aid in strike movements. Action deferred until particulars are submitted.

Application of L. U. 217, Westerly, R. I.; L. U. 306, Newport News, Va.; L. U. 554, El Paso, Tex.; L. U. 629, Brockton, Mass.; L. U. 638, Morristown, N. J., and L. U. 533, Jeffersonville, Ind., for financial assistance in strike movements. A careful review of documents submitted showing that in most cases men were out but a very short time, an appropriation is not warranted. Applications disapproved.

Request of L. U. 389, Tuxedo, N. Y., and L. U. 459, Bar Harbor, Me., for sanction of movement to secure eight hours with nine hours' pay. Sanction granted, financial question to be considered later.

Request of L. U. 853, Silver Creek, N. Y., for sanction of trade movement. Denied, and G. P. requested to send an organizer to locality.

Request of L. U. 1494, Natchitoches, La., for sanction of trade movement, and application of L. U. 1569, Minneapolis, Minn., for financial aid in support of members locked out. Not granted, the local unions not having been in existence one year.

JULY 15th.

Application of L. U. 1439, Topeka, Kan., for sanction of appeal to local unions for financial aid. Action deferred awaiting further information. Advices received later on same day, showing that the local union has sent out appeals without awaiting sanction of Board. Request not complied with.

Application of L. U. 138, Kansas City, Kan., for exemption from paying extra assessment and for appropriation of \$500 in support of members in distress in consequence of recent inundation. Laid over awaiting further information.

A similar application from L. U. 533, Madison, Ill., is denied, the Board holding that they were not invested with power to make any appropriations save in support of strikes and lockouts.

Communication from L. U. 1082, San Francisco, Cal., requesting Board to define line of jurisdiction in regard to trade rules prevailing in that city. Referred to G. P.

An amendment to General Constitution offered by L. U. 187, Geneva, N. Y., relating to members becoming contractors. Disapproved by the Board.

Complaint of Ship Machinist L. U. 9238, Tampa, Fla., against action of L. U. 696, involving a question of jurisdiction. Investigation of case being pending the Board approves of steps taken in the matter by G. S.

The Board approves of policy pursued by G. S. in controversy with Am. Wood Workers, and endorses the action of G. P. in controversy between the U. B. and Am. Society of Carpenters.

The Board decides to pay full per capita from June 1st, 1903, on all members in good standing, to Am. Fed. of Labor, and instructs G. S. and G. T. to carry out decision.

JULY 16th.

Communication from National Building Trades Council, asking for affiliation of U. B. as a body. Action deferred and G. S. instructed to obtain further information on the subject.

The Board passed the following resolution, which shall be standing:

"All local unions are hereby instructed not to pay attention to circular letters from other organizations asking for financial aid, unless the consent and endorsement of the General Office has been obtained by the organizations issuing them."

On application of L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., the further sum of \$250 is appropriated for relief of their locked-out members.

Appeal of Organizer McFarland from decision of G. S. in disapproving a hotel bill G. S. sustained.

Appeal of Washington, D. C., D. C. from decision of G. S. in regard to admission of members 50 years of age as full beneficial members. Appeal denied and G. S. sustained.

Second Vice-President R. E. L. Connolly submits a quarterly report. Actions endorsed. Report will appear in THE CARPENTER.

Telegrams from General President Huber, momentarily in San Francisco, asking for permission, on behalf of D. C., to use a rubber stamp for imprinting the U. B. label. Not granted.

Application of L. U. 138, Kansas City, Kan., for extension of time in payment of extra assessment. Extension granted until October 15th, 1903. Applications from same local unions for exemption from paying per capita tax and for a donation of \$500 for relief of flood sufferers denied, the Board not being vested with power to comply with the wish of the L. U., and the funds of the U. B. being reserved only for relief in case of strikes and lockouts.

Appeals of L. U. 426, Los Angeles, Cal., in death claim of Mrs. A. D. Cox; of L. U. 114, Houston, Tex., in death claim of Minnie L. Blind; of L. U. 15, Syracuse, N. Y., in death claim of Adam Flohr; of L. U. 362, Pueblo, Colo., in death claim of F. D. Jones, and of L. U. 780, Everett, Mass., in death claim of Clara L. Wing, from decision of G. S. disapproving these claims. Denied and G. S. sustained.

JULY 17th.

The following Local Unions applied for exemption from, or extension of time for payment of extra assessment. Applications denied, but extension of time for payment granted until October 15, 1903. Local Unions 873, Palestine, Tex.; 382, 473, 240, 56, 509, 375, 51, 468, 707, 513, 200, 457, 476, 478, 774, 340, 497, 40, 464 and 575, New York City; 1596, St. Louis, Mo.; 1593, Concord, Mass.; 888, Salem, Mass.; 950, Danvers, Mass.; 1453, Grand Rapids, Mich.; 544, El Paso, Tex.; 962, Marblehead, Mass.; 924, Manchester, Mass.; 29, 1315, 44 and 990, Baltimore, Md.; 238, 1592, 972, 359, 964, 277, 1090, 8, 227 and 736, Philadelphia.

(Continued on page 11, 3d column.)

The Carpenter

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

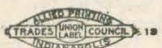
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INDIANAPOLIS, SEPT., 1903

Facts Plead Their Own Cause

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL

UNBIASED and impartial contrast of conditions is the clearest witness in the case of Capital vs. Labor. The grandeur and magnificence of palace homes—the evidence of luxury in excess and the lavish display of extravagant folly—speak louder than words in every tongue throughout all nations. Equally clear rises the appeal of adversity—equally manifest the squalor, want and suffering of the poor. Though poverty—"genteel poverty"—would conceal its rags and suffer in silence, privations and bare destitution are apparent to those who care to know.

Prosperity has a trick of not seeing and not knowing the necessities of the poorer brother. Busy providing for self by every available advantage, it is easy to say "I am not my brother's keeper." Capital revels in repeated excesses—Labor often lacks the actual necessities for comfort. We are told that we are having times of unprecedented prosperity. Then what is the cause of such universal discontent? Those who have ears to hear may detect a discordant note rising above the triumphant chorus of prosperity. Our financiers have been too busy compounding interest and counting up annual increase to notice the corresponding retrograde of those below them in business.

There is a wrong adjustment of existing relations in the world of trade, and all surplus capital, however obtained by any individual, represents the want and misery of many, perhaps, who toiled to produce it.

To acquire fortune by thrift and integrity, exercising judgment and temperance, commands respect and admiration. It is not the acquisition of wealth, nor even the avarice, that provokes rebuke. It is the abuse of privileges afforded by capital that constitutes sins of omission and commission that are not far removed from crime.

The strong dictate terms to the weak, always with a natural tendency for the advantage of one and the disadvantage of the other. This process has continued through the generations until greed has assumed ravenous proportions and the party of the first part is willfully blind to the injustice and oppression that causes animosity and revolt. Public sen-

timent in vain utters protest against "man's inhumanity to man." Conditions that require toil without adequate recompense have sown seeds of discontent that are developing into abundant fruitage.

Desperate situations require heroic treatment, hence the attitude of those who hire to those who are hired has caused organization among all classes of labor. Self-preservation is the instinctive law of nature.

Unionism is an important feature of the times and seems destined to play an important part in the making of history in the new country.

Industrial unrest portends approaching climax. Either the disintegration of organized labor and the utter collapse of unionism through the cause of internal strife—for "a house divided against itself can not stand"—or the end shall be peace and prosperity attained through a glorious triumph of right and justice, when righteous arbitration—a fact, not a farce—shall indiscriminately diffuse a proportionate prosperity over the assorted multitudes.

Humanitarians, unambitious for great wealth themselves, yet free from galling environment of poverty that binds the toiling millions, assume the task of remonstrating with those commanding the country's financial interests.

Would-be philanthropists make impotent efforts to uplift the great mass of humanity that year by year sinks more hopelessly into the depths of degradation into which grievous burdens are pressing it. Less intense members of society drift with time's current; they have no desire for martyrdom, and no relish for failure, so they stand aloof as disinterested spectators to view the situation without comment.

What is comedy to the masters of finance is frightful tragedy to those who serve in the machinery of the world's treadmill. Facts eloquently plead their own cause at the bars of justice. To indulge in sentiment would be a mockery of honest motives.

"No man is perfect, no not one." Conscience is sluggish. Shakespere's idea is expressed in no uncertain terms concerning conscience, namely: "It beggars any man that keeps it. It is turned out of towns and cities for a dangerous thing; and every man that means to live well, endeavors to trust to himself and live without it."

But in a world of selfishness the wonder is that honor still exists in even a small percentage of the race.

The wage-workers of this country are attempting to improve their condition. It is not surprising that they should embrace any creed that offers relief in the struggle to harmonize high prices and low wages. There is a relentless pressure in every department of labor, every available excuse seeks to keep wages as low as possible, however high all necessities of life may advance.

This is unfair and creates suspicion and dissatisfaction. Facts plead their own cause more eloquently than any untutored son of toil ever can do. All see mistakes and many recommend remedies for the chronic unrest of the industrial world, but while wealth abounds and capital increases economic conditions must improve or strife will continue.

If we remove the cause of disease in the body politic the sore will heal through natural process. If the habits and principles of the "rabble" are repulsive to cultured, progressive civilization, the situation demands relief and presents the most forcible argument for compulsory education. We have heard that "it takes three generations to make a gentleman,"

but in view of the existing depravity typical of the lowest strata, it is difficult to believe in even so remote a possibility.

It is late to begin, but it is never too late for the nation or the individual to repair the evil wrought by neglect, and so advance a step in the right direction. Not only for this generation, but for time and eternity, wise legislation should require the best development of all grades of our country's citizenship.

This is one way the laboring people can elevate themselves and families, and without the advantages such legislation affords it is impossible ever to rise from the degradation to which poverty and ignorance condemns the toiler. The lowest element is the dangerous element; it is a menace to law, order and the civil government; it hates capital and hangs, a continual impediment, to the skirts of organized labor, hindering all efforts at advancement or mutual understanding.

How much longer shall the blemish of voluntary ignorance bedraggle the vestments of American liberty? The only hope for the improvement of the species lies in compulsory education. This would prove the antidote for at least a part of the "industrial unrest."

When every state, for sake of its own self-respect, requires a decent average in its grade of citizenship, child labor will cease to be a contested subject, for compulsory education would soon correct this growing evil.

Look at the ever-increasing mob of the discontented, disorderly and illiterate—locate the many causes and then acknowledge that the only way to improve them is to teach them and train them.

Facts plead their own cause and self-interest in the capitalist classes will sooner or later demand for their own safety that they slacken the lines they have drawn so oppressively around labor.

When a limit is reached we always turn in a new course, so if capital has got all there is to get and labor is worn out and production practically ceases, a new course must be found in which to move.

Many and complex are our nation's problems, and as "no man liveth unto himself," it is the duty of every individual to use his own influence for the good of humanity. No one can do much, but suppose one million would unite to work toward the same end, the influence concentrated, for good or evil, would be recognized around the world.

May an All-Wise Providence pity and direct His long-suffering people, and mercifully deal with the oppressed class to which He belonged when He dwelt among erring mortals.

Look Upward

Fix thy thoughts on higher things. Lift thine eyes
Above the dust that grimes thy tired feet,
Above the mire and garbage of the street;
Look upward till thy glance shall sweep the skies
And on the wings of faith thy spirit rise.
When thou hast made earth's pilgrimage complete,
Each task well done—eternal rest is sweet;
Look up, toil on, till Justice satisfies.
Crave not too much the vanities of earth—
Rather avoid its envies and its dearth
Of purity. Look up through faith and live
To strive for nobler aims than earth can give.
Look upward still beyond the Cross to see
Thy heritage of immortality.
Kirkwood, Ga. MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

TRADE UNIONS demand "the right to work." They must demand it honestly. They must leave no foundation in fact for the charge that they seek to prevent others from getting into the trade and the union. They must leave no man any just excuse for scabbing.

The Serious Side

BY HAL SCRIVER



E shall all hear a great deal in Labor Day speeches and read a great deal in Labor Day articles about the dignity of labor, the power of organization, the progress organized labor has made in the last year, the strikes won, the increase of union membership, and so forth. That is all well. It is good that we should recount our victories and rejoice in our strength. But it is also good that we should recall our defeats and consider our weaknesses—not in a spirit of gloom and despondency, but as brave men, willing to face the facts as they are in order that we may know how to better them. It is true that "Every cloud has its silver lining." But we should not forget, in admiring the silver lining that the cloud is there and that it may be big with tempest and destruction.

It is fitting that we should rejoice in the strikes we have won. But let us make no pretenses. Let us remember that we have lost or partly lost many strikes and that in many cases we have submitted to grievances, because we did not dare to strike. Nor must we forget that we have met a good many lockouts, big and little, and that we have been beaten in several of them.

It is right that we should exult in the increased membership of our unions. But we should bear in mind that quality counts for as much as quantity, and that the ease with which the bosses and their open or secret agents, have set us to fighting each other, for their benefit, in a number of instances, would indicate that we have need to cultivate higher ideals, deeper thoughtfulness, and a wider spirit of brotherhood in our ranks.

It is proper that we should congratulate ourselves over the cases in which we have succeeded in raising our wage-scale. But we should consider the fact that the raising of the prices of food and clothing and of the rent that most of us have to pay for homes takes away, in many cases, what we seem to have gained; or that increased speed and intensity of labor, in many other cases, takes out of our nerves and muscles more than the equivalent of our increased pay. Least of all can we afford to forget that the wage-advances, of which we hear so much, apply generally only to "skilled mechanics," a comparatively small part of the working class and are counterbalanced by a disproportionate increase in the number of very poorly paid "factory operatives" and "common laborers."

Above all, we should bear in mind that, whatever our victories and the increase of our strength, the class opposed to us is also rapidly increasing in strength, organizing its forces, and beginning an aggressive warfare against us. Neither in Congress, nor in the legislatures of the several states, have any important gains been made in the last year in the way of labor legislation; but those bodies have been very busy passing laws desired by the bankers, the trusts, and the great franchise corporations. The most important piece of national legislation of the last twelvemonth is decidedly against us—the new Militia Law.

But, if the legislative bodies have done little for us and at least something against us, the courts have done much worse. The Ohio law making eight hours the legal workday in public work, has been declared unconstitutional; the same fate has befallen three labor laws in Indiana—one requiring that wages be paid in money, instead of store orders;

one requiring that wages be paid weekly; and another fixing a minimum wage for laborers in public employment; the same was the case with the Maryland law, for the suppression of the sweat-shop system; and many other instances might be given.

But the courts have done still worse than this. They have begun the application of the principle (set forth in the British Taff Vale and Denaby decisions), that unions and their officers and members are liable to the employers for damage caused to such employers by strikes or boycotts, even though such strikes and boycotts be carried on without the slightest violence or disorder.

If, as now seems probable, that principle is generally adopted by our courts, it will make striking and boycotting a very costly matter for us. We will do well to consult and take measures now to guard ourselves.

If we take a larger view; if we look to Holland, where laws have been passed making it a penal offense for railway, street railway, telegraph or telephone employes to strike, and making peaceful picketing or boycotting of scabs, a penal offense in all trades; if we look to Sweden, where similar legislation has been carried through and followed by a general lock-out of the metal-workers; or to Norway, where similar legislation came very near being enacted; if we look to England, with the court decisions already referred to; if we look to Australia, where legislation very like that of Holland has been put into effect; if we look to Canada, where drastic laws against the labor movement are under consideration (if not passed by the time this reaches the reader); if we remember that laws modeled on those of Holland, were proposed in the Connecticut Legislature and defeated only by the strenuous protest of the workers; if, following this up, we observe the growth of the National Association of Manufacturers in this country, and the violent utterances of its leaders; the pernicious activity of the National Economic League in disseminating misinformation against the trade-unions; the formation of so-called "non-union unions," in several places, under the patronage of employers; the formation of such powerful organization of employers, as the National Metal Trades' Association, or the Building Trades Employers' Association in New York, with their equipment for spying on the unions, for blacklisting active unionists, for carrying on extensive lockouts, and for mutually supporting each other in conflicts with organized workingmen; if, finally, we turn our attention to the unrestrained and unrebuked lawlessness of Citizens' Alliances and Business Men's Associations in Tampa, in Idaho Springs, and in other places—if, we consider all these things, the developments of a single year, we can not escape the conclusion that there is a great international movement, on the part of the capitalistic class, for the purpose of dividing, disarming, and utterly destroying the organization of the working class and reducing the workers of the world to absolute subjection to the owners of the world.

All this will not discourage us, ought not even to alarm us, if, we will view the situation calmly, prepare ourselves for a bigger and harder fight than we have ever yet fought, with the unavoidable choice of a more glorious victory or a more disastrous defeat than we have ever known, and summon up resolution in proportion to the dangers and difficulties we have to meet—resolution to let nothing divide us from our brother workers, to let nothing seduce us from loyalty to our class, to let nothing deter

as from demanding and insisting upon and winning industrial freedom. The working class must be all free or all slave. It is for us to say which.

"As from this hour you use your power,
The world depends on you."

Trades Unions as a "Trust."

Recently I read in the New York Press an article or editorial rather with the above caption, it proves interesting as it shows the stupidity of a hireling doing the "make-ups" of nonsense called editorials in the great daily sheets under pretense of teaching its readers good morals, truths, and what kind of politics and political matters to put your confidence in. This individual touches very tenderly upon individual liberty. Any one loving liberty cannot but offer his sympathy to this very editor, knowing as one must that the editor of the New York Press is deprived of that individual liberty in regards to editorials and free thoughts of his own. There is no doubt in my mind about this, for he most likely is rewarded for his "editorials"—which must not conflict with the principles of the owners of the New York Press—by what is called wages. No matter what the issue is of any opposition, or opponent to the New York Press, no matter how just and right that opposing issue may be, he is holding his position as editor of that sheet, as long as he uses his efforts and brains to down that issue. Should he use his individual liberty in regards to his own thoughts, we would perhaps find his editorials of a different quality, but he is like the dumb animal trained to go where ever directed. What directs him is the strong arm of gain in the line of political influence or a good, round salary. Since we have discovered the why and wherefor that keeps an editor "slinging ink" for a livelihood we can place this editor among the class known as wage workers. As the wage-working class consists of those working for wages. I see no difference in regards to economics between an editor or a common laborer that works for a dollar and a half a day. He may not have as much competition as the dollar and a half a day laborer, but one thing may happen which is this, when a man of his grade offers to do the same work for a less wage, out goes the editor in his field of competitors, just the same as the laborer when one of his grade offers to work for one dollar. All this does not instruct you my fellow toiler and wage worker about the labor trust, my starting point is to show you what we are at "liberty" to do for wages, whether editor, black smith, carpenter or laborer, and there is some of this editors "make-up" and we will analyze it and see what are the objects of the trusts, etc.

The frankness of Mr. John Mitchell's recent averment that a labor union is a "trust" striving for monopoly contract of a market commodity, labor and its price, just as an industrial or a financial "trust" does, is commendable; but how will the sort of "trust" which the leader of the United Mine Workers favors meet any different treatment from the public than a beef "trust" or a coal "trust" when the public thinks it is trimming the public's rights? From this we can but come to one conclusion namely that labor is a commodity just like pork or cheese and therefore its price is regulated by the supply and the demand; when the supply of pork or cheese is low the price goes up, and when the supply is high the prices go down. Where under the sun do we find the supply of the commodity, labor low, not in the United States and no where else that civilization knows of, on

the contrary it is constantly increasing, we read in the papers—even the New York Press—about inventions of machinery for industries of all kinds, machines that will do the work equal to twenty or more men a day, these machines are put in use, not by the working class, but by the "steel, beef, and other trusts," and what are the consequences, more commodity labor is put out on the—labor market.

The beef, steel, and other trusts of the kind can at will regulate their supply, thereby they can also keep the price equally regulated. If there is too large a supply, why, they shut down and we are face to face with overproduction. But where do we find a remedy for an overproduction on the labor market. The commodity, labor whether in use or idle consumes something in order to be of market value, we cannot store it up until the prices go up, what must we do but sell—at the market price or perish.

He writes further and states: The whole country objects to a few individuals regulating the price of meat for everybody in the United States, there are more than a few individuals in the trades unions. There are all of a million, but this million is trying to regulate prices just as much as any other trust for more than 10,000,000 wage-earners and for 80,000,000 people—the great public, which, whoever regulates prices of commodities, labor or anything else, pays all the bills. And the public, of course, has the final say over all "trusts" or all influences.

The figures he here shows make the population of the United States 90,000,000, the census of 1900 tells us 76,303,387. I don't know of any census being taken later, nevertheless, he has at least added 13,000,000 to it and more, his arithmetic at any rate is not reliable for a man of his standard, a man with an editorial education?

When we take in consideration the great public of which he writes, we will not follow the example of this great editor and throw out the wage workers, let us not forget that 70 per cent. of our population belong and are classified as commodity, labor, from editors and up and from editors and down. In the eyes of the editor of the New York Press those millions of wage-earners do not belong to the public when they are wage workers or when they belong to a labor organization, only when the price and buyer is taken in consideration are they part of the public. We have all heard the saying that "figures never lie." In this case somebody else does, with the help of figures. The figures of the editor of the New York Press show eleven millions of wage-earners, the other sixty-nine millions are not, according to his figures. It is enough to make one laugh and laugh aloud to be informed through an editorial of such a kind that the wage workers must have about sixty-nine millions of idlers to keep alive and keep clothed and housed. From the above figures we should never need to fear of too large a supply on the labor market. With eleven millions only, to produce enough for sixty-nine millions we would have no need for appointed commissions to settle our market value.

Now comes the final satisfaction of the editor—read carefully. There is no doubt in our mind that when the public has had a reckoning with the corporate "trusts," it will take up the trades union "trusts," for it is not to be imagined that a country which cherishes individual liberty will permit 1,000,000 men to fix the cost of living for 80,000,000 any more than it will permit 10,000 to do that thing. And from some developments throughout

the country which are observable as the significant trend of a new movement—the organization of no-union wage-earners to protect themselves against unionism—it is not unlikely that we shall have to deal before many years with a situation where the non-union wage-earners (ten or twelve millions) will be boycotting any business, or firm, or individual who has anything to do with trades unions. This would be an extraordinary boom-crash indeed, and one of the most convincing force and terrific consequence.

We are here confronted with that individual liberty of which he so proudly writes. How does this liberty work on the owner of the commodity, labor? We will take for instance, one individual in the "labor market" who has held out until his stomach commenced to revolt in looking for his price. He has been at liberty to starve, he has been at liberty to sell at the price set by the buyer. Can you, my dear reader, tell who is the beneficiary of this liberty? I am inclined myself to say the buyer, because he has that wherewith to buy, but the owner of the commodity, labor, will sooner or later be a dead man, if he don't sell.

He (the editor) looks upon the new movement of non-union wage-earners as a significant trend, why? Because it gives the buyer, whom we now will call by his right name, the capitalist, a more individual freedom of exploiting the wage-earners who will as per non union movement work and sell their commodity, labor, at the capitalist price. I will—if it pleases the editor—advise you, my dear reader, should you be a union man to go right to your union and put in your death claim bill, before the ten or twelve millions of non-union wage-earners, whom the editor of the New York Press is organizing in his editorial, come to make quick work out of you.

If Mr. Mitchell has made the statement that labor organizations are a "trust," we will ask him, how many shares each member has, he will truthfully answer, one. If all other "trusts" allowed only one share per shareholder, we should see one great labor organization of the whole combine, because they would have to labor to make their shares profitable. The corporate "trusts" have only one object and that is holding not only the machinery by themselves, but want also the full value of everything produced, and control all markets. Organized labor is not far from its last step, namely, to gain the power of the tools of production, because it sees that as long as the tools of production remain the property of a few individuals with the liberty to use them and run them as they see fit, there is no chance whatever to produce for the whole social body what it needs. Just think of the natural resources which God has placed here on earth to be used by humanity for its welfare being owned by a few. What would the wage-earners do should a few lay claim upon the light of the sun. A few reforms will not right a whole wrong. When all the wage earners realize their true position in life, and the capitalistic "trust" creates a little more discontent, then beware of the Labor Unions as a "Trust," for it is not the labor agitators that create discontent as it is often claimed, but the corporate "trusts" by adding a few cents every now and then to the price of necessities of life. But when the corporate "trust" has so created, a deep discontent among the workers, the labor agitator has a good field for sowing the seeds of unionism giving the worker an education on the Trades Unions as a "Trust."

N. M. HEMBERG.

Jersey City, N. J.

Local Union 118.

American Labor at Once the Dearest and Cheapest on Earth.

BY S. J. KENT.

SUCH, the press tells us, is the statement made by Alfred Morley and his commission of British workmen, who have lately visited the United States. Can it be possible that this is so? Why, we have been told all along that our manufacturers could not compete with the pauper labor of Europe, and we have put on a tariff to equal the so-called labor cost between labor in the United States and abroad. But facts are stubborn things and will eventually assert themselves. The daily product of carpenters and mill men in the United States is more than double, and in most cases more than treble that of carpenters in Europe. A carpenter's wages in London is 22 cents per hour—probably the highest wages for a carpenter in Europe. He uses very little machinery, his methods are still quite slow, and there is no question but that his daily product is more costly than the American carpenter getting 50 cents per hour. Brassey, the great railroad contractor, in his work called "Work and Wages," proves by figures that where he paid the highest wages he got the cheapest labor. For instance, he speaks of building the Grand Trunk Railroad in Canada and at the same time building the Delhi & Muritza Railway in India. In the former he paid for labor about \$1.50 per day, and yet the moving of every yard of dirt on the Indian railway cost more than on the Grand Trunk. The treasury department of the United States has lately issued a report of our consuls in China, in which they state that we are underselling the Chinaman right in his own market. This means that the Chinaman with his crude methods cannot compete with our up-to-date labor-saving devices, even though the wages of our operators be fifty times greater than the other. Along with the advent of the eight-hour day has come higher wages, and along with the stimulus of higher wages and shorter hours has come an increased product. The per diem product in our eight-hour cities is fully as great as it ever was under the ten-hour system. Each recurring year the worker must get more for his day's labor. It is not only worth more but the exactions upon his income becomes greater each year. The luxuries of yesterday become in turn the necessities of the morrow, and as his wants expand must must his income. Nature never stands still, neither can men nor nations. It is this ambition to move forward that has given stimulus to the growth of the trade union and made it an index of advancing civilization.

A Vegetable Chair

One of the most wonderful pieces of furniture in the world, a vegetable chair grown from a single seed, is in the possession of a Mr. T. P. Lukens, of Pasadena, Cal. A gardener in Korea planted a seed of the ginkgo tree about twenty-six years ago. It grew into a vine, which the gardener set about to fashion by ingenious twistings, compressions and trainings into an arm-chair, much pruning and binding being necessary before his object was accomplished.

The chair weighs more than 100 pounds, and is even harder, sturdier and more imperishable than oak. It is three feet four inches high and twenty-five inches wide. The bark has been removed, and the surface has taken a rich polish.

—The National Builder.

Capitalist Property

Individual property can only exist in a primitive stage of human life, because of its two attributes, it is the product of the owner's labor, and it is used by him.

These two qualities, regarded as indispensable to and inseparable from individual property, have left so strong an impression upon the human mind that the defenders of capitalism idiotically state that property is the reward of toil. Nevertheless, capitalist production can only exist when individual property is stripped of the two attributes which alone justify it.

Personal wealth is still, indeed, the result of labour, but it no longer belongs to the workers who produce it; the means of production (land, machinery, mines, etc.) are not owned by the wage-workers who use them, but by the capitalist who has not made them, and who does not work them. Capitalist property does not, consequently, possess the two attributes of individual property.

The economists, the moralists, the philosophers, and the politicians puzzle their brains to discover some attributes of which can give it the appearance of being justifiable. Not being able to give the capitalist the character of a producer, they give him that of a thrifty man; his wealth is the result of his saving, they say. But, as he does not work, he must, then, save on the labor of others—in other words, he robs the workers of a part of the fruits of their labour, in order to make himself rich. The "thrift" argument having been recognised as being as silly as it is inconvenient, the leading politicians have generously endowed the capitalist with the qualities of organizer of labor and captain of industry, which by a genial co-operation with the labor of the wage-workers, beget his millions. But, reply the Socialists, as these qualities are not possessed by the capitalist, but by his managers and foremen, they cannot justify his ownership of wealth.

Then, arriving at the end of their inventive genius, they transform the transcendent virtues of the capitalist into a metaphysical entity. It is chance, it is blind fortune which makes him owner of property. The existence of joint-stock companies demolishes these arguments, so laboriously maintained, in spite of all the evidence to the contrary. The capitalist who possesses shares in them has not the least contact with production; he may be ignorant of the place where it is carried on, as well as of its nature; he receives his dividends, and that's all he cares about. The joint-stock company breaks the last bonds which unite the proprietor to his property; it has depersonalised property.

The shares of a joint-stock company can belong to Peter, Paul or Nicodemus; they can change hands every day at the Stock Exchange, and sometimes several times in one day; but they still go on producing as if the property had not changed hands. The joint-stock companies which create a kind of collectivist property possessed by shareholders, demonstrate the absolute uselessness of capitalist production and clearly show the parasitical nature of the capitalist class. It is not the possessors but the non-possessors who are useful in the field of capitalist production; but the Social Revolution will sweep away these parasites.

PAUL LAFARGUE in the *Droit du Peuple* (Translated by Hector Kirby).

No man ever lived a right life who has not been chastened by a woman's love, strengthened by her courage, and guided by her discretion.—John Ruskin.

Our Controversy with the Amalgamated Woodworkers

Labor organizations, like any other organizations, have never been free from men who betray their own cause by serving the interests of their antagonists; but never in the history of the labor movement, to our knowledge, has labor's cause been so basely betrayed, the common laws of trades-unionism so flagrantly violated and its fundamental principles trampled upon as in this present day by the organization known as the Amalgamated Woodworkers. Nor has the disastrous effect of dual organization ever been so obviously demonstrated as by the existence and the recent actions of that very organization.

From the time of the establishment of our U. B. in 1881, as Section 2, Article VI of the early editions of our General Constitution will show, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have claimed jurisdiction over planing mill bench hands, cabinetmakers, carpenters running wood-working machinery, etc.

Notwithstanding this fact a Machine Woodworkers' International Union, organized in 1890, was granted a charter by the A. F. of L., in 1891, and retained this charter after consolidating with the International Furniture Workers' Union, under the name of Amalgamated Woodworkers, in 1895. Although being mindful of the fact that our late General Secretary, P. J. McGuire, after first entering protest with the A. F. of L. against the granting of this charter, withdrew his protest later on, we emphatically maintain that the U. B. never at any time relinquished its claim over the branches hereabove enumerated.

A charter having been granted to a dual organization, the arising of disputes and frictions between the Amalgamated Woodworkers and the U. B. on questions of jurisdiction and lines of demarkation were inevitable. And, with a view to adjust the differences between the two contesting parties, the A. F. of L. convention, held at New Orleans in November last, passed a resolution referring the matter to a conference committee of eleven, five from each party, they to elect an eleventh man as umpire.

This conference committee met in February last in the city of Indianapolis and chose as their umpire P. J. Downey of Albany, N. Y. During the committee's proceedings it was admitted by the umpire himself that he had acted as Secretary of the grievance committee of the Scranton convention of the A. F. of L., which committee, in a dispute between the U. B. and Amalgamated Woodworkers, rendered a decision in favor of the latter and against the U. B. The conference committee, at their first session, having arrived at the distinct understanding that no one that had ever been previously connected with the controversy in any way should be eligible as umpire, Mr. Downey's election was an illegal act, and he being prejudiced against the U. B. his rendering of a decision in favor of the Amalgamated Woodworkers was a matter of course. According to Mr. Downey's decision all men engaged in the manufacture of trim, sash, doors, blinds, store and office fixtures, which, as any man having the slightest knowledge of the conditions in the woodworking industry will concede is carpenter work, come under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Woodworkers, while the men putting up this work in the buildings come under the jurisdiction of the U. B. Mr. Downey by his decision does not alleviate the present situation in our industry, but his decision aggravates the situation considerably, inasmuch as its consummation would disrupt

our organization—it would require the the splitting up of our industry in two distinct branches, one of carpenters and one of joiners and woodworkers, or outside and inside men.

Should we abide by Mr. Downey's decision we would in the first place be required to call a special convention for the purpose of so amending our constitution as to conform with his decision. In the second place we would have to turn over to the Amalgamated Woodworkers at least 30,000 of our membership against their own will and desire and allow them to be degraded to the ranks of an organization whose schedule provides for longer hours and smaller wages.

The main reason advanced by Mr. Downey in rendering his decision is the adoption of a committee report by the U. B. convention, held in Indianapolis in 1894, declaring it to be to the best interests of the U. B. that the, then, International Machine Woodworkers be granted entire jurisdiction over all mill hands.

This report, however, which Mr. Downey sees fit to style an agreement, was never ratified by a general vote, as all resolutions passed by our conventions have to be ratified before becoming a law. Nor has this convention eliminated that section of our constitution which provides that mill hands, cabinetmakers, etc., are eligible to membership. The proceedings of this very convention show that the delegates began to realize the fact that the industrial transitions of past years had effaced and shifted the lines of demarkation between the different branches in the woodworking industry to an extent that, instead of dividing our forces, the combining of them into one single organization had become an imperative necessity. This spirit became manifest later on when the convention decided to admit the Cabinetmakers' Union of New York, who for months previous had been in communication with P. J. McGuire as to the terms of affiliation with the U. B. either of their own local union or eventually of the entire International Furnitureworkers' Union of which they were a part.

It may be asserted, and we candidly admit, that this action taken by the Indianapolis convention was inconsistent with its former decision adopting the committee report granting certain jurisdiction to the International Machine Woodworkers. The adoption of that report was a mistake, such as are made by any convention, even the A. F. of L. conventions not excepted. The Indianapolis convention, in deciding to admit the New York cabinetmakers, showed that the delegates had realized their mistake and had common sense enough to rectify it by taking action making the adoption of the committee report on machine woodworkers null and void. So was the granting of a charter by the A. F. of L. to the International Machine Woodworkers in 1891 a grave mistake, and the withdrawal of the protest by P. J. McGuire was another very serious mistake, as it is through these transactions that the Amalgamated Woodworkers obtained their standing in the trades union movement, resulting in the present controversies over the question of jurisdiction and the scabbing of the Amalgamated Woodworkers.

However, in recalling these incidents we are not actuated by a love of criticism but by a desire to show our priority as regards jurisdiction over mill hands, cabinetmakers, etc., and to show that the Amalgamated Woodworkers are infringing and encroaching on our long-established rights. In our estimation it is ridiculous and a waste of time and space

to put particular stress on occurrences of years gone by. We must look the question as it confronts us today fair and square in the face—the question: Shall the men engaged in the woodworking industry remain divided and strife, friction and scabbing continue, or will their interests be better furthered by a combination of all its branches under one central head, and harmony and concerted action secured?

As far as the U. B. is concerned our Atlanta convention has decided on this question. It has placed itself on record as being opposed to all dual organization in the woodworking or any other industry, and it is our sacred duty to stand by that decision, come what may.

The scabbing tendencies of the Amalgamated Woodworkers have been exposed by us time and again; hence we shall confine ourselves to the exposing of their outrageous actions of recent date.

In last April the members of the U. B. were called out on strike in Wilson & Adams and Hartman Bros. mills in Mount Vernon, N. Y., because these firms refused to sell lumber to any employer or any one who had signed the schedule providing for 44 hours and \$18 per week. The Amalgamated Woodworkers took our men's places and are now working 50 hours at a maximum rate of \$17 per week.

In the course of the same month and in May the men of eight mills in the Bronx, N. Y., district, where the schedule of 44 hours and \$18 was also established, were called out in assistance of our members in Manhattan then on strike against the Am. Society of Carpenters. After the strike was declared off and our men wanted to resume work they were locked out upon refusal to apply for work individually and work 50 hours at the rate of \$17 per week. The Amalgamated Woodworkers' representatives entered into an agreement with the firms on these terms and their members took our men's places.

In order to show that the Amalgamated Woodworkers are resorting to the same contemptible practices elsewhere we reproduce the following affidavits:

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS:

This 29th day of June, 1803, before me, a notary public in and for the aforesaid county and state, personally came August Pfahl who, being duly sworn, stated, deposed and said as follows:

"I, August Pfahl, a member of the U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, am employed by Mr. Fred Elfein, boss cabinetmaker under the jurisdiction of the U. B. of C. and J., was called one day to the office of said firm. There two representatives of the Amalgamated Woodworkers were introduced to me, who said that they would furnish to said Fred Elfein all cabinetmakers needed by him at the rate of \$15 per week of 50 hours.

"The said representatives said to me: 'If Mr. Elfein draws you men of the U. B. of C. and J. out we will furnish him, at any time, with all the cabinetmakers he wants for \$15 per week of 50 hours.'

"This happened on or about the 11th day of June, 1903, and the boss especially told me to report such in the meeting of U. B. of C. and J. Local Union 32.

"AUGUST PFAHL."

Sworn to before me this 19th day of June, 1803. JUL. EISINGER,
Notary Public, Kings Co., N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS:

This 29th day of June, 1903, before me, a notary public in and for the aforesaid county and state, personally came Ambrose Hilbert who, being duly sworn, stated, deposed and said as follows:

"I, Ambrose Hilbert, have been handed a letter by Mr. Joseph Goetz, a boss cabinetmaker of No. 530 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, who is under our jurisdiction (U. B. of C. and J.), at 49 hours and \$17 week, in which letter the Amalgamated Woodworkers offered, in case of trouble with the U. B. of C. and J., to furnish to said Joseph Goetz, cabinetmakers at the rate of \$15 per week of 54 hours. This said letter was shown to me by Mr. Goetz during the month of June, 1902.

"AMBROSE HILBERT."

Sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1903. JUL. EISINGER,
Notary Public, Kings Co., N. Y.

As will be seen by the above statements the Amalgamated Woodworkers are deliberately working into the hands of the employers and scabbing on the U. B. Thos. I. Kidd, their General Secretary, and his organizers, by filling the mills where our men are locked out or on strike for the maintenance of the established hours and wages, with their men, and by allowing them to work longer hours for smaller pay, have become identical with Mr. Parry and his employers' association. Mr. Parry, in his endeavor to organize so-called non-union unions, composed of men willing to submit to the employers' terms, can well afford to leave the woodworking mills and cabinet shops to Thos. I. Kidd and his organizers—they will do that work for him to his fullest satisfaction. The Amalgamated Woodworkers, by their recent actions, have become the marplot in the trades union movement, and they are perpetrating the outrages on the U. B. under the eyes of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and apparently with that body's approval.

We have always been loyal and true to the A. F. of L., and desire to be loyal to them in the future, but we positively refuse to abide by an umpire's decision that implies a violation of our constitution and has a tendency to perpetuate dual organization in the woodworkers' industry.

A Good Old World

Though we meet with sin and trouble,
This world is a good old place;
For 'tis rich in love's fond treasure—
Holds many a friendly face—
And a wealth of human kindness
Pours its blessing everywhere—
There's joy for all and laughter
Enough to banish dull care.

When hearts have grown used to sorrow,
Borne grief too bitter for tears,
Met fate with courage unyielding
And vanquished her scourge and jeers,
'Tis then the sunshine seems fairer—
The rose-tints a brighter hue;
For after the clouds pass over,
The skies seem a brighter blue.

This good old world is a puzzle
With all its mysterious ways,
Where mercies o'erbalance sorrow
And mourning is turned to praise.
Though a brother dear turn traitor,
All unmindful of our care,
The welcome guest, though a stranger,
Proves an "angel unaware."

Thus life has its hidden beauties,
And time develops their grace;
For every friend that is fickle,
Two better ones take his place.
When we learn to "count our blessings"
And rejoice whate'er befall,
Earth becomes a pleasant dwelling
And a good home after all.

There is more of shine than shadow,
More of honey than of gall—
If we but divide life's sweetness,
Love yields plenty for us all.
Work is pleasure—makes us happy—
Loving, striving for a space;
Let's enjoy the world we live in
While it is our dwelling-place.

Kirkwood, Ga. MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

HIT the nail straight upon the head and
you will save many crooked blows.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session, 1903

(Continued from page 7.)

Pa.; 503, Lancaster, N. Y.; 122, Germantown, Pa.; 1099, Downingtown, Pa.; 1255, Chillicothe, O.; 878, Beverly, Mass.; 463, Frankford, Pa.; 458, Lawrence, Kans.; 212 and 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; 1573, 1410 and 954, Boston, Mass.; 697, East St. Louis, Ill.; 795, Gainesville, Ga.; 617, Vancouver, B. C., Can.; 217, Westerly, R. I.; 708, West Newton, Mass.; 342, Pawtucket, R. I.; 1125, Central Falls, R. I.; 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; 260, Waterbury, Conn.; 231, Rochester, N. Y.; 196, Greenwich, Conn.; 846, Revere, Mass.; 1523, Chariton, Ia.; 172, Westchester, N. Y.; 156, North Wales, Va.; 1132, Dayton, O., and 629, Somerville, Mass.

Application of Local Union 427, Omaha, Neb., for sanction of appeal to local unions for financial aid for the relief of members locked out. Sanction refused.

Appeal of Carl Bartels, of Local Union 375, New York, from decision of G. P., relative to a fine imposed on appellant, for failing to participate in Labor Day parade. Appeal denied and G. P. sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 375, New York, from decision of G. P. exonerating Frank Gilliard from alleged shortage in his accounts as F. S., and declaring his suspension illegal. Appeal denied and G. P. sustained.

Appeal of George Sharp and others, from decision of G. P., in case of appellants vs. Local Union 476, New York. Laid over until next meeting, and G. P. requested to require a sworn copy of the minutes of the local union of the night when the trouble occurred.

Quarterly report from First Vice-President G. M. Guerin is submitted and accepted. Report will be published in THE CARPENTER.

The G. S. submits insurance policy for all property in Gen. Office. Accepted and ordered to be placed in safe-keeping.

Application of L. U. 396, Newport News, Va., for further appropriation. Action deferred awaiting particulars as to present standing of strike.

JULY 18th.

Local Union 602, Trenton, N. J.; 625, Malden, Mass.; 1388, Tottenville, L. I., N. Y.; and 387, New York City, are granted extension of time for payment of extra assessment until October 15, 1903.

In further aid of their strike movements appropriations are made as follows: L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., \$400; L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn., \$400 and Bronx District, N. Y., \$1,000.

The Board appoints a committee for the compilation of all papers pertaining to the controversy between the U. B. and Am. W. Workers; report to be submitted before adjournment.

Application of L. U. 503, Lancaster, N. Y., for further financial assistance. Assistance not granted.

Request of Los Angeles, Cal., D. C., for sanction of trade movement. Action deferred in absence of filled out schedule of inquiries.

Request of L. U. 974, Monessen, Pa., for financial aid and sanction of movement, for eight hours and \$3 per day, already entered into. Laid over because of lack of necessary information.

The same course is taken relative to a similar request of L. U. 159, Charleston, S. C.

JULY 20th.

The desired information from Charleston, S. C., having been furnished the sum of \$800 is appropriated for relief of members, of L. U. 159, out on strike.

The auditing of books and accounts of Gen. Office is entered into and occupies remainder of day.

JULY 21st.

Communication received from G. P., now in San Francisco, urging the Board to reconsider their decision refusing granting of permission to San Francisco to use rubber stamp for imprinting Union Label. Not complied with.

On application of L. U. 309, New York City, extension of time for payment of extra assessment is granted them until October 15, 1903.

Auditing of accounts resumed and occupies balance of day.

JULY 22d.

Auditing of accounts continued and occupies all day's session, as well as sessions of July 23 and July 24.

JULY 25th.

Question of awarding contracts for printing of supplies is taken into consideration, bids submitted, compared and the G. S. instructed to award contracts in lots, as large as practicable, to printing firms strictly observing union conditions and to the lowest responsible bidders.

The G. S. and G. T. are instructed to draw the amount of \$40,000 from the active account in the American National Bank and place it with the inactive account drawing interest.

The G. S. submits a schedule of inquiries to be filled out by firms applying to local unions or D. C.'s for the Union Label. Schedule approved and adopted.

JULY 27th.

The Board deputizes members Meyers, Wellman and Ogletree to Lafayette, Ind., to confer with Executive Board of Brotherhood of Painters, in reference to San Francisco controversy.

Advices received from Halifax, N. S., Can., showing that the difficulty existing there had been placed in the hands of arbitrators, and the employers refusing to abide by their decision, contrary to agreement, the sum of \$400, is appropriated in support of the men still on strike.

Appeal of L. U. 715, New York, from decision of G. S. in death claim of Margaret Sweeney. Appeal denied and decision upheld.

Communications from Philadelphia D. C., asking Gen. Officers to proceed to that city and try to adjust internal difficulties.

The Board decides that this matter shall rest until all appeals from Philadelphia have been passed on by G. P.

The G. S. submits blank form for renewal of his bond, the former one expiring on August 15. The G. E. B.'s, officers attach their signatures and order forwarding of the bond to the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.

Request of L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., for endorsement of appeal to local unions for financial aid. Request not complied with.

The G. E. B. receives and endorses report of committee on compilation of papers pertaining to controversy between the U. B. and Am. W. Workers and orders printing of 4,000 copies of report in circular form.

The following report of expert accountant for quarter ending June 30, 1903, is received and placed on file:

We have the honor to report that we have examined the accounts of your organization for the three months ended 30th of June, 1903, and found them to be correct and carefully kept.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY.
Auditing of books and accounts resumed.

JULY 28th.

The subjoined financial statement for the quarter ending June 30, 1903, is submitted and approved.

Financial Statement for the Months of April, May and June, 1903

Funds on hand Mar. 1, '03.....	\$154,078 98
Receipts for April.....	\$32,783 04
Receipts for May.....	33,052 33
Receipts for June.....	54,892 49
Check returned from L. U. 375.....	124 05
Credit per G. S. Cash Book.....	10 00
Total.....	\$274,940 89
Expenses for April.....	\$67,604 48
Expenses for May.....	75,376 66
Expenses for June.....	44,463 37
Total.....	\$187,444 51
Funds on hand June 30, '03.....	\$87,496 38
Distributed as follows—	
Penn. Nat. Bank.....	\$49,785 61
Capital Nat. Bank.....	20,000 00
Amer'n Nat. Bank.....	17,185 16
Cash on hand.....	525 61
Total.....	\$87,496 38

Adjournment.

A. D. Post,
Sec'y G. E. B.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY,
General Sec'y.

Local Unions Chartered from July 29 to August 22, Inclusive

Camden, N. J.	Lakewood, N. J.
Moravia, N. Y.	Neodesha, Kan.
Monongahela, Pa.	Sparks, Oak.
Christopher, Ill.	Cameron, W. Va.
Elkhart, Ind.	Nelsonville, Ohio.
Valleyfield, Que., Can.	Hardwick, Vt.
Rossville, Ohio.	Columbia, S. C.
Hartford, Ark.	Doe Run, Mo.
Ferdinandia, Fla.	Winchester, Ky.
Fayetteville, F. C.	Gr'd Mere, Que., Can.
Aiken, S. C.	Scottsdale, Pa.
Economy, Pa.	Total, 23 local unions.

Quarterly Report of First General Vice-President T. M. Guerin to the Executive Board

During the past quarter I devoted most of my time to localities in the state of New York, except the earlier part of April, which I spent in the state of Vermont. In Burlington, Vt., I found that the mill men had made a demand on their employers a week prior to my arrival and had as yet not received any reply from them whatsoever. I called a special meeting of the members employed in the mills and finding them divided against themselves as to their demand, I advised them to lay the matter over for one year and in the meantime to use special efforts to get the non-union men to join. I also advised them to raise the amount of their local dues in order that a year hence they might be better prepared financially and the success of their movement more assured. My advice was taken heed of. After leaving Burlington I proceeded to Schenectady, N. Y., where a strike was on. There I found that a number of our men were at work for fair employers, and that the other trades had refused the carpenters their moral assistance unless they would call a general strike. I went over the ground, called a meeting of the Executive Committee, hustled night and day and finally we were successful in obtaining the signatures of 42 contractors to the agreement. These signatures were given, however, with the understanding that our men would resume work only when 75 per cent. of them could go to work under the new schedule.

At the next regular meeting of the local union the number of contractors who signed the agreement had increased to an extent warranting the employment under new conditions of 95 per cent. of the union men at the time in Schenectady and the strike was won and declared off. Then the contractors who had not signed the agreement were looking around for men to work for them and, failing to get any, our trouble begun. The Employers' Association, seeing that they had been defeated, communicated with the organizers of Albany branch of Am. Society of Carpenters who, assisted by the Troy branch, formed a branch in Schenectady and tried their utmost to break up the local union of the U. B. The daily papers having spread the news of the settlement of the strike broadcast it resulted in an influx of carpenters never before experienced in that city, and, to add to our dilemma, many of the newcomers, being almost destitute, applied to the union for relief. In support of these men the union spent all their funds, many of their own members not receiving any financial aid during all the five weeks the strike had lasted.

To make matters worse, the contractors advertised extensively for men they, by the way, had no work for. This caused the union considerable more expense, as it compelled them to keep a picket at the depot for the interception of new arrivals. Finally leaving Schenectady I wended my way to Kingston where I addressed a mass meeting of carpenters at the Y. M. C. A. hall, and left the same night for Watertown, N. Y. Here our men were also out on strike and the bosses insisting on making no other than individual agreements, the chances for a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty were rather poor. Neither the strike committee nor myself could obtain an interview with them. At this juncture our men made up their minds to do contract work for themselves before the work would leave town. This scheme proved a successful one and when I left town every union man was working.

On my arrival in Elmira I found similar conditions, the bosses refusing to meet me in conference, and while I succeeded in getting some prominent business men in the city interested in the fight and laid a proposition for settlement before the contractors, their answer was a flat refusal to treat with the union. As we had some aged members to take care of who were unable to climb up buildings and there being considerable shop work required, I suggested the securing of that work and the hiring of a shop for its execution. This was done and proved to pay well. For several weeks we had from ten to fifteen men thus at work, taking that many off the strike roll and permitting the union to pay a few dollars to those members whom they could not furnish with employment.

The outside men in Elmira control their affairs fairly well, while the interests of the shop men are not cared for as they might be and require looking after.

I next went to Silver Creek, N. Y., a small town of about 2,000 inhabitants. Here the bosses claimed to be members of the National Employers' Association and declared they would not hire any union men. As I have stated in a recent communication to Gen. Pres. Huber, I would not advise going into any expense on account of this town, but should the iron molders and machinists agree to send organizers there we could make an effort in the same direction. However, I am still doubtful whether the result would be in keeping with the expense.

I stopped at Buffalo, N. Y., and spoke at two of the local union meetings in one night.

At Syracuse, N. Y., I surveyed the ground with the Business Agent and found that there is a good deal yet to be done here in the way of organization. While in this city I met some of our men from Utica, who informed me that all negotiations between the employers and men in that city were off. So, on my way to Schenectady, I stopped off there anxious to see if I could be of any assistance to Organizer Murray. We waited on the contractors and induced them to call a meeting. We were in conference with them a whole day long until 7:30 in the evening without accomplishing anything. The contractors unanimously voted against granting any advance in wages this year, but declared themselves willing to sign an agreement providing for an increase of from 25 to 50 cents per day, to take effect on January 1st, 1904. We laid this proposition before the union and had it thoroughly discussed in all its consequences, but the men rejected it without a dissenting voice.

At midnight of that day I again went to Schenectady where I had sent some men from Elmira with instruction to obtain some information in regard to conditions in unfair shops. I am, at this time of writing, still investigating and watching developments.

Fraternally,

T. M. GUERIN.

The Erection of a Building for U. B. Headquarters

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Through the columns of the carpenters' journal I desire to concur in the suggestion of Bro. F. E. Madison, of Clarksville, Tenn., as published in the July issue of THE CARPENTER, relative to the erection and maintenance of a general head office building for our beloved Union of Carpenters and Joiners.

I believe that the suggestion and plan of Bro. Madison will meet the approval of a majority of our members. I, for one,

am willing to contribute my dollar, as proposed by Bro. Madison, for that purpose. Just think of the enormous sum that is paid annually for office rent, where that amount could be used for other purposes if we owned our own building.

As Bro. Madison has said, there are 150,000 members belonging to our order, and to assess each member one dollar means \$150,000, which, in my judgment, would be ample funds with which to erect and furnish a handsome office building, much more convenient than where it is now located.

While attending the head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, in June of this year, at Indianapolis, I had the pleasure of visiting the general head office of the U. B. It is located in a handsome fifteen-story building, among many offices. While the building is a handsome structure, equipped with elevators and modern improvements and located on one of the principal streets of Indianapolis, yet the rooms are small and, in my judgment, unfitted for a general headquarters for so large and grand an order as the U. B. of C. & J. I am favorably impressed with the city of Indianapolis as headquarters for our order, and believe that a prettier and more convenient city could not be found to locate in and that the citizens of Indianapolis would offer an inducement to have such a building erected and maintained in that city.

There are other organizations of less importance than our U. B. which own and control their own building. Why can't we? I would answer that—we can if we only try. Having been a member of the U. B. almost continuously since 1886 am desirous of witnessing all advancements made, and hope to see many more. I believe the one proposed will be one of the greatest, aside from getting in new members.

Now that Bro. Madison has started the question of erecting and maintaining its own building for general headquarters, I hope others will take the matter up. It's a good thing; push it along and let us own our own office building.

Yours for union and advancement,
W. J. WALDEN.
Springfield, Ill. Local Union 16.

Resort of Unions to Injunctions

We are just as much opposed to government by injunction when the judge aims the injunction at the employers as we are when it is sent in the direction of the unions or the members thereof. We can conceive of no condition of affairs that makes the injunction in trades disputes justifiable. The unions are abundantly able to take care of themselves and we do not ask the ever ready injunction judge for protection under any circumstances.

If the unions or members thereof do wrong or commit any act against the law there is a way to proceed against them without recourse to the injunction.

The same applies with equal force to the employers, or it should. We wonder, however whether the bosses like injunction tonic in strike troubles when they have to take it themselves.—Cigar Maker's Journal.

THE workingman who lets his boss know that he fears him is just the man whom the boss will bully and tyrannize over.

THE report of the steel trust for 1902 shows total wages and salaries to all employes, from Schwab down, amounts to \$120,000,000, and total profits to stockholders and bondholders amounting to over \$133,000,000. How is that for "dividing up"?

Remedy for Creosote from Wood Burning

In sections of the country where wood is being used largely as a fuel there has been more or less complaint of creosote forming and running down the chimney into the cellar and creating a bad odor throughout the house. Various remedies have been suggested for obviating the difficulty, but so much depends upon local conditions that these are not always successful. One writer in discussing the matter says:

As the weather gets colder, I expect to hear that people in all wood burning sections of the country with big, cold chimneys are having trouble from creosote. Usually this trouble comes from a chimney which has none too good a draft, and in many instances where a flue is much larger than is necessary, presenting a large cooling surface. In consequence, the products of combustion do not escape from the chimney before condensation takes place. Where a man has a chimney in his house he is indisposed to rebuild it to meet the necessities, and where the chimney is large and cold, the heat of the gases passing through is not sufficient to keep it at a temperature which will insure such a draft as will discharge them before they condense. It is fortunate that the chimney belongs to the man; otherwise, he might insist on the furnace man changing it for a better one, which he needs. If a man will provide his furnace with a bigger pipe and give it full draft he can heat the chimney, but as his first trouble would probably be less than the trouble from overheating his house, he would be satisfied to keep the poor chimney, instead of suffering a bigger trouble. If the man is willing to run a smoke pipe up inside of his chimney to the top, the smoke pipe will, in all probability, keep hot enough to overcome the trouble. If it does not, it is a simple matter to let the liquid run out through suitable openings provided for the purpose in the bottom. Then he will get rid of the nuisance caused by the stain and the odor. If the creosote is sufficient to drip down from the stove pipe into the cellar he has only to reverse the joints in the pipe to make the liquid flow back into the heater where it will be disposed of by the fire without nuisance.—Carpentry and Building.

The Social Outcast.

While strolling 'mongst the haunts of poverty
I saw an old man resting by his door,
And asked him if he needed charity.

"Not so," he said, "'tis justice I implore.

"I've labored till I'm three score years and ten,
Serving as best I could my fellow-men,
Pronouncing—day by day—that they be blessed;
My only comfort are my hours of rest.

"They're honored for their great prosperity;
Whence did it come, if not from such as me?
These hard old hands have been their stock in trade,
Else wherewithal had they their fortune made?

"There's not a dime that they have ever earned;
The sweat of others' faces they have turned
To their own credit; and the people then
Gave them the honored name of 'self-made men.'

"Sometimes they feel our great disparity,
And do the act they call 'charity,'
By sending round the refuse of their table:
The husk of what I earned when I was able.

"They tell me, sir, that there's a party growing
Whose purpose is that justice have a showing;
If that is so, go tell them I am 'in it,'
I'll join them in the battle till we win it.

"Although the hey-day of my life is past,
I'll vote and fight for justice to the last,
And if I fall before the fray is o'er,
I'll fight at long range from the other shore."
Uncle Ben.

L'Organisation des Chambres Syndicales de L'Ouest.

II.

En dehors de la production agricole vinicole ou fruitière il existe encore dans notre extrême-Ouest une autre source de revenue, que l'on pourrait appeler "Industrie"; c'est de voler les touristes, de leur extorquer autant d'argent que possible. La saison des touristes ne durant que quelques mois, tout le monde s'empresse de les exploiter le plus que possible. Les hôteliers, les chemins de fer, les marchands de curiosités et de souvenirs s'entendent commellarrons en foire. On sait bien que ceux là ne reviendront plus jamais, et on profite de la bonne aubaine. Ces voleurs de grand chemin, gagnant beaucoup d'argent dans la bonne saison, consentirent à payer un salaire à peu près raisonnable dans cette période de temps, quitte à reprendre le tout à leurs employés ou ouvriers dans le temps inévitable de chômage, qui a la fin de chaque saison se présentait infailliblement. De même avec les ouvriers du bâtiment. Des villes naissent et grandissent pendant quelques années, pour disparaître aussi vite qu'ils sont venus.

Dans ces conditions il est impossible de réglementer la loi de l'offre et de la demande. Malgré cela l'organisation ouvrière présentait de grandes difficultés. Les temps prospères, (booming periods) attireraient bon nombre de travailleurs, pour lesquelles aucun moyen d'existence n'existent plus, sitôt la panique arrivait. L'agglomération factice de tant de monde se dispersa, et les germes d'une organisation ouvrière disparurent avec eux. Ceci fut la règle pendant des années, lorsque enfin les chambres syndicales prirent pied fermement. Dans les grandes villes tel que San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles, et tant d'autres, chaque branche de métier est organisée, à tel point que les Unions ouvrières décident de l'élection du maire de la plupart des villes de la Californie. Non seulement ces denières, mais l'influence des Unions se fait sentir sur tout le territoire de l'Ouest. A partir de Chicago, jusqu'à la côte du Pacifique, le grand Capital sent le poids de l'organisation ouvrière peser d'avantage sur son coffre-fort. La classe ouvrière demande augmentation du salaire, réduction des heures du travail, etc., et le Capital se plaint amèrement de cette attaque sur sa caisse. C'est avec un sensible plaisir qu'un ouvrier organisé passe à travers cette contrée; partout où il passe, on appartient à l'Union. L'employé du Chemin de fer porte fièrement le bouton de son organisation. Dans l'hôtel, depuis le clerc jusqu'au garçon de l'ascenseur, tous appartiennent à l'Union. Les annonces des journaux, demandant des ouvriers d'un métier quelconque, ajoutent toujours "Union men only." Pour nous autres hommes de l'Est, qui avons à lutter quotidiennement contre les nouveaux arrivés de la vieille Europe, c'est un spectacle aussi nouveau qu'imprévu. Les travailleurs des villes organisant les travailleurs des champs, ces derniers continuant leur besogne avec les italiens, les espagnols et voir même les originaires du pays, Californien et mexicain.

Les employeurs n'aiment pas cela. D'accord avec les Compagnies des Chemins de fer, et les propriétaires des mines de métaux et de charbon, se donnent tout le mal possible pour faire déverser une quantité de cette armée de non-occupés de l'Est, contant pouvoir briser cette poignée solide, qui les étreint; mais en vain. A mesure que des forces sont importées, ils joignent l'Union, à tel point qu'au Japon la fédération du travail a ses adhérents, et le mouvement des chambres syndicales s'étend dans les pays du grand Orient d'une façon, splendide pour la classe des travailleurs, mais terrible pour

les classes possédantes et dirigeantes. Ces denières ont beau persécuter les Unions, comme à Bunker Hill, à la Bull Pen, ou avec des "Injunctions", comme à Denver, il est trop tard pour enrager le mouvement des chambres syndicales. Aux grandes Compagnies ont répondu par la demande de la Nationalisation des Chemins de fer, des télégraphes, des mines, aux trustes on fait voir la possibilité de la reprise du Sole et Sous-Sole par la nation, et des grandes Industries par la coopération ouvrière, et aux juges injustes leur remplacement par des juges pris au sein de classe ouvrière, fatiguée de ce laisser molester et persécuter plus longtemps. Les patrons ont beau faire, l'oppression a déjà duré trop longtemps, et la classe des exploités commence à perdre patience.

Si nous citons tous ces faits, c'est pour démontrer la facilité, avec laquelle nos frères de l'Extrême-Ouest ont pu en peu d'années, mettre une barrière solide contre l'exploitation patronale; ce qui était possible dans le Colorado, l'Iowa, le Nebraska et la Californie ne doit pas être impossible dans le Canada, la Nouvelle Angleterre ou les États, bordant les grands lacs. La rapacité patronale est partout la même, seul l'ignorance de la classe ouvrière leur facilite une plus ou moins grande exploitation. Que l'on cesse de faire des distinctions entre nationalités, entre croyances, que l'on s'entende sur les moyens les plus sûres de combattre l'exploitation capitalistes, et bientôt nous aurons les mêmes conditions de travail et de salaire que nos frères de l'Ouest. Opposons à l'organisation des patrons la fraternité, l'Union des travailleurs, et nous nous améliorerons notre existence sur cette terre, nous la rendrons digne de vivre, et nous préparerons un avenir plus désirable à nos enfants.

Quand le Lion du travail se réveillera, ses compteurs prendront la fuite.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France

PAR GEORGES GUÉNARD, PARIS, FRANCE.

III.

LES CONGRÈS OUVRIERS. — LA FÉDÉRATION DU BÂTIMENT.

Pendant plusieurs années fonctionna tant bien que mal en France une Fédération qui avait réussi à grouper des syndicats de presque toutes les catégories des travailleurs du bâtiment. La faiblesse du lien qui unissait les organisations qui la composaient, le peu de services qu'elle était à même de rendre à ses adhérentes vu son manque de ressources et l'insuffisance des moyens d'action mis à sa disposition firent que peu à peu elle se désagrégea et finit par s'éteindre tout doucement. Des fédérations de métier se constituèrent alors à sa place, et l'on vit les charpentiers, les maçons, les menuisiers, les peintres, les tailleurs de pierres, etc., s'organiser séparément. Sur l'invitation de quelques syndicats non fédérés, la Confédération générale du travail prit l'initiative d'une reconstitution de l'ancienne Fédération du bâtiment et lança une circulaire à cet effet. Il en résulta la convocation d'un Congrès à Paris, lequel tint ses assises à la Bourse du travail dans les premiers jours de juin. Une vingtaine seulement de syndicats y étaient représentés par des délégués. Après avoir décidé que les patrons, les marchands et les tâcherons ne seraient admis dans aucun des groupes adhérents, le Congrès fixa la composition de la nouvelle Fédération. Elle comprendra dorénavant des syndicats généraux et mixtes constitués dans les localités où la création de syndicats de métier n'est pas possible,

de sections de métiers créés pour toutes les corporations ne possédant pas encore de fédération de métier, enfin de fédérations de métier, ces denières se trouvant en fait être assimilées aux sections de métiers. Le principe de la création d'une caisse de grèves fut ensuite adopté. Elle sera alimentée par un prélèvement de 50 par cent sur les cotisations, prélèvement qui permettra, paraît-il, d'assurer à chaque gréviste adhérent à la Fédération un secours quotidien de 0f 50; dans les autres cas, il ne sera versé, par solidarité, qu'une somme de 5 francs par 100 grévistes. Ces dispositions, bien que modestes, supposent déjà un embryon d'organisation financière. Nul doute que la jeune Fédération saura l'améliorer par la suite. Nous faisons des vœux pour qu'elle arrive à son plein épanouissement. Le seul obstacle qui puisse s'opposer à son développement réside dans la tendance qu'ont parfois les travailleurs français à se grouper nationalement non par industrie, mais bien par métier. Nous aurons d'ailleurs, au cours de nos correspondances, l'occasion d'examiner plus longuement cette dernière question.

LES GRÈVES.

En faisant exception pour la grève des métallurgistes d'Hennebont qui se développe actuellement et dont je vous entretiendrai prochainement, on peut dire qu'en France il n'y a pas eu de conflits de réelle importance entre patrons et ouvriers depuis la grève générale des mineurs et celle des travailleurs du port de Marseille. Tout au plus y a-t-il lieu de signaler celle des "carriers-mineurs de Savonnières-en-Terthois", qui ont abandonné le travail pour protester contre des retenues injustifiées que voulaient leur faire subir les patrons.

La loi de 1898 sur les accidents du travail met les primes d'assurances à la charge de l'industriel et interdit même formellement à celui-ci de les récupérer sur le salaire des ouvriers. Ce n'est pourtant pas ainsi que l'entendent les maîtres carriers de Savonnières, aussi ont-ils cru pouvoir agrémente les salaires payés par eux d'une retenue de 3 à 12 par cent, les uns la motivant (violation ouverte de la loi) par la prime d'assurances sur les accidents, les autres masquant leur action illégale sous de prétendus frais de toisage ou de cubage de la pierre. 500 travailleurs ont abandonné les carrières et tiennent bon depuis déjà six semaines.

Bien que la Fédération des carriers soit de création récente et partant insuffisamment préparée pour prêter un concours financier effectif aux grévistes, tout fait espérer qu'il auront néanmoins raison de la résistance des patrons, étant donné qu'il représentent une main-d'œuvre difficile à remplacer au pied-levé. On annonce même déjà que la plupart des patrons se montrent disposés à souscrire aux revendications des ouvriers. un seul d'entre eux paraissant vouloir demeurer inflexible.

La Domination du Plus.Apte

En organisant une nouvelle chambre syndicale nous forgerons une anneau à la chaîne de la fraternité humaine, qui dans un temps prochain, est destinée à briser les liens qui jusqu'à présent attachent la classe ouvrière à leurs maîtres capitalistes en procurant à cette classe ouvrière sa liberté économique.

Récemment, à Boston, on a organisé sous la juridiction de la fraternité des charpentiers et menuisiers, une chambre syndicale d'ouvriers de l'étable et de machines. Cette fondation aura du avoir lieu il y a des années, mais comme bien des choses plus ou moins d'importance, soit par pur égoïsme ou des questions individuelles, elle fut négligée.

Bien souvent un simple proverbe, dans de certaines conditions nous révèle sa profondeur. Dans le cas présent le fameux mot de "la domination du plus apte" nous en dit plus long que des volumes compilés par nos savants de la science économique, classique ou politique, n'auraient pu nous enseigner.

Dans notre lutte économique, poussé par l'évolution industrielle, la concurrence pour "le droit au travail" s'accroît de plus en plus entre camarade d'ateliers, et nous oblige de former des unions ouvrières afin de mieux nous protéger. Les unions commencent leurs opérations d'abord sur un terrain local, mais forcé par la demande multipliée elles deviennent bientôt un corps national, formé d'organisations locales dans différentes villes ou localités. Seulement, comme la spontanéité de ces organisations ne s'étend jamais simultanément dans le même corps de métier ou dénomination, il arrive souvent que deux organisations nationales réclament la juridiction sur en même genre de métier, sans spécifier exactement leurs droits.

En organisant les ouvriers machinistes du bois sous la juridiction de notre fraternité nous avons, selon les assertions de nos amis, les travailleurs du bois (woodworkers) accaparés leurs droits et il protestent vigoureusement, disant que si nous persistons dans cette voie, ils porteront plainte au conseil des "Grand Moggles". De sorte que nous devons nous abstenir d'organiser la plus importante partie de notre métier, voir même la plus importante de toute l'industrie, simplement pour le bon plaisir des nos adversaires.

Eh bien, non; voilà des années que je me trouve au milieu de cette partie du métier, connaissant à fond le degré de démoralisation des grands fabricants de Boston, et je ne serai jamais de ceux, qui se retireront tranquillement du champ de bataille sans avoir tiré un coup de feu pour mes droits personnels ou les droits de mes camarades d'ateliers. Mais la bataille est imminente, et malgré mon aversion profonde contre une lutte entre deux organisations ouvrières, je dois proclamer que la conservation de nous même est la première loi naturelle, et, à moins que les travailleurs du bois (woodworkers) s'unissent avec nous, cette lutte inévitable aura lieu.

Le système de la concurrence capitaliste ne garanti nullement à chacun les moyens d'existence, ni fourni t'il du travail rémunérateur à tous ceux qui en demandent; et si l'organisation ouvrière a un but, une raison d'être quelconque, c'est certainement son premier devoir de protéger ces membres.

Et voilà la question posée, "A qui le contrôle?" et en cas de guerre "Lequel survivra l'autre?" Comme je l'ai déjà dit, nous vivons sous le régime de la concurrence entre les ouvriers, et comme la classe des employeurs conserve soixante cinq pour cent du revenu de notre production à agrandir notre exploitation, il est clairement démontré que la tendance future des organisations ouvrières sera d'être très conservatrice dans la protection mutuelle de ces membres.

Si nous pouvions prévoir le futur aussi bien que nous voyons le passé derrière nous, nous nous garderions bien contre tous les maux qui nous apparaîtront, mais l'apathie général des grandes masses de travailleurs, doublée de leur profonde ignorance en matière économique, nous forcent de lutter pour les questions du jour, laissant le soin du futur aux générations à venir. Mais je suis certain que le jour du réveil viendra, et ne voulant pas rester endormi moi même, je consens à me laisser pousser par le courant prête à attendre ce jour de réveil.

I. E. WORCESTER,

Boston, Mass.

Local Union 33.

Monats-Berichte.

Viele lokale Finanz-Sekretäre sind sehr nachlässig und gleichgültig in der Einsendung ihrer offiziellen Monats-Berichte an die General-Office. Wenn die Einsendung dieser Berichte nicht eine absolute Nothwendigkeit wäre, hätten wir das Berichterstatten schon längst abge schafft.

Die in diesen Berichten enthaltenen Angaben ermöglichen es uns, über unsere Mitgliederzahl eine monatliche Zusammenstellung zu machen und unsere Jahresberichte abzufassen.

Wenn uns die Monats-Berichte nicht zeitig und korrekt ausgefüllt zugehen, kann man von uns nicht erwarten, daß wir unsere Kontos ordnungsgemäß führen und bezüglich der gutstehenden Mitgliederzahl, der drei Monate rückständigen, außer Benefit befindlichen Mitglieder, korrekte Eintragungen in unseren Büchern machen. Noch können wir unter diesen Umständen keine Kontrolle führen über Mitglieder, welche um eine Freikarte eingekommen oder eine solche deponirt, oder über suspendirte oder ausgeschlossene Mitglieder, noch über wieder aufgenommenene Ex., noch über die im Laufe des Monats aufgenommenen Mitglieder.

Unsere letzte Convention hat verfügt, daß die General-Office korrekte Listen führen und Eintragungen machen soll über das Wachstum, die Beständigkeit und den numerischen und finanziellen Stand der Organisation. Um dem General-Sekretär diese Aufgabe zu erleichtern, hat diese Convention spezielle Instruktionen ertheilt, welche seitdem durch Urabstimmung zum Gesetz erhoben und unserer General-Constitution einverleibt worden sind. Sekt. 153 (c) sagt:

„Der F. S. soll dem G. S. monatlich auf den offiziellen für diesen Zweck gelieferten Formularen, bei \$2.00 Strafe, einen schriftlichen Bericht einenden, sowie nicht später wie in der zweiten Sitzung der L. U. in jedem Vierteljahr, die Mitgliederzahl und den Finanzstand der L. U. im vorhergehenden Vierteljahr angeben.“

Von nun an werden wir in allen Fällen, wo Finanz-Sekretäre oben angeführte Sektion verletzen, auf der strikten Ausführung desselben bestehen. Die Lokal-Beamten müssen sich in Zukunft unbedingt einer gewissenhafteren Pflichterfüllung befleißigen!

Es ist der General-Office nicht möglich, über wichtige Fragen Einsicht zu erhalten, wenn ihr nicht jeden Monat genaue, alle nöthigen Einzelheiten enthaltende Berichte das ganze Jahr hindurch zugehen. Die General-Office sollte über nichts im Unklaren und über Alles genau informiert sein. Es ist unser Wunsch, die Organisations-Geschäfte prompt und in ordnungsmäßiger Weise zu führen und zu erledigen, und um dies zu bewerkstelligen, machen wir hier auf die Nachlässigkeit vieler Finanz-Sekretäre aufmerksam. Brüderlichkeit

Frank Duff, G. S.

Die Achtstündige Arbeitszeit.

Ueber dieses Thema ist schon so viel geschrieben und geredet worden, daß man meinen sollte, die Frage sei erledigt und die Achtstunden-Arbeit allwärts eingeführt. Doch der große Kohlengräber-Ausstand des vorigen Jahres und auch beispielsweise der Ausstand der Textilarbeiter Philadelphia's belehrt uns eines Anderen.

Trotzdem überall da, wo die achtstündige Arbeitszeit bereits eingeführt ist, die Unternehmer fast ohne Ausnahme zugeben müssen, daß ihnen die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit keine Nachtheile gebracht hat, daß sie in ihrer Konkurrenzfähigkeit durch diese Neuerung nicht beschnitten wurden, werden den organisierten Arbeitern in ihrem Bestreben, die Arbeitsstunden von zehn auf neun oder acht Stunden zu verkürzen, immer noch erhebliche Hindernisse in den Weg gelegt. Die Unternehmer dieses Landes rekrutiren sich eben in ihrer großen Mehrzahl aus Emporkömmlin-

gen, aus einer Kategorie von Unternehmern, die, wie uns die Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung aller Länder zeigt, nichts lernen und nichts vergessen können. Diese können und wollen aus den günstigen Resultaten, die jetzt durch die verkürzte Arbeitszeit erzielt wurden, keine Lehren ziehen. Sie wollen nach wie vor von der Zehnstunden-Arbeit nicht ablassen und sagen einfach: „Wir haben, als wir noch selbst arbeiteten, zwölf und mehr Stunden per Tag gearbeitet, und sind doch noch am Leben; warum sollten unsere Arbeiter nicht wenigstens zehn Stunden täglich arbeiten können?“

In der Kinderarbeit erblicken diese Unternehmer nichts Schädliches, sondern nur Vortheilhaftes, behauptend, daß dadurch das Einkommen der Eltern erhöht werde. Sie halten jahe an den alten Einrichtungen fest, weil ihnen jede Neuerung zuwider ist und die alten Zustände es ihnen bisher gestattet haben, aus dem Schweiße ihrer mündigen und unmündigen Lohnsklaven die Kapitalien herauszupressen, denen sie ihren Aufschwung in die Klasse der Ausbeuter und ihre heutige Machtstellung verdanken. In ihrer Profitwuth übersehen sie die Thatsache, daß in Folge der industriellen Entwicklung des versloffenen halben Jahrhundert, der Anwendung der Maschinerie, der verbesserten Technik und des daraus hervorgegangenen Konkurrenzkampfes, die Produktionsverhältnisse eine radikale Umgestaltung erfahren haben. Sie leugnen die Thatsache, daß die Ansprüche, die heute an die Leistungsfähigkeit der Arbeitskräfte gestellt werden, bedeutend größere sind, als vor dreißig, vierzig oder fünfzig Jahren, bei zwölf- oder mehrstündiger Arbeitszeit.

Dieselbe maßlose Ausbeutungswuth, denselben Widerwillen gegen eine Aenderung der bestehenden Arbeitsverhältnisse und dieselbe Gefühllosigkeit gegen die Arbeiter, die unter diesen Verhältnissen schmachten, findet man unter den kleinkalibrigen Kapitalisten anderer Länder. Wir konstatiren hier nur Thatsachen, und liegt es uns ferne, die Großkalibrigen herauszustreichen, die, wenn sie auch den Verbesserungsbestrebungen der Arbeiter zugänglich, trotzdem unsere Ausbeuter, also unsere Feinde sind. Zur Bekräftigung unserer Ausführungen verweisen wir auf die Zehnstunden-Bewegung in England während der sechziger Jahre. So lange dort die „Whigs“, die Partei der Unternehmer und kleineren Gewerbetreibenden, das Heft der Regierung in Händen hatten, waren alle Bemühungen der britischen Arbeiter, die Annahme des Zehnstunden-Gesetzes durchzusetzen, erfolglos. Es blieb der „Tory“-Regierung, der Partei der Lords und Großkapitalisten, vorbehalten, die Zehnstunden-Vorklage im Parlament zur Annahme und den Zehnstunden-Tag zur gesetzlichen Arbeitszeit zu erheben.

Bei dieser Gelegenheit sei erwähnt, daß damals eine von der Regierung ernannte, theilweise aus Aerzten zusammengesetzte Kommission zur Ermittlung der Lage der Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen in ihren statistischen Berichten (Blue Books) nachwies, daß die elf- und zwölfstündige Arbeitszeit bei vorherrschenden Produktions-Verhältnissen die Gesundheit der Arbeitenden untergrabe, und Kinder- und Frauen-Arbeit unter gegebenen Umständen schließlich die physische und geistige Entkräftung der Arbeiter-Bevölkerung des ganzen Landes nach sich ziehen müsse.

Hier in Amerika haben wir keine aristokratische Partei, welche den Arbeitern—sei es um Stimmen zu fördern oder aus Oppositionslust gegen eine andere Partei—Konzessionen machen könnte. Hier haben wir reine Kapitalistenwirtschaft; Gemeinde-, Staats- und Bundesregierung sind Dank der Gleichgültigkeit der Arbeiter und ihrer Verkennung der eigenen Interessen, in den Händen der Kapitalisten. Gesetze, wenigstens von den Oberbundesgerichten unanfechtbare und wirksame Gesetze zur Regelung der Arbeitsstunden, werden daher hier erst dann erlassen

werden, wenn sich die Lohnarbeiter die politische Macht erobert haben, die ihnen zukommt. Bis zu dem Eintreffen dieses Zeitpunktes aber, den alle intelligenten, klaffen- und interessenbewußten Arbeiter schmerzlich herbeisehnen, müssen wir auf gewerkschaftlichem Gebiete, durch unsere gewerkschaftliche Organisation, die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit, wo diese noch nicht stattgefunden, zu erringen und zu erzwingen suchen.

Welch' kolossale Arbeit wir in dieser Richtung noch zu verrichten haben, sehen wir erst bei näherer Beleuchtung der noch vorherrschenden Arbeitsverhältnisse, vielmehr der in den verschiedenen Gewerken und Arbeitszweigen heute üblichen Arbeitsstunden.

Wir finden da, daß es außer den deutschen Schriftsetzern, und vielleicht den Cigarrenmachern, kein einziges Gewerk gibt, welches die achtstündige Arbeitszeit durchweg im ganzen Lande eingeführt hat. In allen Baugewerken ist theilweise neun Stunden noch die übliche Arbeitszeit. Das Gleiche gilt von vielen anderen Gewerken, während einige, wie die Textilarbeiter in Philadelphia und in den Fabriken der Südstaaten, sich noch nicht auf die neunstündige Arbeitszeit heraufschwingen konnten.

Selbst unsere Brüderschaft, die unter den Baugewerken in dieser Beziehung noch am günstigsten bestellt ist, zählt, wie uns die in dieser Nummer veröffentlichte Liste zeigt, nur 342 Städte u. d. Orte, in denen die Achtstunden-Arbeit das Feld behauptet. Daraus ergibt sich, daß auch für unsere Brüderschaft die alte, viel erörterte Frage der Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit auf acht Stunden noch eine offene und unerledigte ist. Wenn wir nun auch der Hartnäckigkeit der Arbeitgeber gebührend Rechnung tragen, so drängt sich uns doch unwillkürlich die Frage auf: Wie kommt es, daß wir in der Achtstundenfrage, die doch schon vor mehr denn drei Jahrzehnten in Angriff genommen wurde, keine größeren Erfolge zu verzeichnen haben? Die Beantwortung dieser Frage unsererseits, in Baufach und Bogen, wäre unklug, denn es kommen hierbei örtliche Verhältnisse in Betracht, deren sich uns viele der Beurtheilung entziehen. Dagegen sollten aber alle Lokal-Unions der Erörterung und Beantwortung der Frage einmal ernstlich näher treten. Doch auch wir haben eine Meinung hierüber, die wir bei einer späteren Gelegenheit zum Ausdruck bringen wollen.

Maschinisten erkennen das Vorhandensein eines Klassenkampfes.

In der Juni Ausgabe des Machinists' Monthly Journal finden wir in einer editorialen Betrachtung über die Verhandlungen der letzten Konvention der Internationalen Maschinisten-Union die folgenden einen bedeutenden Gesinnungs-Umschwung markirenden Ausführungen:

„Wir sind in eine andere Epoche eingetreten, und geben heute zu, daß es einen Klassenkampf gibt, d. h. wir erkennen offiziell die Thatsache an, daß das soziale Gleichgewicht gestört wird, wenn es einigen Wenigen, die nicht arbeiten und der menschlichen Gesellschaft keinerlei Dienste erweisen, gestattet ist, unseren Arbeitsertrag zu vergeuden, während Andere aus Mangel an den nothwendigsten Existenzmitteln, wie Nahrung, Luft und Sonnenschein, zu Grunde gehen müssen. Indem die Internationale Maschinisten-Union zu dieser Erkenntniß gekommen ist, hat sie einen großen Schritt vorwärts gethan und ist anderen Organisationen vorausgeeilt.“

Nachdem einmal die wichtige Thatsache erkannt ist, daß wir uns in einem Kampfe der Klasse gegen Klasse befinden, haben wir den Weg betreten, der uns zur Erlösung führt.

So lange wir den Sirenenstimmen Gehör schenken, die uns zuflüstern, daß die Interessen der faulenzenden, nichtproduziren-

den Mitglieder der menschlichen Gesellschaft mit unseren Interessen identisch seien, war kein Fortschritt unter uns möglich; nachdem wir aber erkannt haben, daß Derjenige, der nicht arbeitet, auch nicht essen sollte, ist unser Fortschritt gesichert.

Ebenso ist unsere Organisation zu der Ansicht gelangt, daß unsere ökonomische Befreiung nur durch politische Thätigkeit errungen werden kann, und sie hebt besonders hervor, daß wir auch am Wahltag nicht vergessen dürfen, daß wir organisierte Arbeiter sind, und daß es die größte Thorheit ist, das ganze Jahr hindurch Unionmann zu sein und „Scab“ am Wahltag, wenn wir unsere Stimmen abgeben.

Wenn die Mitglieder der Int. Maschinisten-Union den Rath und die Grundsätze ihrer Organisation befolgen, werden sie von nun an nur für Männer stimmen, die ihrer eigenen, der Arbeiterklasse, angehören, die sich als treue Anhänger der Sache der Arbeit und im Klassenkampfe bewährt haben.“

Vierter österreichischer Gewerkschafts-Kongreß.—Am 8. Juni trat in Wien der vierte österreichische Gewerkschafts-Kongreß zusammen. Auf demselben waren 160,000 in 47 Central-Verbände gruppierte Arbeiter vertreten. Die Gewerkschaftspresse ist eine vielsprachige, wie die österreichische Verhältnisse bedingen, und wird in 150,000 Exemplaren verbreitet.

Internationaler Bergarbeiter-Kongreß.—Anfangs Juni tagte in Brüssel der 14te internationale Bergarbeiterkongreß. Anwesend waren 76 Delegaten, und zwar 46 aus Großbritannien, 9 aus Deutschland, 14 aus Belgien, 6 aus Frankreich und ein Delegat aus Oesterreich. Dieselben vertraten 1,271,500 Bergarbeiter. Der Kongreß hat eine Reihe weitgehender Beschlüsse gefaßt. Zunächst erklärte sich derselbe für den gesetzlichen Achtstundentag (drei englische Delegirte enthielten sich der Stimme.) Auch wurde beschlossen, für die Bergarbeiter aller Länder einen gesetzlich geregelten Minimallohn zu verlangen. Ferner erklärte sich der Kongreß nach längerer Debatte dafür, daß nur Arbeiterkandidaten in's Parlament gesandt werden. Das Pensionswesen der Bergarbeiter betreffend, wurde einstimmig beschlossen, von den Regierungen aller Länder zu fordern, Pensionskassen zu schaffen, die den altgewordenen Bergmann vor Hunger und Elend schützen. Der Kongreß erklärte sich für Verstaatlichung der Gruben und für die Forderung nach Hülfsspektoren, die aus den Reihen der Arbeiter zu entnehmen sind. Bei der Abstimmung über diese Resolution enthielten sich die Deutschen der Stimme, weil es abgelehnt worden war, den Passus aufzunehmen, wonach Hülfsspektoren von den Arbeitern zu ernennen sind. Endlich beschäftigte sich der Kongreß mit der für die Bergarbeiter so brennenden Frage der „Wurmkrankheit“. Zur Bekämpfung der Seuche, die in Deutschland, Frankreich und Belgien bedenkliche Ausbreitung erfaßt hat, wurde beschlossen, daß die Unternehmer gesetzlich verpflichtet werden sollen, auf den Werken Einrichtungen zur Förderung der Arbeitergesundheit zu schaffen, und zur Bekämpfung der Wurmkrankheit sind alle Mittel zu ergreifen, die Wissenschaft und Praxis als zweckdienlich anerkannt haben.

Ein internationaler Steinarbeiter-Kongreß tagte zu Pfingsten in Zürich. Vertreten waren acht Landesorganisationen mit 31,450 Mitgliedern. Das Ergebnis des Kongresses war die Gründung eines internationalen Steinarbeiter-Sekretariats, zu dessen Erhaltung jede Landesorganisation einen einmaligen Beitrag von 20 Mark und einen laufenden Beitrag von 25 Mark pro Jahr und Mitglied zu entrichten hat. Das Sekretariat ist am 1. Juli in Kraft getreten. Eine Regelung ersuhr die gegenseitige Unterstützung bei Lohnbewegun-

gen und Streiks. Ferner wurde beschlossen, daß die einzelnen Landesorganisationen in der Agitation an den Grenzdistrikten gegenseitig unterstützen sollen. In Verbindung mit dem Kongreß fand eine Ausstellung von gewerkschaftlichem Verwaltungsmaterial, Schriften über die Geschichte der Gewerkschaften, Verbandsgeschichte der Steinarbeiter, Druckfachen über deren Lohn- und Arbeitsverhältnisse usw. statt, die viel Beachtung seitens der Kongreßteilnehmer fand.

Verhandlungen

der dritten Viertelfahrs-Sitzung 1903 des General-Executive-Board.

13. Juli.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Gesuche der Local Unions 77, Portchester, N. Y., und 27, Toronto, Can., um weitere finanzielle Hilfe zur Unterstützung ihrer Ausführenden. Portchester wird die Summe von \$100 und Toronto die Summe von \$500 bewilligt.

Der Baltimore District Council ersucht nochmals um Sanktionierung seiner Streikbewegung und finanziellen Beistand. Der Board beschließt, seine in der April-Sitzung getroffene Entscheidung, welche die Forderung als zu weitgehend und nicht erfolgversprechend erklärt, aufrecht zu erhalten. Gesuch wird nicht gewährt.

14. Juli.

Gesuch des Boston, Mass., District Council um Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung der an einem beendeten Ausstände beteiligten Mitglieder. Der Board findet, daß die Zahl dieser Mitglieder eine sehr geringe und die Dauer des Ausstandes eine sehr kurze war, und weist aus diesen Gründen das Gesuch ab.

Gesuch des Manhattan, N. Y., District Council um Sanktionierung eines Aufrufes an die Local Unions um finanzielle Hilfe, um Erlassung des Extra-Affekments und um Bewilligung eines Geschenkes oder Darlehens von \$15,000 zur Unterstützung der am letzten Ausstände beteiligten Mitglieder. Der Board beschließt: 1. Da eine ganze Anzahl Gesuche anderer Local Unions um Sanktionierung von Aufrufen vorliegen, kann das Gesuch des Manhattan District Council nicht gewährt werden. 2. Die Bewilligung eines Darlehens ist unkonstitutionell, und dem Manhattan District ist bereits eine Summe bewilligt worden, die nicht überschritten werden kann. 3. Das Extra-Affekment wird nicht von den District Councils, sondern von den Local Unions erhoben, und auch dieses Gesuch ist abgelehnt.

Gesuch der Local Union 561, Pittsburg, Kan., um finanziellen Beistand in ihrem Lockout. Die Summe von \$250 wird bewilligt.

Bezüglich eines ähnlichen Gesuches der Local Union 115, Bridgeport, Conn., wird der General-Sekretär angewiesen, Angabe näherer Einzelheiten einzufordern, und Beschlusfassung wird verschoben.

Beschwerde der Local Union 1444, Nashville, Tenn., gegen die Handlungsweise des District Council jener Stadt, Arbeitsregeln betreffend. Wird an den General-Präsidenten verwiesen.

Gesuch des San Antonio, Tex., District Council um Sanktionierung einer Lohnforderung. Wird bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Information und des ausgefüllten Fragebogens zurückgelegt.

Gesuch der Local Union 31, Trenton, N. J., um Zurücksetzung der Summe von \$100, welche sie der Local Union 602 während ihres Ausstandes geliehen. Die erwähnte Summe wird zu diesem Zwecke bewilligt.

Gesuche der Local Unions 52 und 159, Charleston, S. C.; 146, Schenectady, N. Y., und 331, Norfolk, Va., um finanzielle Unterstützung ihrer Streikbewegungen. Zurückgelegt, bis nähere Einzelheiten vorliegen.

Ähnliche Gesuche der Local Unions 217, Westerlo, N. J.; 396, Newport News, Va.; 544, El Paso, Tex.; 624, Brockton, Mass.; 638, Morristown, N. J., und 533, Jeffersonville, Ind., werden abgewiesen, da die Ausstände beendet und in den meisten Fällen nur eine geringe Anzahl Mitglieder daran beteiligt waren.

Gesuche der Local Unions 389, Tuxedo, N. Y., und 459, Bar Harbor, Me., um Sanktionierung ihrer Forderungen für acht Stunden und neun Stunden Lohn, und um finanziellen Beistand. Sanktion gewährt und finanzielle Frage zurückgelegt.

Gesuch der Local Union 853, Silver Creek, N. Y., um Sanktionierung einer Gewerkschaftsforderung. Abgelehnt und General-Präsident ersucht, einen Organisator nach Silver Creek zu senden.

Gesuche der Local Union 1494, Nachitoches, La., um Sanktionierung einer Forderung,

und der Local Union 1569, Minneapolis, Minn., um finanzielle Unterstützung in einem Lockout, werden abgewiesen, da diese Local Unions noch nicht ein Jahr lang bestehen.

15. Juli.

Gesuch der Local Union 1459, Topeka, Kan., um Sanktionierung eines Aufrufes an die Local Unions wird zurückgelegt, bis weitere Information vorliegt. Da zu späterer Stunde Nachrichten einlaufen, welche erheben lassen, daß der Aufruf bereits ohne Genehmigung erlassen wurde, wird Sanktionierung verweigert.

Gesuch der Local Union 138, Kansas City, Kan., um Erlassung des Extra-Affekments und um Bewilligung von \$500 zur Unterstützung der unter den Folgen der Ueberschwemmung leidenden Mitglieder. Der General-Sekretär wird angewiesen, nähere Information zu verlangen und die Angelegenheit zurückgelegt.

Ein ähnliches Gesuch der Local Union 633, Madison, Ill., wird abgewiesen, da sich der Board nicht für berechtigt hält, für derartige Zwecke Bewilligungen zu machen, indem die Organisationsgelder, außer den Benefits, nur für Unterstützung bei Ausständen und Lockouts bestimmt sind.

Schreiben von Local Union 1082, San Francisco, Cal., wünscht, daß der Board die Jurisdiktionsgrenzen bezüglich der in jener Stadt geltenden Arbeitsregeln festsetze. An den General-Präsidenten verwiesen.

Der Board mißbilligt ein von Local Union 187, Geneva, N. Y., eingereichtes Amendement zur General-Constitution, Mitglieder betreffend, welche Kontraktoren werden.

Beschwerde der Schiffsmaschinen Union 9238, Tampa, Fla., gegen die Handlungsweise der B. V. Local Union 696, eine Jurisdiktionsfrage betreffend. Eine Untersuchung des Falles ist im Gange, und der Board billigt die seitens des General-Präsidenten getroffenen Maßnahmen.

Der Board billigt die Haltung des General-Sekretärs in der Streitfrage zwischen der Ver. Brüderchaft und den Am. Woodworkers, und indossiert die Handlungsweise des General-Präsidenten in der Streitfrage zwischen der Ver. Brüderchaft und der Am. Society of Carpenters.

Der Board beschließt, vom 1. Juni an die volle Kopfsteuer für alle gutgehenden Mitglieder an die Am. Federation of Labor zu entrichten und instruiert den General-Sekretär und General-Schatzmeister demgemäß.

16. Juli.

Schreiben des National Building Trades Council, zum Anschluß der B. V. als Ganzes auffordernd. Zurückgelegt und General-Sekretär angewiesen, mehr Information über diese Frage einzuholen.

Der Board faßt folgenden Beschluß, welcher ein fester Bestandteil sein soll:

„Alle Local Unions sind hiermit instruiert, von anderen Organisationen einlaufenden Circularen, welche um finanzielle Hilfe nachsuchen, keine Beachtung zu schenken; es sei denn, dieselben seien von der General-Office indossiert.“

Auf Gesuch der Local Union 427, Omaha, Neb., wird derselben die weitere Summe von \$250 als Unterstützung in ihrem Lockout bewilligt.

Appellation des Organisations-McFarland gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, indem derselbe die Zahlung einer Hotelrechnung verweigert. Die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation des Washington, D. C., District Council gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs bezüglich der Aufnahme von Mitgliedern, welche das fünfzigste Lebensjahr überschritten, als vollberechtigte Mitglieder. Appellation abgewiesen.

Der zweite Vice-Präsident, E. Q. Connolly, unterbreitet einen vierteljährlichen Tätigkeits-Bericht. Wird gutgeheißen und soll im CARPENTER veröffentlicht werden.

Eine Depesche des General-Präsidenten, zur Zeit in San Francisco, läuft ein, welche dem Board empfiehlt, dem District Council jener Stadt die Benutzung eines Gummistempels zur Anbringung des Union Labels zu erlauben. Wird abschlägig beschieden.

Gesuch der Local Union 138, Kansas City, Kan., um Frist in der Bezahlung des Extra-Affekments, um Bewilligung von \$500 zur Unterstützung ihrer notleidenden Mitglieder und um Erlassung von Kopfsteuern. Der Board bewilligt Frist bis zum 15. Oktober, fühlt sich aber nicht berechtigt, Kopfsteuer zu erlassen, noch Geld zu bewilligen, da die Organisationsgelder nur für konstitutionelle Zwecke verwendbar sind.

Appellation der Local Union 114, Houston, Tex., Minnie L. Blinds' Ansprüche auf Sterbegeld betreffend; der Local Union 15, Syracuse, N. Y., desgleichen im Falle Adam Flohr's; der Local Union 362, Pueblo, Col., desgleichen im Falle F. D. Jones', und der Local Union 780, Everett, Mass., desgleichen

im Falle Clara L. Winq's, gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, welche die Ansprüche zurückwies. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten und Appellationen abgewiesen.

17. Juli.

Die nachfolgenden Local Unions ersuchen um Erlassung des Extra-Affekments oder Frist in der Entrichtung desselben: 873, Palestine, Tex.; 382, 473, 240, 56, 509, 375, 51, 468, 707, 513, 200, 457, 476, 478, 774, 340, 497, 40, 464 und 575, New York City; 1596, St. Louis, Mo.; 1593, Concord, Mass.; 888, Salem, Mass.; 950, Danvers, Mass.; 1453, Grand Rapids, Mich.; 544, El Paso, Tex.; 962, Marblehead, Mass.; 924, Manchester, Mass.; 29, 1315, 44 und 990, Baltimore, Md.; 238, 1592, 972, 359, 964, 277, 1090, 8, 227 und 736, Philadelphia, Pa.; 1255, Chillicothe, D.; 878, Beverly, Mass.; 463, Frankford, Pa.; 458, Lawrence, Kan.; 212 und 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; 122, Germantown, Pa.; 1099, Downingtown, Pa.; 503, Lancaster, N. Y.; 1573, 141 und 954, Boston, Mass.; 697, East St. Louis, Ill.; 795, Gainesville, Ga.; 617, Vancouver, B. C., Can.; 217, Westerlo, N. J.; 708, West Newton, Mass.; 342, Pawtucket, R. I.; 1125, Central Falls, R. I.; 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; 260, Waterbury, Conn.; 231, Rochester, N. Y.; 196, Greenwich, Conn.; 846, Revere, Mass.; 1523, Chariton, Ia.; 172, Westchester, N. Y.; 156, North Wales, Pa.; 1132, Dayton, D., und 629, Somerville, Mass. In allen diesen Fällen wird Erlassung des Affekments verweigert, aber Frist bis zum 15. Oktober 1903 gewährt.

Gesuch der Local Union 427, Omaha, Neb., um Sanktionierung eines Aufrufes an die Local Unions. Nicht gewährt.

Appellation Carl Bartels' der Local Union 375, New York, gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, eine Geldstrafe wegen Nichtbeteiligung an einer Labor Day Parade betreffend. Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der Local Union 375, New York, gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle Frank Gilliard's, denselben von aller Schuld freisprechend und seine Suspendierung ungültig erklärend. Entscheidung bleibt zu Recht bestehen; Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation Geo. Scharp's u. A. gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle der Appellanten gegen Local Union 476, New York. Zurückgelegt und der General-Präsident ersucht, sich eine notariell beglaubigte Abschrift des Protokolls der Versammlung der Local Union zu verschaffen, auf welche sich die Vorwürfe beziehen.

Ein vierteljährlicher Tätigkeits-Bericht des ersten Vice-Präsidenten, G. M. Guerin, wird unterbreitet und gutgeheißen. Wird im CARPENTER veröffentlicht werden.

Der General-Sekretär unterbreitet Versicherungs-papiere für alles Eigentum in der General-Office, welche als befriedigend befunden und dem General-Sekretär zur guten Aufbewahrung übergeben werden.

Gesuch der Local Union 396, Newport News, Va., um weitere Geldbewilligung. Zurückgelegt, bis Nachricht über den jetzigen Stand des Ausstandes eingelaufen ist.

18. Juli.

Den Local Unions 602, Trenton, N. J.; 625, Malden, Mass.; 1388, Tottenville, I. J., N. Y., und 387, New York City, wird Frist in der Zahlung des Affekments bis zum 15. Oktober 1903 gewährt.

Zur Unterstützung von Streikbewegungen werden folgende Summen bewilligt: Local Union 115, Bridgeport, Conn., \$400; Local Union 210, Stamford, Conn., \$400; Bronx District, N. Y., \$1,000.

Der Board legt ein Comité ein zum Zweck der Zusammenstellung aller auf die Am. Woodworkers Frage bezüglichen Dokumente, und soll das Comité vor Vertagung des Board Bericht erstatten.

Ein Gesuch der Local Union 503, Lancaster, N. Y., um weitere Geldbewilligung wird nicht gewährt.

Gesuch des Los Angeles, Cal., District Council um Sanktionierung einer Gewerkschaftsforderung. Zurückgelegt, bis der Fragebogen eingelaufen ist.

Gesuch der Local Union 974, Monessen, Pa., um Sanktionierung ihrer schon begonnenen Bewegung für acht Stunden und \$3.00 per Tag, und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Wegen mangelhafter Information zurückgelegt.

Dasselbe geschieht bezüglich eines ähnlichen Gesuches der Local Union 159, Charleston, S. C.

20. Juli.

Von Charleston, S. C., liegt die gewünschte Information vor, und wird die Summe von \$800 zur Unterstützung der ausstehenden Mitglieder der Local Union 159 bewilligt.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der General-Office wird begonnen und nimmt den Rest des Tages in Anspruch.

21. Juli.

Vom General-Präsidenten, zur Zeit in San Francisco, läuft ein Schreiben ein, welches den Board ersucht, seinen Beschluß, den Gebrauch eines Gummistempels zum Anbringen des Union Labels verbietend, in Wiedererwägung zu ziehen. Abschlägig beschieden.

Gesuch der Local Union 309, Manhattan, N. Y., um Frist in der Zahlung des Affekments. Frist bis zum 15. Oktober 1903 gewährt.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher wird fortgesetzt.

22. Juli.

Die Revision der Bücher wird wieder aufgenommen und dieselbe nimmt diese Sitzung, sowie diejenigen des 23. und 24. Juli, vollständig in Anspruch.

25. Juli.

Die Frage der Vergebung der Contrakte für Druckarbeiten wird in Erwägung gezogen, unterbreitete Vorschläge geprüft und der General-Sekretär beauftragt, die Contrakte so wie es am praktischsten ist an die Firmen zu vergeben, welche strikte Union-Bedingungen einhalten und die niedrigsten Angebote gemacht haben.

Der General-Sekretär und der General-Schatzmeister werden instruiert, die Summe von \$40,000 des beweglichen Kontos in der American National Bank zu ziehen und diese Summe dem unbeweglichen interessentragenden Konto beizufügen.

Der General-Sekretär unterbreitet ein Schema zu einem von Firmen, welche um das Union Label einkommen, auszufüllenden Fragebogen. Für gut befunden und angenommen.

27. Juli.

Der Board entsendet seine Mitglieder Meyers, Wellman und Ogletree nach Lafayette, Ind., um mit der Executive der Brüderchaft der Antreiber und Dekorateur bezüglich der in San Francisco schwebenden Streitfrage zu konferieren.

Laut eingelaufenen Nachrichten von Halifax, N. S., Can., haben Schiedsrichter bezüglich der dortigen Differenzen eine Entscheidung gefällt, der sich die Arbeitgeber nicht unterwerfen wollen, und wird die Summe von \$400 für die noch ausstehenden Mitglieder bewilligt.

Appellation der Local Union 715, Manhattan, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs im Falle von Margaret Sweeney, Sterbegeld betreffend. Abgelehnt und Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Ein Schreiben des District Council von Philadelphia liegt vor, den Board ersuchend, sich nach dieser Stadt zu begeben, um innere Streitigkeiten zu schlichten. Der Board beschließt, diese Angelegenheit erst dann in Erwägung zu ziehen, nachdem der General-Präsident über die eingelaufenen einschlägigen Appellationen verfügt hat.

Der General-Sekretär unterbreitet neue Bürgschaftspapiere, da die alten am 15. August ablaufen. Die Mitglieder des Board unterzeichnen die Papiere und beordern deren Abendung an die Bürgschaftsteller, die United States Fidelity and Guarantee Co.

Gesuch der Local Union 131, Seattle, Wash., um Sanktionierung eines Aufrufes. Nicht gewährt.

Das Comité für Zusammenstellung der auf die Am. Woodworkers Streitfrage bezüglichen Papiere unterbreitet seinen Bericht, welcher indossiert wird, und sollen 4,000 Exemplare desselben in Circularform gedruckt werden.

Der Rechnungs-Experte unterbreitet nachstehenden Bericht, welcher den Akten einverleibt wird:

„Wir haben die Ehre, zu berichten, daß wir die Finanzen Ihrer Organisation für das mit dem 30. Juni 1903 endende Quartal geprüft, für richtig befunden und daß dieselben in sorgfältiger Weise geführt sind.“

Lybrand Bros., Ross & Montgomery.

Die Revision der Bücher wird fortgesetzt.

28. Juli.

Der Finanzbericht für das am 30. Juni endende Quartal wird unterbreitet und angenommen.

Darauf folgt Vertagung.

(Finanz-Ausweis, siehe englischen Bericht.)

A. D. Post, Sek. des G. E. B.

Frank Duffy, Gen.-Sek.

Die Gewerks-Organisation

sollte stets allen anderen Organisationen vorgezogen werden. Ohne sie, die unsere Löhne hochhält, würden wir nicht in der Lage sein, unsere Beiträge an Unterstützungs- oder Vergütungs-Gesellschaften zu entrichten. Letzteren anzugehören ist nicht verwerflich, besonders dann nicht, wenn sie aus Lohnarbeitern bestehen. Derentwegen dürfen wir aber nie unsere Pflichten der Gewerks-Organisation gegenüber vernachlässigen.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS

During Month Ending Aug. 31, '03, for
Tax, Assessments, Pins and Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
2	\$103.60	134	\$305.10	258	\$24.70
3	65.20	135	32.00	259	6.80
4	162.80	136	39.15	260	54.40
5	81.20	137	33.00	261	63.20
6	28.00	138	63.00	262	99.05
7	276.40	139	38.80	263	21.20
8	230.00	140	2.60	264	28.50
9	108.10	141	6.25	265	42.80
10	208.80	142	166.00	266	251.10
11	144.00	143	34.90	267	37.50
12	148.40	144	24.00	268	12.85
13	42.50	145	21.70	269	9.00
14	78.40	146	59.80	270	29.50
15	19.60	147	32.00	271	32.40
16	21.50	148	30.40	272	44.40
17	143.10	149	11.90	273	16.60
18	29.70	150	46.00	274	5.00
19	32.40	151	40.40	275	148.20
20	220.40	152	3.50	276	27.50
21	48.40	153	33.80	277	9.60
22	40.55	154	22.85	278	80.40
23	53.00	155	38.60	279	25.00
24	87.80	156	3.40	280	16.50
25	188.40	157	5.80	281	13.00
26	28.80	158	23.60	282	7.90
27	174.80	159	9.80	283	39.00
28	64.80	160	3.60	284	105.20
29	175.70	161	12.20	285	30.10
30	50.80	162	18.50	286	12.40
31	32.40	163	20.00	287	47.20
32	145.30	164	145.40	288	34.30
33	31.60	165	25.75	289	3.50
34	19.00	166	61.15	290	9.60
35	28.20	167	44.80	291	21.10
36	17.30	168	69.60	292	32.20
37	23.40	169	11.30	293	222.60
38	97.70	170	133.80	294	17.20
39	14.00	171	12.20	295	36.10
40	82.70	172	38.40	296	31.90
41	99.40	173	32.50	297	48.45
42	4.00	174	51.20	298	31.90
43	23.80	175	39.00	299	19.80
44	158.20	176	10.00	300	115.60
45	50.30	177	18.00	301	12.25
46	79.40	178	49.00	302	58.00
47	29.00	179	172.60	303	247.40
48	53.60	180	10.20	304	31.20
49	213.00	181	70.80	305	15.50
50	44.40	182	9.00	306	2.80
51	10.60	183	6.20	307	4.40
52	181.00	184	43.00	308	33.60
53	51.80	185	14.60	309	5.60
54	60.00	186	116.00	310	45.60
55	93.60	187	78.93	311	10.00
56	51.60	188	31.80	312	23.90
57	31.20	189	24.80	313	14.70
58	68.15	190	6.80	314	25.60
59	36.00	191	50.80	315	29.80
60	17.90	192	21.60	316	58.20
61	75.80	193	8.00	317	5.20
62	32.20	194	20.60	318	14.20
63	13.00	195	15.10	319	66.60
64	89.20	196	191.50	320	7.40
65	265.70	197	56.20	321	48.80
66	12.60	198	30.80	322	29.80
67	39.80	199	14.40	323	8.00
68	70.60	200	71.00	324	16.20
69	40.80	201	31.20	325	16.65
70	50.10	202	3.00	326	95.20
71	68.60	203	38.60	327	16.00
72	161.00	204	64.10	328	17.60
73	24.40	205	22.50	329	55.10
74	30.80	206	12.20	330	12.20
75	51.80	207	33.00	331	5.40
76	31.60	208	44.70	332	4.25
77	18.00	209	164.20	333	48.00
78	150.40	210	11.40	334	64.46
79	22.20	211	27.60	335	36.90
80	5.60	212	19.50	336	90.00
81	148.50	213	25.80	337	6.60
82	26.20	214	32.40	338	9.60
83	24.15	215	14.50	339	9.40
84	38.60	216	22.40	340	8.40
85	21.20	217	2.20	341	8.80
86	49.40	218	11.60	342	66.60
87	46.00	219	26.40	343	17.80
88	85.00	220	56.00	344	9.40
89	14.80	221	14.80	345	47.40
90	19.80	222	9.00	346	7.25
91	2.20	223	62.70	347	6.20
92	13.80	224	47.80	348	69.00
93	37.60	225	33.20	349	15.00
94	67.60	226	20.60	350	19.90
95	22.50	227	53.60	351	10.00
96	117.90	228	18.70	352	63.00
97	8.40	229	20.40	353	102.20
98	4.80	230	25.20	354	24.90
99	51.60	231	65.70	355	24.50
100	237.20	232	19.80	356	27.70
101	21.40	233	23.00	357	14.40
102	60.40	234	29.00	358	33.60
103	16.20	235	29.40	359	18.00
104	192.00	236	48.60	360	21.60
105	761.20	237	49.10	361	18.00
106	43.40	238	44.00	362	60.60
107	35.60	239	2.80	363	11.40
108	45.00	240	49.60	364	139.20
109	9.00	241	21.80	365	122.94
110	12.00	242	38.60	366	11.00
111	39.00	243	48.80	367	7.80
112	17.95	244	8.00	368	13.00
113	26.20	245	14.00	369	20.20
114	114.00	246	18.00	370	9.40
115	26.50	247	12.20	371	20.66
116	25.80	248	20.40	372	12.00
117	7.20	249	7.00	373	47.80
118	40.90	250	20.80	374	84.90
119	5.60	251	31.40	375	37.70
120	74.65	252	12.24	376	22.20
121	51.60	253	160.40	377	36.40

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
391—	\$39.00	543—	\$34.20	708—	\$17.00	873—	\$27.20	1034—	\$20.50	1208—	\$19.00	1385—	\$13.30	1499—	\$5.20
392—	52.60	549—	6.05	709—	6.20	874—	4.60	1035—	38.80	1209—	12.40	1386—	6.80	1501—	8.40
393—	27.00	550—	65.60	710—	15.50	875—	3.80	1036—	72.80	1210—	3.60	1387—	26.00	1503—	7.70
394—	25.60	551—	19.40	711—	11.10	876—	5.60	1038—	5.60	1211—	3.00	1388—	9.80	1504—	14.40
395—	12.90	553—	18.60	712—	26.80	877—	27.40	1039—	2.10	1212—	9.20	1392—	10.20	1506—	12.10
396—	32.40	554—	22.00	713—	19.70	878—	22.40	1040—	35.10	1213—	22.80	1394—	12.20	1507—	3.60
398—	44.00	556—	12.80	714—	13.60	879—	3.40	1041—	41.40	1214—	8.40	1395—	5.20	1508—	38.40
400—	2.90	557—	17.00	715—	221.80	880—	13.80	1043—	11.00	1215—	43.60	1396—	4.20	1509—	4.40
401—	20.40	558—	12.00	716—	41.60	881—	13.40	1044—	55.80	1216—	7.20	1398—	8.80	1510—	44.65
402—	24.00	559—	12.60	717—	45.00	882—	8.00	1045—	17.00	1218—	4.20	1399—	10.05	1511—	16.60
403—	15.80	560—	11.80	718—	12.40	883—	76.40	1046—	5.10	1220—	7.40	1401—	26.00	1514—	46.05
404—	14.00	561—	16.00	719—	25.20	884—	43.55	1047—	77.20	1221—	15.60	1403—	32.80	1515—	15.75
405—	16.00	562—	38.40	720—	18.00	885—	49.60	1048—	6.20	1222—	16.80	1405—	12.20	1517—	29.95
406—	9.20	563—	69.80	722—	54.10	886—	6.70	1049—	6.80	1223—	8.40	1406—	2.00	1518—	53.90
407—	81.80	564—	24.60	723—	34.20	889—	15.15	1050—	10.00	1224—	13.40	1407—	7.80	1519—	7.00
408—	42.15	565—	15.60	724—	66.40	890—	46.80	1051—	110.80	1225—	12.55	1408—	1.25	1520—	9.40
409—	46.60	566—	4.60	725—	6.60	891—	21.85	1052—	8.00	1226—	19.00	1409—	4.40	1521—	29.85
410—	9.40	567—	31.90	726—	117.40	892—	24.30	1053—	10.40	1227—	31.40	1410—	42.30	1522—	3.00
411—	7.00	568—	14.00	727—	26.60	893—	8.80	1054—	2.80	1228—	7.00	1411—	10.00	1523—	1.50
412—	4.10	569—	11.80	728—	9.00	894—	12.40	1055—	34.80	1229—	7.70	1412—	3.73	1524—	14.60
413—	25.25	570—	6.20	730—	16.60	895—	21.20	1056—	8.00	1230—	10.00	1414—	7.80	1525—	7.00
414—	32.50	571—	27.20	731—	10.40	896—	30.80	1058—	10.30	1231—	32.50	1415—	25.00	1526—	85.40
415—	4.50	572—	2.80	732—	26.00	897—	64.30	1060—	18.20	1232—	14.90	1416—	5.60	1527—	21.60
416—	82.30	573—	16.80	733—	25.60	899—	16.00	1061—	14.60	1234—	8.00	1417—	4.60	1529—	12.40
417—	12.05	574—	15.80	734—	8.40	900—	41.40	1062—	39.80	1235—	27.20	1418—	12.00	1530—	3.20
418—	3.20	575—	52.40	735—	24.00	901—	14.60	1063—	15.10	1237—	34.78	1419—	25.00	1531—	8.40
419—	61.00	576—	10.80	736—	23.80	902—	13.20	1064—	7.00	1239—	7.30	1420—	9.40	1533—	12.80
420—	32.40	578—	109.60	737—	7.60	903—	19.40	1065—	18.70	1241—	6.80	1422—	2.80	1535—	2.40
421—	110.00	579—	18.00	738—	3.20	904—	13.80	1066—	3.25	1242—	51.60	1423—	6.80	1536—	16.40
422—	9.80	580—	17.40	739—	3.80	905—	4.40	1067—	33.60	1243—	19.60	1425—	18.00	1538—	7.50
423—	243.40	581—	11.40	740—	9.80	906—	5.80	1069—	17.60	1244—	25.20	1426—	9.40	1539—	5.60
424—	50.40	582—	16.20	741—	5.40	907—	64.60	1070—	7.60	1245—	19.80	1427—	3.80	1540—	29.55
425—	16.60	583—	11.80	742—	50.75	908—	4.80	1071—	6.80	1246—	41.00	1428—	13.60	1542—	8.20
426—	50.40	584—	19.80	743—	22.20	909—	29.00	1072—	81.60	1247—	15.00	1429—	21.40	1543—	26.20
427—	16.60	585—	28.00	744—	4.60	910—	17.40	1074—	25.00	1248—	40.20	1430—	8.80	1544—	3.20
428—	75.40	586—	42.60	745—	21.10	911—	13.50	1075—	17.60	1249—	19.00	1431—	10.50	1545—	3.60
429—	17.60	587—	27.90	746—	29.00	912—	10.20	1076—	23.60	1250—	6.70	1432—	32.65	1549—	6.40
430—	24.60	588—	19.40	747—	30.40	913—	2.20	1077—	15.50	1251—	4.60	1433—	6.80	1550—	13.20
431—	41.80	589—	9.40	748—	7.00	914—	2.20	1078—	9.20	1252—	33.64	1434—	27.40	1553—	7.05
432—	9.40	590—	17.20	749—	7.60	915—	6.00	1079—	29.40	1254—	10.80	1435—	40.00	1554—	19.05
433—	17.20	591—	19.10	750—	54.80	916—	39.40	1080—	11.20	1255—	44.20	1436—	57.10	1555—	8.60
434—	21.00	592—	47.00	751—	17.60	917—	23.60	1082—	66.40	1257—	7.20	1437—	16.80	1556—	9.20
435—	40.00	593—	16.40	754—	6.20	918—	14.50	1083—	42.60	1258—	22.80	1438—	9.40	1557—	14.00
436—	17.35	594—	13.40	755—	41.20	919—	26.60	1084—	17.00	1259—	10.80	1439—	17.60	1558—	7.40
437—	84.00	595—	12.20	756—	30.00	920—	12.80	1085—	9.63	1260—	63.70	1440—	41.40	1559—	4.20
438—	54.25	596—	4.55	757—	9.40	921—	23.80	1086—	20.20	1261—	12.20	1441—	8.60	1560—	9.00
439—	10.15	597—	43.60	758—	5.40	922—	12.50	1087—	4.80	1262—	5.20	1442—	3.60	1561—	7.40
440—	25.80	598—	8.00	759—	39.60	923—	28.25	1088—	6.80	1263—	1.75	1443—	88.80	1562—	20.95
441—	51.20	599—	18.80	760—	11.10	924—	9.90	1089—	14.00	1264—	15.00	1445—	3.80	1563—	5.60
442—	21.00	600—	15.40	761—	10.20	925—	17.90	1090—	20.00	1265—	10.00	1446—	7.20	1564—	7.20
443—	17.10	601—	31.00	762—	17.20	926—	12.50	1091—	39.60	1266—	8.00	1447—	9.60	1565—	12.00
444—	26.60	603—	42.20	763—	14.20	927—	23.00	1092—	10.60	1267—	10.30	1448—	23.70	1566—	29.30
445—	35.00	604—	10.60	764—	16.40	928—	7.60	1093—	41.60	1268—	34.40	1449—	9.10	1567—	5.00
446—	11.60	605—	15.20	765—	2.40	929—	50.80	1094—	16.40	1269—	4.40	1451—	12.20	1568—	44.00
447—	19.00	606—	26.20	766—	21.00	930—	11.40	1095—	15.80	1270—	10.80	1452—	3.45	1570—	23.80
448—	44.80	607—	5.00	767—	15.60	931—	3.40	1096—	17.10	1272—	18.20	1453—	58.00	1571—	19.60
449—	16.80	608—	16.80	768—	10.80	932—	2.80	1097—	3.40	1273—	18.00	1454—	5.00	1572—	9.40
450—	40.90	610—	37.80	769—	37.80	933—	6.00	1099—	5.40	1274—	7.40	1456—	12.90	1573—	12.15
451—	7.60	611—	2.80	770—	8.80	934—	45.60	1100—	96.20	1275—	10.48	1457—	7.90	1575—	15.35
452—	114.10	612—	18.20	771—	11.20	935—	10.00	1101—	4.80	1276—	4.80	1458—	23.60	1576—	6.60
453—	9.20	613—	21.30	772—	18.40	936—	13.20	1103—	40.60	1277—	7.20	1460—	16.00	1579—	15.00
454—	48.60	614—	5.20	773—	97.60	937—	3.20	1104—	16.60	1278—	14.00	1461—	4.00	1580—	20.00
455—	24.70	615—	7.00	774—	126.40	938—	18.60	1105—	17.30	1279—	14.00	1462—	13.80	1581—	10.80
456—	41.40	616—	12.60	775—	26.40	939—	17.20	1107—	22.00	1280—	7.60	1463—	9.10	1583—	6.00
457—	9.00	618—	6.15	776—	2.40	940—	13.80	1108—	12.80	1281—	8.40	1464—	13.65	1584—	22.60
458—	17.00	619—	10.30	777—	28.20	941—	107.60	1109—	29.00	1282—	4.40	1465—	19.00	1585—	6.20
459—	42.60	620—	45.20	778—	5.60	942—	18.00	1110—	3.20	1284—	4.40	1468—	8.60	1588—	1.00
460—	41.60	621—	7.40	779—	18.20	943—	56.20	1111—	20.80	1285—	7.20	1469—	4.40	1590—	1.00
461—	22.80	622—	49.00	780—	18.80	944—	3.20	1112—	20.80	1286—	6.55	1470—	25.00	1591—	9.40
462—	21.00	623—	42.00	781—	18.80	945—	34.80	1113—	10.80	1288—	5.75	1471—	4.80	1592—	37.00
463—	32.80	624—	57.70	782—	8.40	946—	76.40	1114—	4.40	1290—	18.00	1472—	2.20	1593—	9.00
464—	73.30	625—	25.50	783—	5.40	947—	25.25	1115—	8.20	1291—	6.40	1473—	15.80	1594—	9.60
465—	23.60	626—	18.00	784—	5.00	948—	7.50	1116—	5.60	1292—	4.00	1474—	22.40	1595—	7.60
466—	33.60	627—	53.20	785—	5.20	949—	14.80	1117—	5.06	1293—	10.00	1475—	12.80	1596—	58.65
467—	33.60	628—	78.77	786—	47.80	950—	85.22	1118—	5.06	1294—	11.60	1476—	15.60	1598—	125.70
468—	12.00	629—	8.40	787—	4.20	951—	90.20	1119—	5.20	1295—	18.20	1477—	2.25	1599—	4.80
469—	4.00	630—	789—	6.00	952—	26.20	1120—	12.00	1296—	23.40	1478—	18.70	1600—	11.60	
470—	114.20	631—	3.00	790—	25.50	953—	11.80	1121—	6.00	1297—	26.10	1479—	14.40	1601—	19.20

Wilde, H. C., Wisconsin.....	102 00
Guerin, T. M., New York.....	197 00
Murray, Geo. R., N. Y. & Conn.	208 99
Biggins, Wm., Pa. & Md.....	171 17
Rowland, D. P., O. & W. Va....	112 47
Quinn, A. A., New Jersey.....	55 20
Hargrove, Jos., Camden, N. J....	4 45
Connolly, R. E. L., S. Carolina	200 40
Sasser B. W., N. Carolina.....	4 40
Speyer, Chas., Philadelphia.....	100 00
Kissinger, W. B., Gwyne, Ark....	9 12
Kent, S. J., Ill & Mo.....	168 05
McCann, J. F., Pawtucket, R. I.	17 00
Burgess, W. H., Southern Sts....	277 85
Marrin, W. C., Grand Rapids....	15 85
Bauer, Jos. A., Roseville, O.....	5 85
Bourgeois, J. S., L. U. 1653....	11 00
White W. L., Indiana.....	40 16
Scott, T. E., R. h. Hill, Mo.....	11 65
Erwin, D. A., Elkhart, Ind.....	7 65
Hulsart, J. R., Lakewood, N. J.	11 50
Swartz, A. M., Pennsylvania....	24 20

General Office—	
Salary, clerk hire.....	1,510 45
Postage, stamped envelopes....	149 54
Telegrams.....	122 43
Rent for August.....	100 00
Sundries.....	62 15

Official Journal—	
Printing and mailing.....	3,072 40
Supplies for Locals—	
Books, Stationery, etc.....	305 95
Seals and Daters.....	43 50
Pins, Emblems, Badges, Charms	735 76
Expressage.....	95 37

Miscellaneous—	
Huber, W. D. (trav. exp.).....	559 42
Premium on Bond (Duffy, F.)...	80 00
Tax to A. F. of L. for June.....	835 00

\$32,524 82

Claims Paid in August, 1903

N.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
579	J. S. A. Jefferson (dis.)...	2	\$300 00
580	Mrs. Anna Thoms.....	5	50 00
581	John Pedro.....	5	161 00
582	A. H. Christensen.....	7	200 00
583	Charles Curtis.....	7	200 00
584	V. F. Sav. ge.....	8	200 00
585	Wm. H. T. f.....	8	200 00
586	Wm. H. B. Young.....	8	200 00
587	T. W. Archambault.....	21	50 00
588	Mrs. Mary A. Tuthill.....	22	50 00
589	Wm. Shone.....	27	200 00
590	Mrs. Anna Meuther.....	34	50 00
591	L. d. wig Gish ger.....	47	108 22
592	Mrs. Marie Novy.....	54	50 00
593	Mrs. Maggie E. Ellis.....	55	50 00
594	Mrs. Hilda Johnson.....	58	50 00
595	Andrew G. Nelson.....	62	200 00
596	C. E. Wahlstrom.....	62	50 00
597	Mrs. Mary McKiel.....	67	25 00
598	Chas. Ritz.....	72	50 00
599	Mrs. Barbara E. Fricker.....	76	50 00
600	Mrs. Patsey Benboe.....	107	25 00
601	Mrs. Marie E. Praytor.....	114	50 00
602	Chas. L. Moore.....	116	50 00
603	Mrs. L. C. Rush.....	125	25 00
604	Mrs. Mary L. Milne.....	131	50 00
605	Mrs. M. J. R. Charbonneau.....	134	25 00
606	Jos. Dinkle.....	142	200 00
607	Joe Fanne.....	142	200 00
608	Mrs. Anna W. Liljander.....	147	50 00
609	Mrs. Jacobine Furst.....	148	50 00
610	Mrs. Elizabeth Gallinger.....	148	50 00
611	W. J. Doyle.....	158	200 00
612	Mrs. Bertha O. Berry.....	171	25 00
613	Mrs. Mary Johnson.....	181	50 00
614	John C. Palmer.....	190	200 00
615	T. J. Lynn.....	198	200 00
616	Mrs. Rose Connors.....	206	50 00
617	Eber S. Rigby.....	207	200 00
618	John B. Campbell.....	212	200 00
619	Mrs. Ellen Smith.....	217	50 00
620	Frank Myers.....	227	100 00
621	Wm. Weidel.....	231	200 00
622	Mrs. A. Hans.....	231	50 00
623	Mrs. E. Francis.....	236	50 00
624	Wm. Toye.....	240	200 00
625	Mrs. Anna B. Rescorl.....	240	50 00
626	S. E. DeLille.....	257	200 00
627	Margaret Hennessy.....	257	50 00
628	Frederick Haller.....	291	50 00
629	Fred Messenger.....	295	200 00
630	Alex. Hunter.....	301	200 00
631	Max Stabler.....	304	200 00
632	Mrs. Alice Hurley.....	306	50 00
633	Lawrence Keogh.....	309	200 00
634	Mrs. Anna Law.....	318	50 00
635	John Quigland.....	325	50 00
636	A. W. Montgomery.....	332	200 00
637	Mrs. Susanna McCallion.....	340	50 00
638	Joe Hinterberger.....	375	200 00
639	Jos. Robwitz.....	375	200 00
640	Axel T. Sunde.....	387	100 00
641	Mrs. Martha Ulrich.....	416	50 00
642	Mrs. E. Marion.....	423	50 00
643	W. T. Jenkins.....	426	50 00
644	Mrs. Lilia E. Bean.....	443	25 00
645	Mrs. Mary F. Hoage.....	451	50 00

646	Geo. Pettie.....	471	200 00
647	Jas. W. Fowler.....	478	200 00
648	Jas. Brown.....	478	200 00
649	Geo. Hargraves.....	482	200 00
650	John Louf.....	486	200 00
651	Mrs. Ida Mengel.....	492	50 00
652	Wm. Lassow.....	497	200 00
653	Thos. Lewin.....	507	200 00
654	Mrs. Bertha Moeller.....	554	50 00
655	Walter S. Miller.....	563	200 00
656	Henry Glasser.....	567	200 00
657	John Magill.....	626	100 00
658	Patrick Cody.....	632	200 00
659	Hugh McConnell.....	632	200 00
660	D. G. McDonald.....	648	200 00
661	Paul Stoehr.....	664	200 00
662	Rodrigue Laurier.....	707	200 00
663	Mrs. Fanny Kanmeyer.....	713	50 00
664	Michael J. Ryan.....	726	50 00
665	C. A. Fischer.....	756	50 00
666	Mrs. F. A. Pate.....	794	50 00
667	Mrs. C. L. Haggett.....	780	50 00
668	Mrs. M. M. Peppard.....	851	50 00
669	Mrs. N. E. Miller.....	900	50 00
670	Mrs. C. J. Breene.....	919	50 00
671	Mrs. Muelda Cole.....	943	25 00
672	J. hn J. Reiger.....	958	50 00
673	Mrs. Mary Gressing.....	955	50 00
674	Geo. Stienbricker.....	958	200 00
675	Mrs. Bridget Doucet.....	1021	50 00
676	Mrs. F. J. Crimble.....	1047	25 00
677	A. P. Dull.....	1070	50 00
678	Wm. S. Dunican.....	1113	50 00
679	Jos. Pearson.....	1244	100 00
680	Geo. Lengyel.....	1	200 00
681	Mrs. Bridget Doerr.....	1	50 00
682	Wm. Blaich.....	1	200 00
683	Mrs. E. A. Tuttle.....	3	50 00
684	I. H. Bolstad.....	7	200 00
685	Matt Lock (dis.).....	9	300 00
686	John Conway.....	22	50 00
687	Matthew Whittam.....	22	200 00
688	Mrs. Mary E. Sennett.....	24	50 00
689	Herman Keifer.....	45	200 00
690	Mrs. Mary Ford.....	55	50 00
691	Olaf Lindell.....	58	200 00
692	Aug. L. Wolfpert.....	59	50 00
693	Mrs. Delia M. McRae.....	67	25 00
694	Ida K. Neal.....	75	50 00
695	W. F. Hannan.....	114	200 00
696	Anthony Pressault.....	116	200 00
697	Mrs. Maggie C. Burton.....	125	50 00
698	Nels W. Throup.....	131	200 00
699	Jos. H. Morris.....	142	50 50
700	Ferdinand Miller.....	143	200 00
701	A. M. H. Claudy.....	158	200 00
702	Geo. E. Potter.....	175	200 00
703	Mrs. C. A. Stewart.....	183	50 00
704	Mrs. Jennie B. Tompkins.....	203	50 00
705	Christ Eisenacher.....	209	200 00
706	John Schreckenhofer (dis.).....	209	400 00
707	Mrs. S. Eisenbeis.....	214	50 00
708	Joseph Nock.....	230	50 00
709	Mrs. Nora D'Arcy.....	247	50 00
710	Philetus Johnson.....	251	50 00
711	John Shouse.....	269	200 00
712	John W. Leonard.....	270	50 00
713	Jas. A. Deehan.....	277	200 00
714	Anton Franne.....	309	189 00
715	Mrs. W. Viengutz.....	309	50 00
716	C. A. Fisher.....	321	100 00
717	Jas. Caldwell.....	386	90 00
718	Mrs. Cath'ne Fortmeyer.....	402	50 00
719	Mrs. Nellie Croft.....	404	50 00
720	David Greenberg.....	426	157 50
721	Joseph Rolow.....	440	200 00
722	Henry Will.....	463	26 00
723	Mrs. Mary Pike.....	476	50 00
724	J. M. Woodward.....	508	50 00
725	Mrs. E. C. Edmondson.....	585	50 00
726	Mrs. L. Lenz.....	613	50 00
727	Michael Seebach.....	786	100 00
728	Algy J. Irish.....	1027	100 00
729	Mrs. Helen M. Slocumb.....	1041	50 00
730	Jacob Haas.....	1051	50 00
731	Mrs. L. Beveridge.....	1090	25 00
732	Sterling D. Race.....	1183	200 00
733	Mrs. Hattie Hunt.....	1211	25 00
734	Mrs. Ida M. Snow.....	1256	25 00
735	Mrs. Mary Bruce.....	1386	25 00

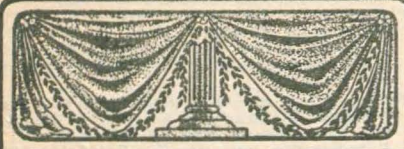
Total\$17,456 72

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Albany, N. Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Delaware avenue.
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. B. Benner, 406 Sewel avenue.
Asheville, N. C.—J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main.
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Jas. Neill, 7 Warren ter.
Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E. Baltimore st.
Barre, Vt.—A. J. Stewart, 83 Park st., cor. Highland.
Beaumont, Tex.—J. J. Slaymaker.
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st avenue.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; D. H. Decgon, 724 Washington st.
Brainard, Minn.—Robert Coughie.

Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, Carpenters' Hall, 176 Fairfield ave.
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Washington st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Centre ave.
Cambridge, Mass.—Ronald McGilvary, 622 Massachusetts ave.
Charleston, S. C.—R. A. Williams, 82 Nassau.
Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View Road.
Cheyenne, Wyo.—John H. Cassidy.
Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502 Garden City Block; Assistants, John Metz and George Ratcliffe, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 1, W. G. Schardt and John Mockler, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 10, John McKendry, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 13, Thos. Flynn, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 54, F. Kosa, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 62, E. Larsen, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 181, T. F. Church, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 199, J. C. Grant-ham, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 416, C. Christensen, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 419, Jos. Wagner, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 504, I. Birkhan, 502 Garden City Bk.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1318 Walnut st. Millmen, Fred Hilbert.
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant avenue.
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st.; Newport, Ky.
Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.
Dayton, O.—A. C. Cuttermull, Room 14, Davis Bldg.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.
Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storckel, 16 Roby st.; L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida st.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave. West.
East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glenmore Place.
East St. Louis, Ill.—C. R. Palmer, 318 Mississippi avenue.
Elizabeth, N. J.—John T. Cosgrove, 709 Elizabeth st.
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeson, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839 Davis st.
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
Fort Worth, Tex.—M. H. Rhodes.
Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 1127 Willard st.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower st.
Houston, Texas.—J. B. Proctor, Box 46.
Ilion, N. Y.—E. A. Mixer.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
Jacksonville, Fla.—W. J. Wilson, Box 155.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Chas. W. Quinlan, 427 E. Market st.
Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Claremont ave.
Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st.; Carl A. Nelson, 4216 Euclid ave.
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightoure, 513 Arthur st.
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegon, Ill.
Leavenworth, Kan.—C. F. M. Deweece, 425 Shawnee st.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Louisville, Ky.—J. Meyer, 1101 Ash st.
Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Section and J. B. Johnston.
Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Block.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th st.
Minneapolis, Minn.—L. U. 7, M. D. Rogers.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthlaume, 137 a Elizabeth st.
Newark, N. J.—C. C. Maull, 147 N. 11th st.; F. F. Kunz, 1247 Springfield ave.
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.
New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.
New York City (Brooklyn)—Jas. McDonald, 211 59th st.; H. Erickson, 288 Degraw st.
New York City (Bronx)—C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.; Wm. F. Wood, 37 Stevens ave., Mt. Vernon.
New York City (Manhattan)—Thomas McCracken, 233 E. 114th st.; Robert Thompson, 77 W. 95th st.; Geo. Umbach, 1836 2d ave.; (Shops)—Wm. Laste, 240 East 80th st.; (Stairbuilders)—Emil Haar, 811 E. 147th st.
New York City (Queen's Borough)—Phillip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.; E. F. Class, Boulevard, cor. Hummels ave., Rockaway Beach.
Niagara Falls—Frank M. Perry, 530 23d st.
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st. Con. Grow, L. U. 36.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Martin, Box 131.
Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.
Paterson, N. J.—Fred. Swift, Helvetia Hall.
Peoria, Ill.—F. M. Ralsch, 216 Main st.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J. Dietz (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; G. I. Lewis, 349 5th ave., Room 313; J. A. Ross, 8114 Frankstown ave.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Palace ave., Wilkesburg, Pa.
Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Blenis.
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.
Providence, R. I.—T. F. Kearney, 38 Fry st.; O. S. Conery, 11 Seabury st.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205½ Commerce st.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.
Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.—E. F. Closs.
Salt Lake City—R. E. Curry, 233 S. 7th West.
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.
Savannah, Ga.—B. F. Smith.
Sharon, Pa.—O'Miner, 50 A st.
Schenectady, N. Y.—A. F. Wiley, P. O. Box 1030.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope st.
Summit, N. J.—Albert Snook, Glenwood Place.
St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 2735 Clark ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Jas. Traner, 1629 Grattan st.; Jas. A. Shine, 5451 Odell ave.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mill), 1306 Olive st.
St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.
Springfield, Mass.—G. W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th st., West Superior.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm avenue.
Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltsman, 503½ Ohio st.
Toledo, O.—H. S. Shewell, 1024 Madeleine st.
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Richard Southwell, 18 Victoria st., Room 45.
Troy, N. J.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6, Warder Building.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.
Watertown, N. Y.—R. Knight, 8 Arcade st.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—D. F. Grover, 219 N. River.
Wilmington,



OBITUARY

LOCAL UNION 478, New York City.
Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst our esteemed friend and brother, James Brown, a charter member of Local Union 478, who departed this life on June 18 1904; and

Whereas, Local Union 478 feel the loss of a faithful brother, one who merited the respect and esteem of all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local union, in meeting assembled, do extend to the bereaved family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

C. H. BAUSHER,
H. E. VAN ORDEN, } Committee.
H. G. LAMBERT,

LOCAL UNION 1453, Jersey City, N. J.
Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God, Ruler of the Universe, to call to that undiscovered land our worthy brother, Frank Van Blarcom, a man of excellent qualities, be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God we sincerely regret the death of our brother, and tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minute book be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother; that a copy be presented to the family, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

S. D. DURIS,
R. I. RADENEY, } Committee.
W. H. DURYEA,

LOCAL UNION 932, Peru, Ind.
Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Daniel Meyers, be it

Resolved, That, while bowing to the will of the Almighty, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother, and tender to his bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that these resolutions be spread on our minute book as a tribute of respect; that a copy be presented to the family of the deceased brother, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

F. E. BRADLEY,
WM. BERRY, } Committee.
ARTHUR A. HYSE,

LOCAL UNION 743, Norwalk, Conn.
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Edward L. Wilson, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and his family; that they be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

CHAS. T. PAYNE,
CALRECE E. BLOOM, } Committee.
JAMES WALSH,

LOCAL UNION 107, Pensacola, Fla.
Whereas, It has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, A. C. Bemboe, be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the brother in his sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that a copy be spread on the face of our minutes.

B. E. CHRISTIAN,
A. J. HAMBRICK, } Committee.
S. ALLEN,

LOCAL UNION 437, Kensington, Ill.
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy brother, J. B. Moran, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family and bereaved widow our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of their deepest sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our union; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WM. G. MCPHAIL,
ANDREW NELSON, } Committee.
FERDINAND GAGNON,

LOCAL UNION 693, Needham, Mass.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, M. J. Hennessy, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother; that they be spread on our minutes, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN MCCABE,
Chairman of Com.

LOCAL UNION 216, Tarrington, Conn.

Whereas, It has been the will of Almighty God, the Master Builder of the Universe, to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, John Higgins, therefore be it

Resolved, that we extend to Bro. Higgins and family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother; that they be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

A. H. BRAY,
U. C. RAMSEY, } Committee.
J. M. BILLINGS,

LOCAL UNION 295, Collinsville, Ill.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Frederick Messenger; and,

Whereas, We feel the loss of a faithful member, one who enjoyed the respect of all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it

Resolved, That the members of this local union, in meeting assembled, do extend to the aged parents and the relatives of our departed brother our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his parents, and a copy be spread upon our minutes; also that a copy be furnished our official journal THE CARPENTER, for publication.

T. C. ALLISON,
GEO. H. GRACEY, } Committee.
HENRY RITTER,

LOCAL UNION 180, Valejo, Cal.

Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from us our young brother, Martin Ericson; and,

Whereas, In his death the local union loses a quiet and earnest worker, a devoted brother and an honest and upright man, therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to Him who doeth all things well, and while we deeply regret his death, our loss is his eternal gain; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that they be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

A. B. WILLEY, Com.

LOCAL UNION 1318, Camden, S. C.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our brother, J. S. Wright, to that world unknown, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the afflicted family, and earnestly commend them to the keeping of Him who looks with eyes of pity upon the widowed and fatherless. May God give them courage to face the great sorrow bravely and meekly, with a fixed determination in carrying out their part in the great struggle. And be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of Bro. Wright, and that they be spread on the records of our local union.

LOCAL UNION 227, Philadelphia, Pa.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Frank Meyers, and we sincerely mourn our loss and feel that this local union has lost a faithful member, therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, and that they be spread on our minutes.

JOHN D. HAMIL, Pres.
FRANK WINCHESTER, Vice-Pres.
WILLIAM NEILL, Fin. Sec'y.

LOCAL UNION 1227, Waltham, Mass.

Whereas, It has pleased the Divine Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Charles Warren; and,

Whereas, The deceased was a member in good standing in our brotherhood, a good citizen, honest, upright and industrious and respected by all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Warren our union suffers the loss of a faithful member, a man with few faults and many virtues, who was ever ready to help a friend and brother in distress; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother; that a page of our minutes be set aside for these resolutions, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. J. MCCARTHY,
G. A. BAKER, } Committee.
S. H. MATTHEWS,
R. J. FLYNN,

LOCAL UNION 1072, Muscogee, Ind.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from among us our esteemed brother, H. H. Hutchison, who had but recently become a member of this local union; and,

Whereas, We deeply regret his death, as we lose in him a good member, one who was respected by all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the departed that we express our regret at his removal from our midst and to mourn one month of respect; and be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with his family on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best and whose chastisements are enacted in mercy; and be it further

Resolved, That this testimonial of our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow be presented to the family of our deceased brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions, and that a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

ELI KELLER,
L. P. STINE, } Committee.
S. C. STEWARD,

LOCAL UNION 1183, Winfield, Kan.

Whereas, It was the divine will of God to remove from our midst Bro. Charles Thomas, be it

Resolved, That we bow with deference to the will of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WALTER BOSTON,
G. H. VAN DE WATER, } Committee.
I. R. WOOD,

LOCAL UNION 332, Los Angeles, Cal.

Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen to take unto Himself our beloved brother, Warren A. Montgomery; and,

Whereas, In his death we suffer the loss of a brother who merited and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother and tender to the bereaved widow our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a page in our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to our departed brother; that a copy be presented to his widow; a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

S. H. HUGHES,
A. VINETTE, } Committee.
THEO. LAFAYETTE,

LOCAL UNION 974, Monessen, Pa.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call from his earthly labors our friend and brother, Thomas Crumming, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy in their sad loss; that a copy of this resolution be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

LUTHER BOLIG, R. S.

LOCAL UNION 17, Youngstown, O.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Architect and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Abraham A. Moore; and,

Whereas, In his death we suffer the loss of a faithful member, one who merited the respect and esteem of all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That as an evidence of our sympathy a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased; that our charter be draped in mourning, that a page of our minute book be set apart and a copy inscribed thereon, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

G. C. K. STRACHAN,
GEORGE E. BERT, } Committee.
ALBERT THOMAS,

LOCAL UNION 52, Charleston, S. C.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, and He has seen fit to take unto Himself our beloved brother, Isaac Maxwell; and,

Whereas, We feel the loss of a faithful member, who enjoyed the respect of all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that the members of this local union in meeting assembled, do extend to the bereaved family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that they be spread on our minutes, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

AL. BREWER,
W. E. ARMSTRONG, } Committee.
C. SMALLS,

LOCAL UNION 403, Lynchburg, Va.

Whereas, The Great Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, Wyatt L. Powell; and,

Whereas, the intimate relations held by him with the members of this local union during his fraternal connection with them, make it fitting that we record our appreciation of him, therefore be it

Resolved, That the removal of the brother from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all members of the union and its friends, and will prove a grievous loss to all; and be it further

Resolved, That with deep sympathy for the afflicted relatives and friends of the deceased, we express an earnest hope that even so great a bereavement may be overruled for their highest good; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased; that these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. E. LANCARTER,
G. W. DUNN, } Committee.
E. O. CARROLL,

LOCAL UNION 426, Los Angeles, Cal.

Whereas, In view of the loss Local Union 426 has sustained by the demise of our friend and brother, David Greenberg, and of the still further loss sustained by those who are nearest and dearest to him, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our brother we have lost one of the links in the chain of brotherly love which spans the earth; one of the defenders of human rights. We grieve to know that he has stepped out of our ranks forever. Others will step in to fill up the gap in the ranks of labor's hosts, and the battle human rights will go on, but the vacancy caused by our brother's demise will remain; his life work is over, he has gone to reap his reward. God bless his memory.

We extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy. Words fail us in the bitterness of our sorrow. We would urge you to face life bravely, realizing that he whom you now mourn fell as a hero in the battle of humanity and has gone to his reward in the great unknown. May God give you courage to face this sorrow bravely and meekly and with fixed determination to aid in carrying out your part of the great struggle in which he did his share nobly. Peace to his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of this union, and that a copy be tendered to the bereaved family of Brother Greenberg.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

J. C. CROW,
W. J. KILLION, } Committee.
C. C. FORD,

Eight-hour Cities.

Following is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Aberdeen, Wash.
Alameda, Cal.
Albany, N. Y.
Allegheny City, Pa.
Alton, Ill.
Anaconda, Mont.
Anderson, Ind.
Annapolis, Md.
Ardmore, Pa.
Ashland, Wis.
Argentine, Kan.
Atlanta, Ga.
Auburn, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bar Harbor, Me.
Bay City, Mich.
Bayonne, N. J.
Beachmont, Mass.
Bedford Park, N. Y.
Bellaire, Ohio.
Belleville, Ill.
Beaumont, Tex.
Berkeley, Tex.
Birmingham, Ala.
Berwyn, Pa.
Bessemer, Colo.
Bloomington, Ill.
Boise City, Ida.
Boston, Mass.
Boulder, Colo.
Braddock, Pa.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Bridgeport, Ohio.
Brighton Park, Ill.
Brockton, Mass.
Brookline, Mass.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Butte, Mont.
Cambridge, Mass.
Camden, N. J.
Canon City, Colo.
Carnegie, Pa.
Carondelet, Mo.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Centralia, Ill.
Chester, Pa.
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Heights, Ill.
Chicopee, Mass.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Clairton, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Coffee, Ill.
College Point, N. Y.
Collinsville, Ill.
Colorado City, Colo.
Colorado Sp'gs, Col.
Columbus, Ohio.
Council Bluffs, Ia.
Covington, Ky.
Corona, N. Y.
Cripple Creek, Colo.
Dallas, Tex.
Danvers, Mass.
Davenport, Ia.
Dedham, Mass.
Denver, Colo.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Detroit, Mich.
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duluth, Minn.
Duquesne, Pa.
East Boston, Mass.
E. Hampton, Mass.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Edwardsville, Ill.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elwood, Ind.
Elmhurst, Ill.
El Paso, Texas.
Englewood, Ill.
Ensley, Ala.
Eureka, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.
Evansville, Ind.
Everett, Mass.
Fall River, Mass.
Fishkill, N. Y.
Fitchburg, Mass.
Florence, Colo.
Flushing, N. Y.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Framingham, Mass.
Fremont, Colo.
Fresno, Cal.
Galesburg, Ill.
Galveston, Texas.
Geneva, N. Y.
Gillette, Colo.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Grand Crossing, Ill.
Grand Junction, Col.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greenwich, Conn.

Hartford, Conn.
Haughville, Ind.
Hanford, Cal.
Haverhill, Mass.
Highland Park, Ill.
Hingham, Mass.
Highwood, Ill.
Hoboken, N. J.
Holyoke, Mass.
Homestead, Pa.
Houston, Texas.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Hubbard City, Tex.
Hyde Park, Ill.
Hyde Park, Mass.
Independence, Colo.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Irvington, N. J.
Irvington, N. Y.
Jersey City, N. J.
Joplin, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City, Kan.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kensington, Ill.
Kingston, N. Y.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Junta, Colo.
Lake Charles, La.
Lake Forest, Ill.
Lawrence, Kan.
Lawrence, Mass.
Leavenworth, Kan.
Lebanon, Ill.
Lee, Mass.
Lenox, Mass.
Leominster, Mass.
Lincoln, Neb.
Lockland, Ohio.
Long Beach, Cal.
Long Branch, N. J.
L'g Island City, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Los Gatos, Cal.
Loveland, Colo.
Lowell, Mass.
Lynn, Mass.
Madison, Ill.
Malden, Mass.
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Marion, Ind.
Maywood, Ill.
McKeesport, Pa.
McKee's Rocks, Pa.
Medford, Mass.
Memphis, Tenn.
Menlo Park, Cal.
Meriden, Conn.
Milford, Mass.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Mobile, Ala.
Moline, Ill.
Mooreland, Ill.
Morristown, N. J.
Montclair, N. J.
Mount Olive, Ill.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Mount Vernon, Ind.
Muncie, Ind.
Murphysboro, Ill.
Nelson, B. C.
New Albany, Ind.
Newark, N. J.
New Brighton, N. Y.
New Britain, Conn.
Newburgh, N. Y.
Newberryport, Mass.
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New London, Conn.
New Orange, N. J.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky.
Newton, Mass.
Newtown, N. Y.
Newton Cent., Mass.
New York, N. Y.
New Whatcom, Wash.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
North Adams, Mass.
Northampton, Mass.
Norwalk, Conn.
Norwich, Conn.
Oakland, Cal.
Oak Park, Ill.
Odin, Ill.
Ogden, Utah.
Oklahoma City, O. T.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ouray, Colo.
Paducah, Ky.
Palestine, Tex.
Palo Alto, Cal.

Parsons, Kan.
Pasadena, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Percy, Ill.
Perth Amboy, N. J.
Peru, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Kan.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Pittston, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Plymouth, Pa.
Port Arthur, Texas.
Portchester, N. Y.
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Portland, Ohio.
Portland, Ore.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Providence, R. I.
Pueblo, Colo.
Quincy, Ill.
Racine, Wis.
Rahway, N. J.
Randsburg, Cal.
Red Bank, N. J.
Revere, Mass.
Riverside, Cal.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rock Island, Ill.
Rogers Park, Ill.
Roswell, N. M.
Rutherford, N. J.
Sacramento, Cal.
Saginaw, Mich.
Salem, Ill.
Salida, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Luis Obispo, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.
San Mateo, Cal.
San Rafael, Cal.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Santa Rosa, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Scranton, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Sewickley, Pa.
Sharon, Pa.
Sharpsburg, Pa.
Sheboygan, Wis.
Sparta, Ill.
Shreveport, La.
South Chicago, Ill.
South Denver, Colo.
South Evanston, Ill.
South Englew'd, Ill.
South Omaha, Neb.

Total—342 cities and towns.

Business Agents' Badges

In compliance with numerous requests the General Office will hereafter supply badges for business agents on application of any District Council or Local Union at the price of \$3.50 a piece. The badge is a neat design, with U. B. emblem, has enameled lettering, and is very substantial. District Councils or Local Unions requiring badges should send their orders to the General Office.

Rejection of Candidates

Peter Snyder has been rejected as candidate, by Local Union 768, Dorranctown, Pa., three times in succession and in accordance with Sec. 78 of the General Constitution.

B. D. Taylor has been rejected, by Local Union 1521, Jacksonville, Fla., at three successive meetings, he not being eligible to membership, according to Sec. 61 of the General Constitution.

The Best State

The best state of human nature is that in which, while no one is poor, no one desires to be richer, nor has any reason to fear being thrust back by the efforts of others to push themselves forward.—John Stuart Mill.

WHEN a body of men agree to divide work, they are right on general principles. It shows a willingness to live and let live—the very essence of trade-union principles.

Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Stamford, Conn.
Staunton, Ill.
St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
Stapleton, N. Y.
Sterling, Ill.
Stockton, Cal.
Streator, Ill.
Summit, N. J.
Swampscott, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa, Fla.
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Taunton, Mass.
Telluride, Colo.
Terrell, Texas.
Thompsonville, Conn.
Toronto, Can.
Tiburon, Can.
Toledo, Ohio.
Topeka, Kan.
Town of Lake, Ill.
Tremont, N. Y.
Trenton, N. J.
Tucson, Ariz.
Union Hill, N. J.
Unionport, N. Y.
Utica, N. Y.
Vallejo, Cal.
Vancouver, B. C.
Van Nest, N. Y.
Venice, Ill.
Victor, Colo.
Waco, Texas.
Wakefield, Mass.
Warren, R. I.
Washington, Pa.
Washington, D. C.
Waterbury, Conn.
Watsonville, Cal.
Waukegan, Ill.
Westchester, N. Y.
West Hoboken, N. J.
West Newton, Mass.
West Superior, Wis.
Whitesboro, N. Y.
White Plains, N. Y.
Wichita, Kan.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Wilkesburg, Pa.
Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Wilmington, Del.
Woburn, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Woodlawn, N. Y.
Yonkers, N. Y.
Youngstown, Ohio.

Are You a Cog?

If you
are a workman in
a shop, or a clerk in a store
or office, or a "hand" on a farm,
and feel that you are like a cog in
a wheel, going always but making
no progress, fill out and send in the
coupon below, and learn how to
prepare yourself for a really de-
sirable position. 2 2 2 2 2

Change Your Work

International Correspondence Schools,
Box 1069, Scranton, Pa.

Please send me, free, a copy of "Lost Stories of Success," and explain how I can qualify for the position marked X below.

<input type="checkbox"/> Architect	<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Draftsman
<input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Contractor and Builder	<input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreman Carpenter	<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Inspector	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemist
<input type="checkbox"/> Heat. and Vent. Eng.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bookkeeper
<input type="checkbox"/> Perspective Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Stenographer
<input type="checkbox"/> Ornamental Designer	<input type="checkbox"/> Ad. Writer
<input type="checkbox"/> Sign Painter	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak French
<input type="checkbox"/> Show-Card Writer	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak German
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak Spanish

Name _____
St. & No. _____
City _____ State _____

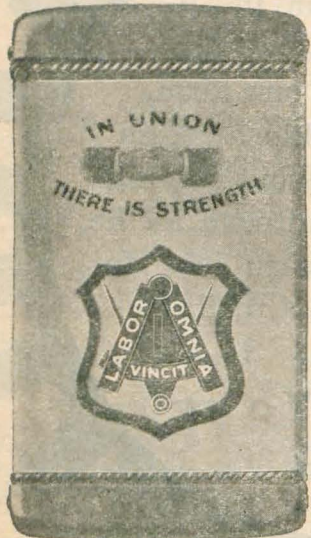
To Boom Our Union Label

We offer an article designed to keep before the public an imprint of our new union label which is being registered as rapidly as possible in the different states—our MATCH-BOX, an article of great utility, keeping constantly before the public the fact that the Brotherhood has a union label. As will be seen by the illustration our match-box is an article which



will be appreciated, not only by members of our Brotherhood, but by members of other unions, and one that will serve the purpose of reminding the public of our label. The Brotherhood union label on one side of the box and the emblem and motto on the other are lithographed in beautiful colors on white ground, representing enamel.

No better investment could be made by



local unions than the purchasing of our match-boxes for agitation purposes. They are also a creditable souvenir to be used at the occasion of festivals.

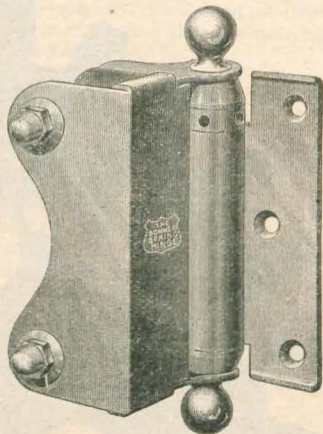
The General Office is in a position to furnish any quantity of the article at the established price of 15 cents each. A sample will be sent immediately upon request accompanied by the necessary amount.

So long as one single trade or calling remains unorganized labor organization needs perfection.

THE man who has no object or interest in life beyond "getting a living," who accepts and lives by the rule of "Each for himself and the devil take the hindmost," wherein is he nobler than the beast in the sty? The porker is even more successful according to that rule than man; he gets a better living according to his taste, gets it with less trouble, and probably dies an easier death. In order to be entitled to look down upon the pig as an inferior being you must think and feel for a self larger than that enclosed in your precious skin—a social interest, not outside you, but including you and more.

"Bommer" Adjustable Box Flanged Hinge and Strike

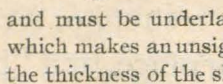
Bommer Bros., 257-271 Classon avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., have made a valuable improvement in that class of spring hinges and strikes for lavatory trim in which one flange is made box-shaped so



that it may be clamped directly to the marble partition.

In this new hinge and strike the box flange is adjustable. As the slabs of marble used in lavatory work vary greatly in thickness, the advantage of this feature is easily apparent.

Where the old-style solid box-flanged hinges are used it frequently happens, when the partitions are ready to have the hinges fitted on, that some of the hinges can not be fitted onto the slabs and the boxes must first be filled out; others will fit too loosely



and must be underlaid with cardboard, which makes an unsightly job, all because the thickness of the slabs vary.

These new "Bommer" adjustable box-flanged spring hinges and strikes solve the problem and save all worry and trouble as to the fitting of the boxes.

A full line of sizes are made, including 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 inches, each size being adjustable 1/8-inch over and under the stated size.

The strikes are fitted with rubber buffers to take up the shock as the door swings to.

Both hinges and strikes are accurately formed on dies from sheet metal, one part of the box sliding within the other in the limits named, the finely finished bolts and nuts clamping the parts securely together.

Bommer Bros. will send you their catalogue for the asking.

Labor and What It Does

Labor is robbed by the politician and votes for the robber.

Labor produces wealth and votes it to the non-producer.

Labor builds fine houses and votes them to those who don't labor.

Labor produces everything to eat and votes it to those who are not hungry and goes hungry itself.

Labor makes fine clothes for those who don't labor.

Labor builds fine carriages for drones to ride in.

Labor builds fine railroads and is robbed by the railroad companies.

Labor makes fine farms to mortgage to the usurer.

Labor creates capital and is tyrannized over by capital.

Labor invents machinery and is thrown out of employment by the invention.

Labor feeds the world and goes hungry itself.

Labor clothes the world, but wears ragged clothes.

Work, not Alms

What! Charity! No, thank you, sir!
I haven't come to that!
I'm poor—in want—but I'm not here
A-holding out my hat.
I've two arms, a willing strength,
I'm not a man to shirk.
I don't ask alms, sir. All I want
Is just a chance to work.

I'm not a beggar, sir, thank God!
I only ask my right—
A chance to earn what me and mine
Require, and in the sight
Of fellow-men to be a man,
And hold my head up straight,
Whose child, your child, sir, could not scorn
As an associate.
My wife and child need food and warmth,
And I can give them all
They need, with work—and help as well,
At any neighbor's call.
But idle hands are helpless, sir,
And so I ask of you
A chance to show what mine are worth,
Some honest work to do.

I'm only one of thousands—and
We are not beggars, sir!
We're just as willing now to work
As good men ever were.
Don't treat us, sir, like mendicants
Whom you would fain avoid,
But give, for God's sake, if you can,
Work for the unemployed.

Harper's Weekly

An infliction of boycott is very like a case of "la grippe," it most always leaves traces of its ravages after its subsidence.

SOME men's brains are like a clock. When they run down they stop until some outside influence winds them up.

—Union Made—
Badges, Banners and
Souvenirs. Artistic designs.
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A Wonderful Instructor!

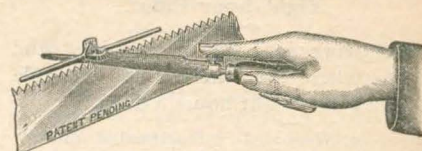


It is of metal, 3 in. in diameter, with revolving disks. One side giving the lengths and cuts of rafters—common, octagon, hips and valleys, from 1 to 24-in. rise; on the other side is given the same as above, from 1° to 90°.

Much other information is contained in the Key. Hopper cuts, polygon miters, etc. Illustrated book of instructions and morocco case, suitable for carrying in the pocket. Liberal terms to agents. Price, \$1.50.

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The Blocker Saw Filing Guide.

It is light, durable and well finished.

By its use a saw can be filed accurately and easily. The uniformity of the points is obtained by holding the file so the guide arm is parallel over them when the file is started across the saw. This insures the same bevel and pitch to all the points.

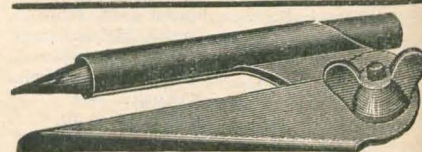
It is attached directly to the file by a thumb-screw. The guide arm is connected to a double index device, which can be set to give any angle or pitch desired. It is adjustable to any size file used for hand-saws. Skilled workman not required to use it.

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O. B. BLOCKER

Circulars free.

AURORA, ILL.



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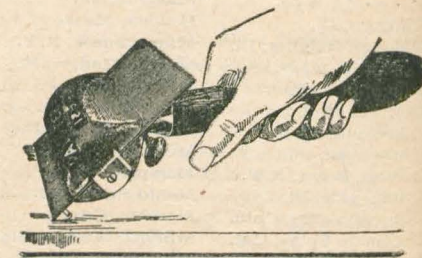
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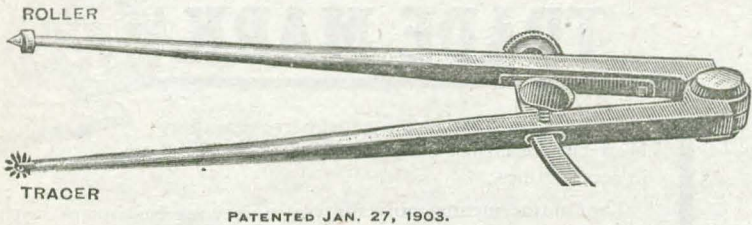
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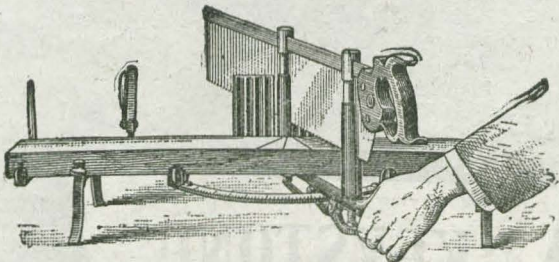
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G. D. Inskip

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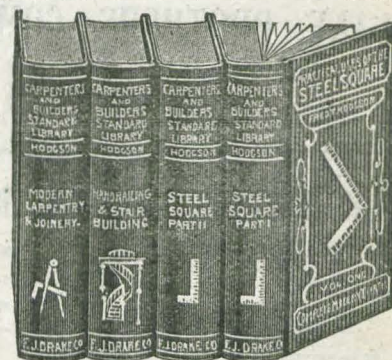
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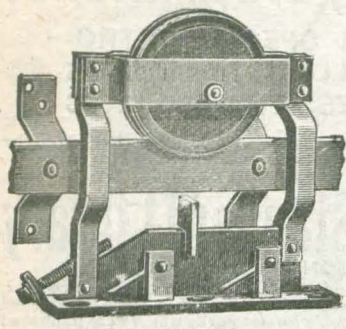
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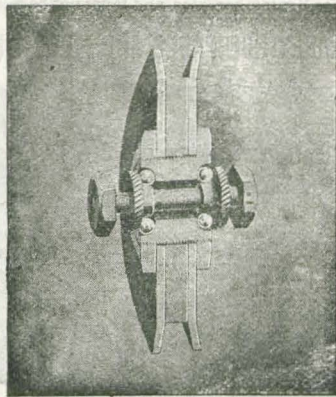


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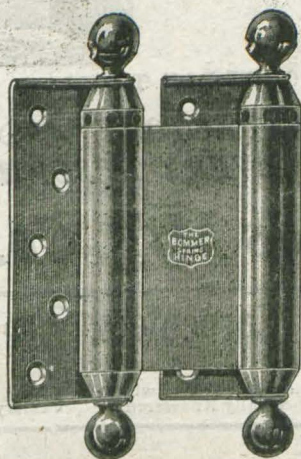
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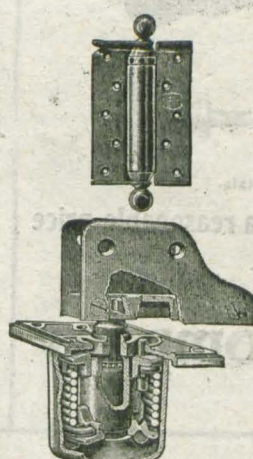
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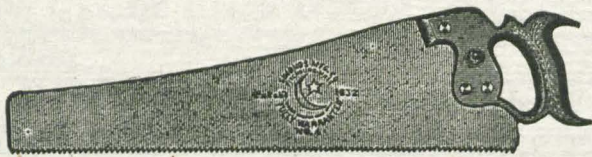
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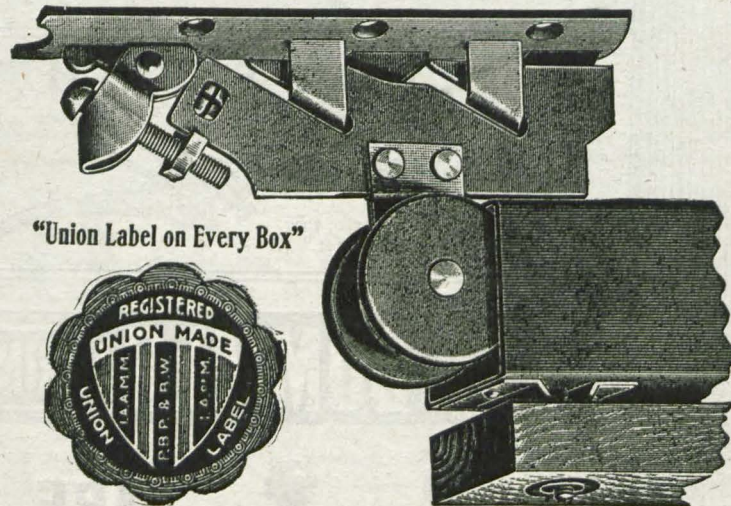
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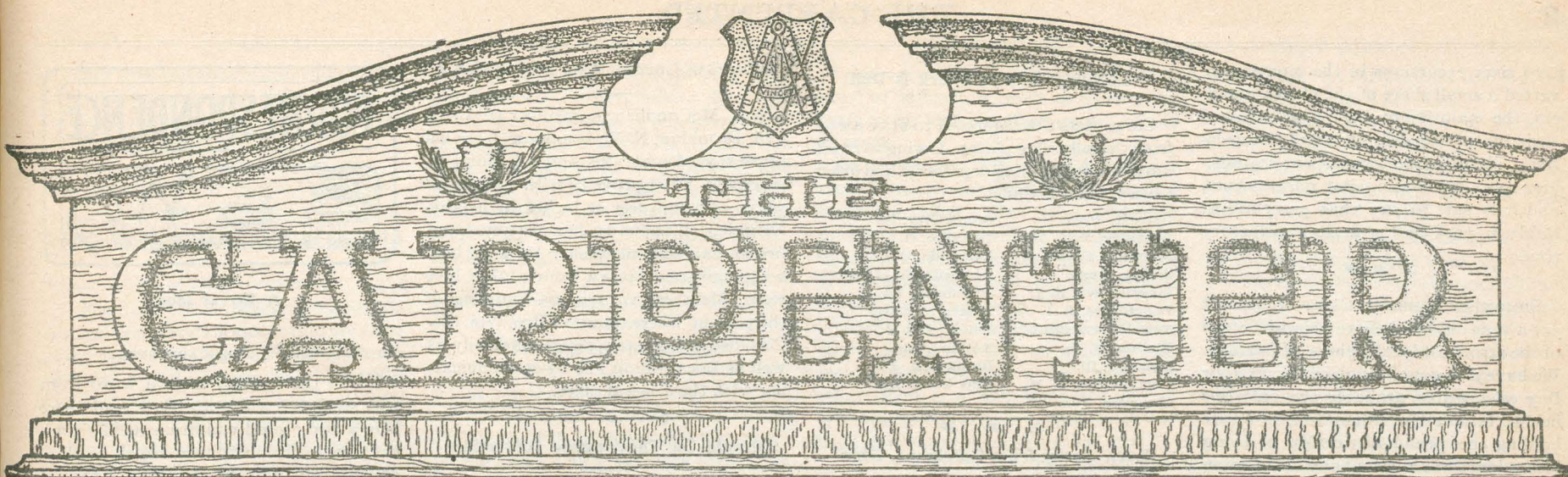
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIII--No. 10
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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1903

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Five Cents a Copy



HAILEVILLE, I. T.—There is not one job under construction here at present and no prospects for any for some time. Most all of our members have left to secure work in other towns on account of the scarcity of work here. Stay away from Haileville and avoid disappointment.

BEVERLY, MASS.—Because of very unsatisfactory conditions existing in this city L. U. 878 would request all carpenters to remain away until further notice. The majority of our contractors have broken their agreement entered into on April 1, and are refusing to pay the rate of wages agreed upon, and some of the outside contractors are working their men nine hours per day, while our trade rules provide for eight hours. Give Beverly, Mass., a wide berth.

IOLA, KAN.—We are still working nine hours at a minimum rate of \$2.50 per day. Most of the boys, however, receive \$3 and we shall undoubtedly secure the eight-hour day next year. We are not jumping very much at a time and not very often, but are progressing steadily. Among the many large buildings being erected here this moment there is a \$15,000 schoolhouse; hence a great portion of our members are working eight hours anyway.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—For a couple of weeks in August indications pointed to a general tie-up in the building industry. The building laborers walked out and the bricklayers struck in sympathy, thus tying up about 50 per cent. of the brick work for about two weeks. The contractors threatened to lock out all the building trades and refused to meet committees endeavoring to adjust the differences. Finally, through the good offices of Mr. Gubbins, the G. P. of the bricklayers, an understanding was reached and the bricklayers and building laborers returned to work on September 8th. There is considerable work going on here but still a number of carpenters are out of work. In fact we have more carpenters here than required to do the work of a busy season.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Business is very dull here. In the spring the outlook was very encouraging, but a combination of circumstances has nearly killed business. Please place Portsmouth on the dull list and advise carpenters to stay away.

COATESVILLE, PA.—We again desire to call the attention of all carpenters to trade still being very dull in this place. The town is overflowed with carpenters and we have more men than the trade can stand. Keep away from Coatesville, Pa.

LEWISTON, MONT.—The building trades of this city have ceased all work on the T. J. Tubbs buildings. Tubbs is an unfair contractor employing scab carpenters. All carpenters and stonemasons are requested to keep away from Lewiston until the trouble is settled.

GLEN COVE, L. I., N. Y.—Local Union 1093 held its second parade and picnic on Labor Day, September 7, 1903, which, same as the one held the previous year, proved a success and added money to our treasury. We now have a membership of 205 in good standing, and more new members are coming in. Glen Cove has been quite a busy place this season; a good many carpenters from various localities have come here to work.

STOCKTON, CAL.—Owing to the reputation of California as a land of promise many carpenters come to this state in search of employment. While it is true that in some cities on this coast there is at times a demand for carpenters, there are more than enough of them in Stockton at the present time to handle all the work and some of our members are idle. We would advise carpenters not to come to this city with the expectation of doing better.

OKLAHOMA CITY.—A few months ago the brothers in this city were feeling mighty blue over prevailing conditions. At present we can say that through the efficiency and aid extended to us by Gen. Organizer Sidney J. Kent we are on the upward trend once more. The spirits of our members are higher and we are in better condition than at any time since the incipency of our trouble in March of last year. The members of L. U. 276 all join in a vote of thanks and good will to Bro. Sidney J. Kent and wish him all the success that is due his untiring efforts wherever he may go. We hope to entirely regain our old-time strength and prestige in the near future.

GRANDE MÈRE, QUEBEC, CAN.—We would caution traveling brothers against exaggerated statements and reports appearing in the daily papers, pretending that work is plentiful in this locality. The fact is that work is very scarce and many of the resident carpenters are out of employment. Grande Mère is a good place for carpenters and joiners to avoid.

DENISON, TEX.—Our Labor Day celebration surpassed any before attempted by the labor organizations of this city. It was a success in every way and we are all proud of it. The parade was over a mile long and nearly every union was represented. At 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon a large audience assembled under the big tent in Forest Park to listen to speeches made by Mayor Kennedy, W. E. Farmer, Rev. J. W. Hill and the Hon. A. W. Folsom of Sherman, while the contest program was carried out on another part of the grounds. The celebration has done much to advance the cause of labor and increase the esteem of the people in general for labor unions. We are increasing our membership and will have a number of new members to report on the 30th inst.

GALENA, ILL.—The outlook for work is good, our members are all employed, and the non-union men are coming our way. As soon as time and circumstances are opportune we shall make a demand for a shorter workday. At our last meeting it was decided to hold a picnic on Labor Day and enjoy the occasion in the company of our families and friends. Our last year's picnic at Camp 19, on the Mississippi river, impressed the boys so favorably, and they had such a splendid time, that they concluded not to let the occasion slip by this year, but try it again. At our last Labor Day picnic the atmosphere was fine, red and white stripes and blue label cigars were in abundance, and the bowling alley and foot-racing contests were highly interesting.

BELLEFONTE, PA.—Labor Day was a red letter day for this city, as it was the first time in its history that an attempt was made to celebrate the day by a turnout. We may fairly be proud of the success which was demonstrated by the large number of participants in the parade, the large number of people having flocked to the city and the interest shown by the various unions. Our Local Union 1190, the Painters, Clerks and Molders turned out in all their glory, and were joined in the parade by the firemen and

Knights of the Golden Eagle. In view of the fact that our local union is scarcely a year old we feel that our first appearance in a parade and the fine showing we have made is highly commendable, and our membership is elated over it. We are progressing nicely.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.—Owing to existing troubles in this locality union carpenters and union men in general are requested to remain away until the difficulties are properly adjusted.

MOSCOW, IDAHO.—Local Union 1605 is in a very good condition, taking into consideration that it has but recently been organized and that our union is the only labor organization in town. Part of the work in the building industry is now being done on the nine-hour basis. We have gained that point since we were organized and our hopes are that the good work may continue.

MONROE, LA.—This year's celebration of Labor Day was the second observance of the holiday dedicated to labor. Banks and exchanges were closed and Sunday hours were observed in the postoffice and in the Western Union Telegraph office. The men in the V. S. & P. shops were given a holiday and none of the big saw and planing mills were running. When the parade reached Athletic Park a large audience was awaiting it. Bro. W. C. Rivers was the presiding officer on the platform, from which several speakers, among whom were Bro. J. F. Grimes, General Organizer, addressed their hearers. The addresses were followed by a barbecue and the day's exercises were concluded by a game of ball between a team from the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and one from the Painters and Decorators, Mr. J. M. Stephenson acting as umpire. The whole affair was a complete success.

QUINCY, ILL.—With ideal weather Quincy celebrated Labor Day Monday on a grander scale than ever before. The immense parade at 10 A. M., in which 2,500 men took part, was the finest ever held in this city. Most of the unions turned out in appropriate and attractive uniforms. There were some unions which did not take part in the parade. Most stores, factories and other places closed down at noon, which afforded from 1,200 to 1,500 persons an opportunity to take in the festivities of Baldwin's in the afternoon and evening. Rival attractions at Highland park and Sportsmen park and

two river excursions in the morning diverted a small share of the pleasure-seekers, the majority of the people showed their warm friendship toward union labor. The afternoon was spent in dancing, sport and discussing refreshments, and it is safe to say that everyone at Baldwin park had a most satisfactory time.

EDMONTON ALBERTA, CAN.—We are not yet a year old but believe this to be one of the strongest local unions of our age. We have just got through our first Labor Day celebration, probably the only one held so far north of Edmonton, as we are holding the proud distinction of being located furthest north of any local union on the American continent. One year ago there was not a union man in town; now there is not a non-union bricklayer, and but very few carpenters or painters. The plasterers, lathers, tanners and plumbers are coming up fast and cigarmakers and printers have also organized, which shows that this is now a strong union town, although but 5,000 inhabitants. We do not like to say to carpenters to stay away, but they would better not come here at present because lumber is scarce, the mills can not turn it out fast enough for us, and as a consequence we are suffering much loss of time waiting for material.

ST. CATHERINE, ONT., CAN.—In spite of the prevailing atmospheric conditions our this year's Labor Day celebration was a grand success in every particular. The parade was the finest Labor Day turnout ever witnessed in this city, twenty-seven different trades participating. After the procession had reached the place of rendezvous, the Athletic Lacrosse grounds, appropriate addresses were delivered by President Walsh of the Trades and Labor Council, Rev. J. A. Harvey, E. A. Lancaster, M. P.; Dr. Jessop, ex-Mayors W. McIntyre and M. J. Keating, J. W. Carty, Geo. Patey, Chas. A. Wilson and Theo. Sweet. At the close of the speech making the two ex-mayors, on behalf of their fellow-judges, congratulated the unions on the splendid demonstration, and announced that their prize for the best appearance had been awarded to the carpenters, and L. U. 38 was presented with a beautiful silk Union Jack valued at \$42. Our membership naturally feels proud of the splendid showing made on the occasion and the distinction gained by it.

Who Can Locate W. F. Baldwin?

W. F. Baldwin, a carpenter who joined L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., in September, 1901, has absconded, leaving a wife and child in destitute circumstances and anxious to ascertain his present whereabouts. He is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs about 185 pounds, is of very fair complexion, has gray hair and is partly bald. He is of fine appearance and a polite and sleek talker on any subject. Members or readers in a position to give any information leading to the location of W. F. Baldwin will confer a special favor on L. U. 169 by communicating with their Financial Secretary.

W. P. KIRKPATRICK,
722 S. 14th St., East St. Louis, Ill.

Wanted!

A General Agent in every State in the U.S. for a Carpenter's Tool. Sample, \$1.
HENRY DEHNE,
117 E. 8th St., Marion, Ind.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Detroit, Mich.	Sioux City, Ia.
Asheville, N. C.	Defiance, O.
Norwalk, Conn.	Telluride, Col.
Salina, Kans.	Alameda Co., Cal.
Morristown, N. J.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Providence, R. I.	Danvers, Mass.
New Haven, Conn.	Beloit, Wis.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Aniston, Ala.
Chicago, Ill.	Bethlehem, Pa.
Portsmouth, N. H.	New York City.
Houston, Tex.	

Keep Away from Columbus, Ohio

Some of our contractors being adverse to paying union wages and trying to cause an influx of carpenters to this city by advertising for help in outside towns, we would ask our brother carpenters everywhere to stay away from Columbus, O. We have more carpenters than needed and winter drawing near will make conditions still more unfavorable.

Stay Away from New York City

Owing to the upset conditions of the building industry in New York City and the suspension of work on a number of large buildings under course of erection, carpenters and all woodworkers are urgently requested to keep away. There are hundreds of our brothers walking the streets idle, and there is no show whatever for newcomers.

Don't Purchase the "Madole" Hammer

The David Madole Hammer Co., of Norwich, N. Y., refusing to grant the 9-hour day and an advance in wages demanded by the Hammer-makers' Union, the latter has declared a strike against the said firm. The Madole hammer has been placed on the unfair list by the Norwich Trades Assembly, trusting that no union man will purchase or use it. The firm has about sixty scabs in its employ at present, a number which is scarcely sufficient to keep their machinery running, and are advertising for more help in local papers. We call on all brothers to assist the Hammer-makers' Union in their struggle with this antagonistic concern by trying to offset their advertisements wherever possible and by discriminating against their product, the Madole hammer.

LOCAL UNION 810, B. OF C. AND J.
Norwich, N. Y.

Where is William A. Lewis?

We are requested to advertise for William A. Lewis, a carpenter who left Buffalo for New York in 1894. His only living brother is seriously ill in the city of Chicago and anxious to hear of him. William A. Lewis, or members or readers knowing of his present location, will kindly, and without delay, communicate with his sister, Mrs. Etta Lewis Thomas, 316 Michigan ave., Chicago, Ill.

Successful Trade Movement

ST. FRANCIS, MO.—Trade organization, until recently, has been seriously lacking in this locality, and as a consequence our working hours were ten hours per day. In July last our local union was organized and we concluded to demand a reduction of one hour per day at prevailing rate of wages. Our demand has been granted in full and the nine-hour system went into effect on September 1st, 1903.

Who Can Locate Wm. McCandlish?

Wm. McCandlish, a member of L. U. 175, Brooklyn, N. Y., is missing from his home since August 29, and all efforts to trace him have proved futile. He is 52 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighing 190 pounds; has gray eyes and brown hair and mustache. He wore blue serge suit and brown fedora when last seen. Members or readers knowing of the present whereabouts of Bro. Wm. McCandlish will greatly oblige his family as well as Local Union 175 by communicating with the General office.

Should Be Thoroughly Advertised

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In the August number of THE CARPENTER we notice an article in regard to J. F. Page, of Iola, Kan. J. F. Page has been seen in Kansas City during the last thirty days, but we can assure you that he is not working as a member of L. U. 4. To give the popular brother (?) further notoriety, I am instructed by this local union to give you the following extract from our minutes of January 7th, 1902: "Bro. E. E. Denny notified the local union that Bro. J. F. Page had taken away or disposed of his (Denny's) carpenter tools which had been mortgaged to J. F. Page on a cash loan. Bro. Denny cannot find either Page or the tools, and asks the local union to help him in looking the matter up."

Fraternally yours,

F. M. GLASGOW, R. S.
Kansas City Mo. Local Union 4.

Bent on Mischief

Last spring the local unions of Manchester, Beverly, Salem, Danvers and Marblehead, Mass., comprising the North Shore district, had some difficulty with the contractors in the above-named towns and cities, the Manchester contractors excepted. After several meetings held between the District Council and the Master Builders' Association of Essex county, an agreement was reached and signed by a majority of the employers. Lately we have learned that some of the contractors of Beverly, Salem and Danvers are advertising for carpenters in some of the Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island papers, and this in spite of the fact that work is slack, and even first-class mechanics looking for work. There is no doubt these contractors are bent on mischief. They are trying to overstock the market with men with the object in view to reduce our wages at an early opportunity. We trust that all carpenters will take heed of our warning and pay no attention to these advertisements. We still have some jobs here where they are working nine hours at the rate of \$1.75 per day, while our agreement calls for eight hours and \$2.75 minimum pay. Brothers, give us a chance to bring these jobs in line and stay away from the North Shore district until further notice.

GEO. J. NARIE, R. S.
Manchester Mass. Local Union 924.

REJECTIONS OF CANDIDATES

J. B. McDonald has been rejected by L. U. 604, Murphysboro, Ill., three times in succession, he being disqualified for membership according to Section 61 of our General Constitution.

George Marsh's application for membership has been rejected by L. U. 423, San Francisco, Cal., three times in succession in accordance with the provisions of our General Constitution.

CORRESPONDENCE



A Novel Idea

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

To let the country have a word from this section I will state that trade here is in a fairly good condition at the present time. The union men are all employed and busy, and the standing of the organization is reasonably good. But I am sorry to say that our meetings are not as well attended as would be consistent with union principles and our interests. The trouble is that some of our more peaceably inclined members allow themselves too readily to become disgusted at insignificant ill feelings that at times may prevail among the membership, instead of living them down as all diseases of dyspeptic nature should be lived down.

I greatly admired the article in the April CARPENTER, entitled "Labor Unions." Such articles should be read openly in the meetings of every union.

Taking advantage of the opportunity I desire to offer a suggestion through the columns of our journal for the consideration of the members of our U. B. I would suggest that each one of our local unions take the necessary steps toward the establishment of a "Junior Union School," by opening their meeting halls one evening in the week and inviting boys of 14 years and over to attend a sort of union kindergarten where appropriate speeches on the subject of unionism and union principles and methods should be made and good selections read that would have an educational effect on the younger minds, and at the same time counteract that spirit of hatred instilled in the human breast until it has assumed the form of an inherited disease.

In my mind nothing would be more beneficial and more further the cause of organized labor than such union love feasts, with a tendency of eliminating national, race, creed and party differences, as are now dividing us on economic and political lines. In schools of this kind it could be demonstrated to the boys, whom, almost as a rule, you will find at a loss to understand why big men hate and keep in discord with each other; that it is one of the objects of labor unions to overcome this hatred now existing and to bring men together for the exchange of views on the most vital questions of the day, the most important one of which is how to keep ourselves in food and clothes and how to provide for shelter. In such gatherings it could be shown to the boys that the supposed differences between one part of humanity and another are but imaginary ones, created and fomented by a few usurpers in order that they may better enjoy their ill-gotten wealth and power.

I further and positively believe that it our boys should be taught to intelligently discriminate between right and wrong, just and unjust, and have the economical errors and political handicaps pointed out to them, in a friendly and child-like simplicity, they would, within five years and before they are eligible to membership, become strong adherents of unionism.

By inaugurating a formidable educational campaign on these lines, beginning with the youth, no money-power nor military aggressions will prevent the spreading of knowledge among down-

trodden humanity as to their right to live in happiness and enjoy full educational facilities and equal opportunities in the struggle for existence. ■

C. A. STRICKLAND.

Cheyenne, Wyo. Local Union 469.

Desires Strict Enforcement of Sec. 116

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

It is with great satisfaction I read our General Secretary's notice in the July issue of our journal, calling on Financial Secretaries to strictly enforce Section 113 of our General Constitution and admonishing the practice of Financial Secretaries collecting dues on clearance cards in excess of the dues for the current and ensuing month. While I would like to see this section strictly enforced and our General Secretary's notice well taken heed of, I desire to call the attention of the General Office to frequent violations of Section 116 in regard to the exchange of coupons attached to clearance cards. In many instances I have been compelled to enter into communication with sister local unions and request them to return the coupon on clearance cards issued by them and deposited here. It has also often occurred that my local union has issued a clearance card and the coupon was never seen or heard of again—a violation of Section 116 resulting in a loss of 75 cents to our treasury in each case. Furthermore, when a coupon is not returned the name of the receiver of the clearance card is kept on the local union's books for six months when it should not be kept there at all. I hope the General Office will give this matter due attention and see to the strict enforcement of Section 116 of our General Constitution.

Yours fraternally,

G. W. WEBB, F. S.

St. Louis, Mo. Local Union 257.

From the Park City of Kentucky

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Having been a member of L. U. 725 since February I have eagerly scanned the columns of your valuable journal for a few lines from the Park City of Kentucky, but my efforts were in vain. This is, however, due to the fact that we have very few writers among our membership. Being a new member and an amateur scribe, I will in my humble way tell you of the first Labor Day celebration ever held in our little city. Local Union 725, after a great amount of labor and adverse circumstances, initiated the natives into the mysteries of the only holiday set apart through the efforts and in honor of the toiling masses by a parade led by the Bowling Green military band, followed by two hundred horny-handed sons of toil. The participants in the parade consisted of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners local union, the local American Federation of Labor, Textile Workers' Int. Union and Int. Union of Steam Engineers. After a one hour's march through the principal streets we broke ranks at Fountain Park, where wagonettes were in waiting to carry brothers, their families and friends to the beautiful wood home of Uncle Wm. (Fish) Cook, a staunch friend of organized labor. Here we were entertained by brass and string band music. Speeches were made by local talent, and dancing and baseball games were indulged in, amid a general intermingling and good cheer. A magnificent dinner, spread in common on the pretty lawn, was most heartily partaken of by a hungry crowd. The beautiful day was extended into the full moon of midnight, when all returned to their humble homes realizing that the

morrow would be the labor day with which we were most familiar. Everyone voted the occasion a howling success, predicting a brilliant future for all the boys who "practice what they preach" and live up to that illustrious motto which, I am proud to say, is inscribed on the seal of old Kentucky, "United we stand, divided we fall." More anon.

C. A. S.

Bowling Green, Ky. Local Union 725.

Pushing to the Front

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Paris Local Union 1334, organized in December, 1902, is pushing to the front. We have now a membership of 90 in good standing. Every carpenter of note in this city belongs to our union, among them five of our contractors. We enjoy the good will of the population here and had but little trouble in obtaining the signatures of our employers to our new wage scale, they agreeing at the same time to employ none but union men. Still, we also have our trouble, caused by an outside contractor who calls himself a real estate superintendent, employing union men on some jobs and non-union men on others. He maneuvers in ways making it very difficult to put a stop to his abominable practices.

Work has been fairly good and above the average this summer, but has slackened lately. The influx to this city of outside carpenters is so considerable that at present we have more men than work. We meet every Tuesday and many of our meetings are of great interest to our membership and of great benefit to them. We have at present seven local unions in this district who recently formed a District Council which we hope will do good work. We have one local union for each thousand inhabitants and shall soon have more in the fold. It is our aim to make Paris one of the banner cities of Illinois.

Fraternally yours,

E. T. ENTRICAN.

Paris, Ill. Local Union 1333.

Wide-Awake and Hustling

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

We desire to let the brothers of our U. B. know that Local Union 900, of Altoona, Pa., is wide-awake and hustling and intends to hustle till we have all the resident carpenters in our fold. Since our local union was started, two years ago on the 10th of September, our working conditions have been improved 50 per cent. We are proud of our success. This city was always rated as a non-union city, but lately it has awakened from its drowsy, dragging way. At present we have two-weekly payments, while a few years ago we were paid but once a month and half of the amount of our wages were paid to us in store orders. These days are gone by and we believe forever.

Since February 1st, this year, we have initiated as many as 128 new members, and still more are coming in.

We would request all carpenters to remain away from Altoona until our conditions have reached a standard making it profitable for men to come to our locality.

Local Union 900 had over 200 men in line of parade on Labor Day. The celebration and parade was a success beyond expectations. Business was at a standstill, the general public making a gala day of it. Bro. H. J. Campbell, 77 years old, and Bro. Joseph Senior, 74 years old (though neither wears glasses nor uses a cane), both charter members, tramped the whole line of march on foot. These two aged brothers stood as an example

of the true union spirit with which we all must be imbued in order to elevate our craft to the high standard we are aiming to reach.

On September 10th we celebrated our second anniversary, which also was a successful affair. Ten of our charter members were present on the occasion, which furnished us ample opportunity to strengthen the bond of brotherhood among our membership.

Hoping that these few lines will have an encouraging effect on some of our weaker brothers and show them that where there is a will there is a way, I will close with the best wishes for all our local unions and our general officers.

J. H. IMLER,

Pres. L. U. 900.

Altoona, Pa.

Queens Borough (N. Y.) District's Splendid Accomplishments

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

It is safe to say that the carpenters of Queens Borough district, organized under the jurisdiction of our United Brotherhood, are the largest and foremost organization in the borough. Our object is a good one, its foundation is built on justice, the protection of its membership and the protection of legitimate employers as well.

While our methods may sometimes seem harsh to those not acquainted with the labor movement, they are often forced upon us as a last resource. We have at all times endeavored to maintain harmony in our trade and only when it lay beyond our power to effect a peaceful adjustment of existing difficulties have we gone as far as a strike in order to obtain recognition of our just demands. Every fair-minded person must concede that workingmen have a right to advance their wages in proportion to the increased cost of living and to shorten the working hours in proportion to the increased use of labor saving machinery. This right we have exercised in a most intelligent manner by establishing a uniform rate of wages and hours, thus satisfying the keenly-felt wants of our membership and at the same time protecting legitimate employers against the unfair competition of petty bosses.

It is a well-established fact that the more a man earns the more he spends and the more business is thriving, and we are perfectly justified in saying that the present prosperous condition of Queens Borough is largely due to the efforts of labor organization resulting in higher wages and the increase of the purchasing power of the working population.

The carpenters' organization in Queens Borough stands today a worthy monument in honor of those who in 1888 and 1889 sacrificed their time, money and positions in making the first attempt at organizing the carpenters of this borough with a view to obtain better conditions for their fellowmen. In the spring of 1899 Queens Borough had six chartered locals, each one, however, working in its respective locality and in its own way. The lack of concerted action at that time being felt by all, a District Council was formed, which body held its first session on April 15th.

The result of this movement was the formation of another local union in Woodside, chartered on April 15th. Up to this time our members, after working all day, had devoted their hours of leisure to the transaction of the business of our organization and the furtherance of its interests. This finally became too great a task and the necessity of employing a Business Agent to look after our affairs being realized by the local unions, Bro. Gibbins

was elected to that position and started in the field on April 2d, 1900.

This action of the D. C. and the local unions represented therein soon bore fruit and on May 26th the Business Agent reported having organized two new local unions, Nos. 601 and 613.

On June 14th, 1900, we affiliated with the Trades Council, just then organized, and our most effective work began. Mountains of work were overcome, prejudices and differences removed, men not in our organization had to have our objects explained and educated to see and realize that we were working for their own interests. The boss builders were shown that our organization had come to stay, and at close of quarter ending September, 1901, it was found that our membership had increased to 517. At this time Local Unions 601 and 81 placed Bro. Class in the field as Business Agent, at their own expense, of whose good work and success the books of these local unions furnish the best evidence.

Local Unions 901 and 906 were then organized by General Organizer Shields, he having visited the district during this period of agitation.

Our demand upon the employers for a uniform scale of wages having been refused, October 2d, 1900, was fixed as the day of enforcement. On that date some of the employers acceded to our demands, while others required almost three weeks to realize that we were determined to obtain what we demanded. Then the strike was declared off and its outcome a complete victory.

This strife afforded us an opportunity to see of what material our members were made of—no man shrank from the accruing sacrifices. Each one understood his his part, carrying it out to the best of his ability.

On February 27, 1902, Business Agent Gibbins organized Local Union 907, and on April 10th, 1902, Business Agent Class organized Local Union 983.

On April 20, of this year, we were again compelled to use very demonstrative persuasion in assuring some of our employers that we had a right to fix the price of our labor as well as they had to fix the price at the sale of the buildings. During the month of January we had notified all of our bosses that we demanded a minimum scale of \$3.50 per day of eight hours, to go into effect on the above date. Many of them signed our agreement without any trouble. Some of them, however, had to suffer a suspension of work from two to ten days before they came to terms.

In each one of our struggles we have enjoyed the sympathy of the local press, they allowing us a liberal amount of space in laying our aims and objects before the public, and at the end of each and every strike that occurred we found that our organization had increased in membership, which at the time of writing has reached a total of nearly 1,200.

The early part of this year found us in the very unique position of organized labor against organized millions, when we, beyond a doubt, demonstrated the fact that the millions are useless to their possessors unless they buy our labor with them, which produces all their wealth and enables them to live the life of luxury they are accustomed to. In the gigantic struggle we were supported by all the other trades with whom we are affiliated, for which support we give them due credit.

The financial affairs of the Queens Borough D. C. are in keeping with the constant increase of our membership. Since its organization on April 15th, 1899, that body has received the amount

(Continued on page 9, 4th column.)

More Facts Showing the Scabbing Tactics of the Amalgamated Woodworkers

The scabbing tactics of the Amalgamated Woodworkers and the unwarrantable and irresponsible statements of their local and national officials during the past few months have been glaringly exposed at the recent investigation made in New York City by the Special Arbitration Board of the Building Trades Employers' Association, in the case of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America against the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association of Greater New York, under date of August 26 and September 9, 1903.

Facts are stubborn things and can not be hushed up when the searchlight of public investigation is turned upon them.

In this case, as the investigation showed, the facts are that on June 2, 1902, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in the Bronx Borough, N. Y., and the manufacturers of building trim in that locality entered and signed the following agreement:

AGREEMENT

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT between the Firm of ———, party of the first part, and the Bronx Borough District Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, party of the second part.

The party of the first part hereby agrees to employ none but Union men, to observe the Trade Rules of the Brotherhood of Carpenters of the City of New York in regard to wages, hours, etc., both on inside and outside work, and the party of the first part further agrees not to sub-let any part of any contract or work he may have or receive to any Lumper or non-Union firm, nor to purchase any Material, Doors or Mantels from same, nor to contract for, sub-let or purchase any part of his work from any firm outside of the City of New York, or from any firm whose factory is not located in the City of New York, unless said firm agrees to, or can prove, that they pay New York City union wages and observe the hours and other Trade Rules of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of the City of New York, and the party of the first part further agrees not to buy, import or sub-let any Trim, Doors, Parquet Flooring or Mantels without the consent of the party of the second part.

In consideration thereof, the party of the second part hereby agrees to put the name and business address of the party of the first part on their list of New York City Union Manufacturers and Firms, and to protect him to the best of their ability against unfair outside competition.

The following Trade Rules are to form part of this Agreement:

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for the first five days of the week, and four hours on Saturday. On this day no work under any conditions shall be executed between the hours of 12 m. and 5 p. m.

Working hours to be between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.

The minimum wages to be \$18.00 per week for forty-four hours; the same to be paid weekly to all Bench and Machine hands employed in shops. Overtime and work on Legal Holidays to be paid for at the rate of double time. One Apprentice allowed for every ten Mechanics. No Porters or Drivers allowed to work on Machines.

WITNESSED:

P. S.—A copy of this Agreement to be posted in every Union shop and mill.

The above agreement was in force until June of this year, when our members in the Bronx Borough and Mount Vernon were called out on strike for an increase of wages. The Mt. Vernon firms of Wilson & Adams Co. and Hartman Bros. who, besides supplying interior trim, are running extensive lumber yards, then refused to sell material to any employer being a party to any agreement with any local or district body of our organization in Greater New York or Mt. Vernon. This action on the part of Wilson & Adams Co. and Hartman Bros. resulted in the formation of the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association of Greater

New York and the locking out on the 8th day of June, 1903, of all our men employed by the firms represented in the Association.

During the lockout the local and national representatives of the Am. Woodworkers frequently approached these firms, offering to furnish them with men of their organization to take the places of our men at 50 hours per week, or 9 hours per day.

This offer was finally accepted by the members of the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association, as the subjoined agreement will show:

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into this sixteenth day of July, 1903, between the MANUFACTURING WOODWORKER'S ASSOCIATION of Greater New York and vicinity, party of the first part, and the AMALGAMATED WOODWORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION of AMERICA, through their duly authorized representatives, the Wood Workers' Council of New York and vicinity party of the second part, Witnesseth:

ARTICLE I. The party of the first part hereby AGREES to hire none but men in good standing of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, who carried the card issued by the Wood Workers' Council, under the jurisdiction of said Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, or who shall signify their intention to make application for membership in said union.

And the party of the second part hereby AGREES to furnish the members of the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association the necessary mechanics required by them in the conduct of their business, and it is HEREBY AGREED that, in the event of the party of the second part being unable to supply the help required, the parties of the first part have the privilege of employing mechanics not members of the Association of Amalgamated Woodworkers.

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that should the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union later on be in position to furnish mechanics to replace those not members of their Association, it is AGREED that such non-Union men shall be replaced, provided they have not in the meantime joined the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, or shall not have made application for membership in said Association.

ARTICLE II. IT IS HEREBY FURTHER UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED that any workman employed by any of the members, parties to this agreement, carrying current cards issued by any other woodworking union organization, shall have the privilege of exchanging said cards for membership cards in the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union without any charge being made for said exchange.

ARTICLE III. The number of hours which shall constitute a week's work shall be fifty (50) in all shops operating under this agreement. IT IS FURTHER UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED that all existing agreements between members of this Association and the said Union shall remain in full force until their expiration.

ARTICLE IV. The minimum scale of wages for bench hands and machine hands of the first-class shall be Eighteen Dollars (\$18.00) per week, and for bench hands and machine hands of the second class shall be Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00) per week.

IT BEING UNDERSTOOD that all employees who are receiving more than the foregoing minimum scale shall not be subject to any reduction in their wages by reason of the adoption of this agreement.

The qualification of "First Class Men" shall apply only to workmen capable of executing work in a satisfactory manner from detail drawings, and to machine men who are capable of caring for and setting up their own machines.

ARTICLE V. The party of the first part may employ one apprentice for every five bench men or fraction thereof, and one apprentice for every five machine men or fraction thereof.

The apprentices shall serve a term of three years at the following rates, viz:

Wages for the first year, Six Dollars (\$6.00) per week.

Wages for the second year, Eight Dollars (\$8.00) per week.

Wages for the third year, Ten Dollars (\$10.00) per week.

Provided, however, no apprentice shall be engaged over nineteen years of age.

Apprentices over sixteen years of age shall be provided with an apprentice card

issued by the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union. No apprentice shall voluntarily leave the employ of his original employer to be employed by any other employer subscribing to this agreement, unless said apprentice shall receive from his original employer a written release setting forth a relinquishment of all claims upon him.

The party of the second part FURTHER AGREES that no foreman shall be required to become a member of any union.

ARTICLE VI. The Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, being the party of the second part, hereby AGREES that the party of the first part shall be furnished with and have the right to use the Union Label issued by the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, and the party of the second part hereby further guarantees that all manufactured woodwork sent out by them shall be recognized as Union-made goods and handled as such by all trades Unions.

ARTICLE VII. The parties to this agreement de hereby adopt as a basis of settlement of all grievances, disputes and differences that may arise between the employers in the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association and the mechanics in the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, the plan of arbitration adopted at the conferences between the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association and the representatives of the Labor Unions held July 3d and July 9, 1903, a copy of which is attached to and made a part of this agreement, and they further AGREE that they will abide by the decision of the arbitrators and use any and all lawful means in their power to compel the members of their respective Associations to abide by their decision.

ARTICLE VIII. Both parties to this agreement shall at once elect two arbitrators with full power to act for the Association and the union, which shall form the joint arbitration board provided for in the attached arbitration plan, to whom shall be referred all questions in dispute for adjustment in our own trade.

Either of the parties to this Agreement to have the privilege of calling the board together when there is any question to be brought before it. Said board to convene within 24 hours after all members of same have received written orders so to do.

In the event of the trade arbitration board failing to agree on any questions at issue within three days, the subject matter shall be then referred to the higher court of arbitration as provided for in attached plan for final settlement.

ARTICLE IX. This agreement shall remain in effect from date of signing thereof until January 1, 1905.

For the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association of Greater New York and vicinity, party of the first:

D. W. O'NEAL,
President of the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association.

[SEAL]

CHAS. P. MILLER,
Secretary of the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association.

[SEAL]

For the Woodworkers' Council of Greater New York and vicinity, party of the second part:

JAY FOX,
President of the Woodworkers' Council.

[SEAL]

E. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Woodworkers' Council.

[SEAL]

Approved by the General Council of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America. THOS. I. KIDD,
Secretary of the General Council of Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America.

[SEAL]

A comparison of the foregoing agreement will demonstrate that, while the U. B. members of the Bronx Borough and Mt. Vernon worked 8 hours per day on the first 5 days of the week and 4 hours on Saturday, or 44 hours per week, at a minimum rate of \$18, the Am. Woodworkers agreed and are now working 9 hours per day and 5 hours on Saturday, or 50 hours per week, at a scale ranging from \$15 to \$18.

By comparing the above agreement it will further be seen that the Am. Woodworkers are according the employers the

privilege of employing non union men, while the agreement entered into by the employers with the U. B. provided for the employment of union men exclusively.

The treacherous action of the Am. Woodworkers and their dastardly onslaught on the eight-hour workday are further exposed in the following affidavits:

AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

June 29, 1903.

The undersigned being duly sworn, depose and say that on June 22, 1903, in an interview with E. M. Pritchard, of 138th St. and Mott Ave., New York City, the proprietor of said Trim Mill at above address, told deponents that a week or so prior to this interview, that an officer of the Amalgamated W. W. I. U. of A. called at said Pritchard's office and offered to furnish and fill his mill and shops with members of the aforesaid Union if the said E. M. Pritchard would sign an agreement with the A. W. W. I. U. of A.

The conditions were to be 9 hours per day. The wages from \$6.00 to \$18.00 maximum. This shop had been organized by the U. B. C. & J. of A. in 1901, and had been working 8 hours per day or 44 hours per week with a minimum wage of \$18.00, since June, 10, 1902.

On May 29, 1903, the said E. M. Pritchard, in conjunction with nine other Mill Owners and Manufacturers of Trim in Bronx Borough and Mt. Vernon, locked out the members of the U. B. C. & J. of A. for the purpose of forcing them back to the 9 hour day and a reduction in wages.

We have personal knowledge that the A. W. W. did take our places in several of the mills and shops at this time, working 9 hours without an agreement and with non-Union Men with a full knowledge that the members of the U. B. were locked out.

Several affidavits of this character were presented to the President and Secretary of the A. F. of L. on June 30th or July 1, 1903, but no attempt was made by those officers to stop this dastardly onslaught on the 8 hour day in a section where it had been firmly established.

C. H. BAUSHER.

W. G. WOOD.

Sworn before me this 22d day of September, 1903. WALTER L. McLAUGHLIN,
Notary Public No. 50, New York County.

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

September 21, 1903.

The undersigned, a citizen of the City, County and State of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that in 1897 several of the Mills and Shops located in Bronx Borough and Mt. Vernon were organized under the banner of the U. B. C. & J. of A., were manned exclusively and run under the jurisdiction of the U. B. under agreements made from time to time. The hours were reduced from 60 and 59 in 1897 to 54. The wages increased in like proportion.

On April 1, 1900, the hours were reduced to 50 per week with a Saturday half-holiday at a Minimum wage of \$17.00 per week.

In January and February, 1902, we had 4 shops in Bronx working 8 hours or 44 hours per week at a Minimum Wage of \$18.00 and in May, 1902, we made a general demand on all Mill Owners for an 8 hour day or 44 per week with a Minimum Wage of \$18.00, and all the Mill Owners, both in Bronx Borough and Mt. Vernon conceded to these demands and signed agreements with the U. B. to that effect; 21 in number. This included every Shop and Mill with the exception of one, in the aforementioned territory.

The U. B. C. & J. of A. organized all these mills and only members of the U. B. were employed in any of them.

On March 4, 1903, the Bronx Borough District Council of the U. B. issued a demand to all outside Boss Carpenters in Bronx Borough, Mt. Vernon and vicinity for an increase in wages, the same to take effect on May 4, 1903. But this demand did not apply to men working in the Trim Mills. The latter part of March, 1903, Hartman Bros. and Willson & Adams Company, of Mt. Vernon, joined the Westchester County Builders' Association. Said Association sent out a Circular Letter to all Mill owners of the Bronx, requesting them not to send any Trim, etc., into Mt. Vernon as they anticipated Labor troubles. The Mill owners of Mt. Vernon had joined forces with the Boss Carpenters of that place to defeat our ends.

On April 18th the outside Carpenters of Mt. Vernon, Bronxville and Tuckahoe and vicinity were called out to enforce the New Wage Schedule. Whereupon Hartman Bros. and Willson & Adams Company refused to sell Material to any employer, or any one who had signed our New Wage Schedule to take effect May 4th. On April 27th the men were taken out of the above two plants, "all being members of the U. B., they all came out." After the men had been out a number of weeks these two firms agitated and advocated to the other mill owners of the Bronx to join or form an association, and on about May 22d they formed the Manufacturers Woodworkers' Association. At this time the officers of the Amalgamated W. W. I. U. of A. appeared on the ground and immediately offered to take places of the Brotherhood Men on strike. They did so in Hartman Bros' Mill and in Willson & Adams' Company in Mt. Vernon, starting to work 9 hours per day, wages from \$6.00 to \$18.00 per week.

In the latter part of May the Manufacturers Woodworkers' Association passed a resolution to institute a Lockout against the U. B. to force them back to 9 hours and from that time until the 6th of June the following firms locked out all former employees: Hartman Bros., Willson & Adams Company, of Mt. Vernon; The Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company, E. M. Pritchard, M. F. O'Neill, Mott Haven Trim Mill, The City Woodworking Company, John Lanzer, J. C. Forbes and Eaton & Anderson.

These firms notified their men that they could return to work providing they would work 9 hours per day, wages \$6.00 to \$18.00 per week. No member of the U. B. could return on these conditions.

The Mills being all closed down and picketed, with the exception of Hartman Bros. and Willson & Adams Company, these two plants had started in the meantime and the officers of the A. W. W. I. U. of A. organized the same on conditions aforementioned. They also put forth every effort to induce Pritchard, The Harlem River Mill and others to start their plants with non-Union men and members of the A. W. W. U. One Jim Dunbar, an officer and member of L. U. No. 172, A. W. W., with a number of non-Union men, and members of the A. W. U. went to work in the City Woodworking plant and latter took his men to Lanzer's Mill, working 9 hours in both instances.

On July 16, 1903, the Manufacturers Woodworking Association entered into an agreement with the A. W. W. I. U. of A. to work 9 hours per day or 50 hours per week in all shops, with a first, second and third class wage schedule—namely, from \$6.00 to \$15.00 with Maximum of \$18.00. The first class men must be able to take and do work from details and drawings. One apprentice to every five bench or machine hands or fraction thereof. No foreman to belong to the Union. These Mills working under these conditions to have the Union Label with a guarantee that the same was to be recognized and handled by all Union men.

Signed for the Manufacturers Woodworking Association:

D. W. O'NEAL, President.
CHAS. P. MILLER, Secretary.

For A. W. W. I. U. of A.:

JAY FOX, President.
E. B. MORTON, Secretary.

Countersigned by T. I. KIDD,
G. S., for A. W. W. I. U. of A.

The subjoined is a true copy of the agreement that the Brotherhood of Carpenters had with all the aforementioned firms, and there are at this time still Ten Mills and Shops in Bronx Borough and Mt. Vernon working under this agreement—namely, 8 hours, or 44 hours per week, at a MINIMUM wage of \$18.00.

While in the Mills where the A. W. W. have taken our places—namely, The Harlem River Lumber & Woodworking Company, E. M. Pritchard, M. F. O'Neill, Mott Haven Trim Mill, City Wood Working Company, John Lanzer, J. C. Forbes and Eaton & Anderson. The members of the A. W. W. are now working 9 hours per day.

C. H. BAUSHER.

WALTER L. McLAUGHLIN,
Notary Public No. 50, New York County.

AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

September 21, 1903.

Wm. T. Wood, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a Business representative of the Brotherhood of Carpenters of the Bronx District, and that part of his

duties as B. A. was to look after the following Mills: Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company, 137th St. and Gerard Ave.; E. M. Pritchard & Son, 138th St. and Mott Ave.; M. F. O'Neill, 139th St. and Rider Ave.; Mott Haven Trim Company, 139th St. near Morris Ave., and City Woodworking Company (formerly McKenzie Bros.), 134th St., near 3d Ave., and others. That the above Mills were organized (for the first time in their career) by the U. B. of C. & J. at various times from October, 1901, to December, 1902, and from then on until June 6, 1903, they each and all employed Brotherhood Men exclusively under an agreement to work 8 hours per day for 5 days in the week and 4 hours on Saturday, or 44 hours per week at \$18.00 per week Minimum and continued to work under same until April 16, 1903, when a strike was ordered in the Harlem River Mill, and about two weeks later in E. M. Pritchard's Mill to assist the outside U. B. men in their strike in Manhattan. A few weeks later M. F. O'Neill's men were also taken out for the same cause, all the others remaining at work until about June 6, 1903, when through a combination of Mill Owners that had been organized into the Trim Manufacturers' Association locked their men out and informed them they could only return to work under a 9 hour day, or 50 hours per week.

This being a violation of our Rules, the U. B. men were compelled to remain out, and are out to the present time.

From the start of our strike, April 16, 1903, according to information from the Mill Owners in question, the officers of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union were in almost daily conference with the said Mill Owners in an endeavor to organize them under the banner of the A. W. W. I. U., offering to put men in our places at 50 hours per week and \$18.00 Maximum, and to my positive knowledge did send their men in to work 9 hours per day for 5 days in the week and 5 hours on Saturday, and also done all possible to fill our places with non-Union men, and were fairly successful in so doing, and that they are at present working under said conditions. I further swear that at a meeting of the Arbitration Board, held in the Building Trades' Club, on a case between the said Mill Owners and the Brotherhood of Carpenters, that I read the original agreement signed by the New York Branch of the A. W. W. I. U. with the Manufacturers Woodworking Association, of which all the aforementioned Mills (except City Woodworking Company are a part) and that in that agreement they agree to work 9 hours per day, or 50 hours per week, wages for men who can take work from plans and details, \$18.00 per week, and for others, \$15.00 per week. One Apprentice for every 5 men employed at the following rate: First year, \$6.00; second year, \$8.00; third year, \$10.00. No foreman to belong to the Union. To supply them with their Union Label and guarantee to have their produce recognized as union and put up by all trades. Agreement was signed on July 16, 1903, and was to run until January 1, 1905.

For Manufacturers Woodworking Association:

D. W. O'NEILL, President.
C. P. MILLER, Secretary.

For A. W. W. I. U.:

E. B. MORTON, Secretary.
J. FOX, President.

Approved by T. I. KIDD,
W. G. WOOD.

WALTER L. McLAUGHLIN,
Notary Public No. 50, New York County.

Our General President deputized a committee to appear before the quarterly meeting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., held in the city of Washington in the latter part of September, to lay before that body documentary evidence showing that the Am. Woodworkers were scabbing on the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and violating the eight-hour workday rule in the Bronx Borough and Mt. Vernon, established by our organization at a great expense and sacrifice, and to demand the revocation of their charter. Here is the report of the above committee:

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 30, 1903.

Brothers Wm. D. Huber, G. P., and F. Duffy,
G. S., U. B. C. and J. of A., Greeting:

The undersigned committee, appointed by you to present the charges before the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., against the Amalgamated Woodworkers, and for the re-

vocation of charter of said organization for the violation of the 8-hour workday in the Mills and Shops in Bronx Borough and Mt. Vernon, N. Y., respectfully submit the following report:

Upon our arrival in Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 23d, 4:10 p. m., we immediately proceeded to the headquarters of the A. F. of L. and requested that a time be set for a hearing in the above case. Same was agreed upon for Thursday, September 24th, 2:00 p. m.

Your Committee, armed with all documents pertaining to the case, was on hand at appointed time and after considerable delay were admitted and found full Executive Council present; President Gompers presiding.

We presented our case to the best of our ability, first by submitting in evidence the affidavits, setting forth the facts and proving conclusively that the A. W. W. have violated the 8-hour day as charged in the complaint, by making agreements with our employers in the aforementioned District, to work 9 hours per day or 50 hours per week. A Sliding Scale of Wages with a Maximum of \$18.00 per week. A copy of said agreement was submitted by us in evidence and it was admitted by T. I. Kidd, Secretary of A. W. W., as a correct copy.

These agreements were made with the employers while 271 of our men were locked out of the mills for refusing to work 9 hours per day.

The Executive Council was requested to compare the said agreement made by the A. W. W. with our employers and officially approved on July 16, 1903, with the original agreements made by the U. B. with these same employers, dating from December, 1902, and providing for an 8-hour day and a MINIMUM Wage of \$18.00 per week.

Considerable other evidence was submitted in line of agreements we had, dating from 1897, providing that we had control and Jurisdiction over all these mills from the time they were first organized; also sworn testimony given before the Board of Arbitration in New York City on the same question.

Secretary Kidd, of the A. W. W., in his defense entered a general denial, and in a rambling statement accused the U. B. of various offences, but failed to produce (upon demand of your Committee) any documentary or other substantial evidence of where the U. B. had ever undermined them in hours or wages or scabbed it on them, in order to get control of any Shops, such as they have done in this case.

He also asserted that he felt indifferent to the entire matter and claimed that we had no standing before the Council as an award of jurisdiction had previously been granted in their behalf, and that the U. B. had refused to comply with the same. The U. B. absolutely refuses to accept the Downey decision, and we strenuously protested against said award being taken into consideration on the ground that it was unjust and contrary to the evidence submitted in the case. Further, Brother Bohnen then and there accused T. I. Kidd of the A. W. W., of being the author of said decision, and the said T. I. Kidd neither affirmed or denied this assertion. The case was then closed, after your Committee had been assured that no further evidence from either side would be considered without both parties to the controversy being so notified. We then inquired as to when a decision could be expected, and were informed that, owing to the number of cases before them for consideration, it might require a week or so.

The next morning, much to the surprise of your Committee, the Washington Post contained a statement, the purport of which seemed to be a decision in our case.

As this was wholly unexpected, the Committee determined to ascertain whether or not the statement was authentic, or authorized, and again called at headquarters of the A. F. of L., and were informed by President Gompers' Private Secretary that the members of the Executive Council, including Secretary Morrison, were out of town, and that the article aforementioned was the purport of decision rendered in our case, and given to the press. The Committee then requested that the official decision be forwarded to our General Office as soon as possible.

In conclusion, your Committee recommends that an immediate appeal be taken from the decision, and further, we fail to see the consistency displayed by the officers of the A. F. of L. in sending out circulars to all Labor organizations, requesting the same to appeal to their Representatives in Congress and Senate, urging them to pass an 8-hour bill, when they themselves, grant

a license to a dual organization to violate and tear down the 8-hour day in a district where it had been thoroughly established, and that without the aid of Congress or the assistance of the A. F. of L., but through the sole efforts of the U. B. C. & J. of A. at a great expense and sacrifice.

Further, should this policy be continued, it will become necessary to change the name from American Federation of Labor to the Un-American Fakeration of Labor.

GEO. J. BOHNEN,
C. H. BAUSHER,
W. G. WOOD,
Committee.

President Gompers' communication notifying Gen. Sec. Frank Duffy of the action taken by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in this matter, and our General Secretary's reply to the same, here follow; each of these documents is self-explanatory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1903.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Box 520, Indianapolis, Indiana:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Among other matters receiving the attention of the Executive Council at its meeting recently held in this city, was the application made by the U. B. for the revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union. After careful consideration of the matter, both as presented by the representatives of your Brotherhood and of the Amalgamated Workers, as well as of all of the papers and documents submitted in this case, the Executive Council decided that the application to revoke the charter of the Amalgamated Workers be not granted. The Executive Committee further expressed the belief that both organizations entered into the agreement in good faith to abide by the decision of Umpire Downey, who heard the case and made his award, both organizations having previously agreed to abide by the same; and the Executive Council further believes that, if both parties to the agreement had abided by the award, the grievance complained of would cease.

By this mail I am also advising Secretary Thomas I. Kidd, of the Amalgamated Workers' International Union, of the decision reached by the Executive Council in this case.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

OCTOBER 1, 1903.

Samuel Gompers, Esq., President American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Your communication, under date of September 27, 1903, containing decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in the demand of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for the revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union from affiliation with your body, for violation of the Eight-Hour workday in Bronx and Mt. Vernon, N. Y., was received to-day and carefully considered.

It seems, according to your letter, that the Executive Council expresses the belief that both organizations entered into the agreement in good faith to abide by the decision of Umpire Downey. I herewith beg leave to inform you that no agreement was entered into at all to that effect at any time. The Delegates that represented this United Brotherhood at the New Orleans Convention of the American Federation of Labor consented to the substitute offered by Delegate Wilson of the Mine Workers, but did not agree to abide by any decision that might be rendered by the Umpire. The Convention was informed in very forcible and plain language by Delegate Bohnen and myself, that the laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America were made by the highest authority in our organization—the referendum vote of our members—and that the delegates representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America could not alter or amend them in any shape or form; nor could they accept any proposition that did not conform to their provisions.

We were desirous of having the entire controversy fully ventilated and investigated, thereby leading, if possible, to a satisfactory solution of this question of jurisdiction between the two organizations. The Convention accepted Delegate Wilson's substitute just as it was worded, but you can not find in any instance, where the delegates of this United Brotherhood agreed

to abide by the decision of the Umpire, no matter what it might be.

However, this has nothing to do with the violation of the Eight-hour workday by the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union. The American Federation of Labor selected the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to lead the fight in the Eight-Hour day movement thirteen years ago. We made the fight and won, at great sacrifice and enormous cost. We have now 410 cities working Eight Hours per day, among which is Bronx and Mt. Vernon. Members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union have taken our places at Nine hours per day, and for less pay, in the last two mentioned places; yet your Executive Council closes its eyes to their actions and let them go, under the guise of "retaliation."

Under these circumstances the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America herewith officially notify you that they appeal from the action of the Executive Council in this matter, to the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will be held in Boston, Mass., commencing Monday, November 9th, next.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Amalgamated Woodworkers Violating Downey's Decision and Scabbing In Topeka, Kansas

General Organizer S. J. Kent writes from Topeka, Kansas:

There is a union of the Amalgamated Woodworkers here and our members inform me that they go out from the mills on the jobs and put in store fronts, shelving, stairs, and sometimes put on trim, working nine hours for 27 cents per hour, while the scale of the United Brotherhood is 35 cents per hour and eight hours work. This is what hurts.

S. J. KENT.

Scabbing in Scranton

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I find in both the August and September issues of THE CARPENTER articles on the controversy between the A. W. W. and the U. B. In regard to this matter we have had some experience right here in Scranton and probably a few words from one who knows would be desirable for the October issue. Some time in the later 90's a local of the A. W. W. was organized here in Scranton and the way they went to work it seemed as if the local was going to amount to something. They got all the shops pretty well in and started in to boom their label. In doing this they enlisted the assistance of L. U.'s 503 and 484 of the U. B. which had a joint membership here at that time of 600. We helped them along whenever we could. In the fall and winter of 1898 much of our time was devoted to the work of securing an agreement for them with the various shops and mills so that they could use the label. In this we were quite successful. We had a strong B. T. C. and all building trades were affiliated.

In the meantime the A. W. W. had their convention and E. E. Lord, of this city, was elected General President. Now, it is like carrying coals to Newcastle to cite that on the first of June, 1899, we went on a strike for the 8-hour day and improved conditions, the strike lasting three years and nine months and was settled by the employers giving us, with the exception of the apprentice system, about all we asked for. But where were the woodworkers all this time?

The very first move they made was Mr. Lord, who was foreman of one of the largest mills, ordering men under him to go out and hang screen doors and put up work on the outside; generally giving as a reason that they could

put up the work that they themselves got out. This, of course, raised a howl, and two of their members left them forthwith and became members of 563. Mr. Kidd was notified and came here, and, to give him his due, did a graceful act in revoking the charter of the local of which their General President was President. But he has taken the opportunity every time he has been here since to throw chromos at himself for it. He has done more. Knowing the writer personally he took the liberty to mail him a copy of the filthiest issue of their journal that has been printed. Should this meet his eye I want to thank him for the insult.

Now, to get down to conditions here at the time they had a local here, and the same holds good today, I will say that we here are all competent men, and you will often find some of us doing rough hemlock work who are good cabinet-makers, if called upon. Now, those men are likely at any time to be called upon to go into the shop and work on the bench and from the bench to the machine and back to the bench again. We work eight hours and our rate per hour is higher than that of the men in the shops now under Mr. Kidd's system. If we were called into a shop we would have to renounce our union and join another which did not look for the conditions that we do. On the other hand, the hurry which called us to the bench may pass over and we are told to go outside again on such a job. Here we are between the devil and the deep sea; we have got to change our union again. Is this fair? It looks very much to me as if Mr. Kidd and his gang were in a combination with the employers and that it is their scheme to weaken the U. B. I am really surprised that the A. F. of L. panders to it. However, we hope for the best at the convention in Boston. We are not as strong here as we have been, but the same old spirit prevails, and you can depend on us to assist you in this matter as far as it lies in our power.

Yours fraternally,
J. F. LAVERY, R. S.,
Local Union 563.

American Federation of Labor Convention

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, under date of September 15th, issued a call to all affiliated unions for the twenty-third annual convention, to be held at Faneuil Hall in the city of Boston, Mass., beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 9, 1903, and to continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

A Closer Bond of Unity Among the Building Trades

On August 26th last an informal conference of the national representatives of the Structural Building Trades, comprising the Bricklayers and Masons, the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, the Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers, the Hod Carriers, and Building Laborers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was held at our headquarters on the fifth floor of the Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind., for the purpose of devising ways and means and arranging plans for the better protection and welfare of the structural building trades men who work on buildings during the course of erection, or under repairs.

The policy of the new organization, when formed, will be:

First. The establishment of Local and International Boards of Arbitration, to settle disputes as they arise, without having to resort to strikes.

Second. When necessary, to give international sympathetic support to all trades affiliated where Local Boards fail in their efforts to adjust difficulties.

Third. To safeguard, protect and watch over the interests of the members of the organizations affiliated.

Fourth. To oppose the formation of dual or rival bodies.

Fifth. To protect the autonomy of the several trades represented.

Sixth. To keep agreements inviolate.

Seventh. To avoid strikes, if possible, and to prevent internal strife and friction in the building trades.

The conference concluded that the time has come when the building trades unions must stand together in order to regulate and control their own affairs, both locally and internationally, and obviate the necessity of bringing questions concerning their interests before men who have no knowledge whatever of their needs, and who care less.

As this was only an informal meeting to discuss present conditions, it was decided to hold a general conference in this city on October 8th next, of not more than three representatives from each of the National or International Structural Building organizations.

Quarterly Report of 2d General Vice-President R. E. L. Connolly

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 30, 1903.

To the G. E. B. of U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

Brothers, I hereby submit my report as 2d Vice-President, for the quarter ending on above date.

My first visit was to Local 1007, Sheffield, Ala., where I found about twenty of the members out on account of a union foreman having been reduced to the ranks and a non-union foreman installed in his place at the Sheffield furnace.

The matter was adjusted satisfactorily, the union foreman was reinstated and in addition the superintendent signed an agreement to recognize and abide by the working rules of L. U. 1007.

I next visited Tusculumbia and Florence, Ala., situated respectively three and five miles from Sheffield, and found but very few carpenters in either place—not enough to organize a local, the most of them already members of Local 1007.

From there I went to New Decatur, Ala., where I instituted No. 1543 with a fairly good membership and good prospects for the future.

Next I went to Huntsville, Ala. Talked to several carpenters, but failed to organize them at that time. However, I got a few interested and left some literature with them, and returned later and organized local.

Went from there to Columbus, Ga., where I found the carpenters had all gone to pieces and not even the semblance of a local left. Tried to get them together again but had no success. I went back there on two different occasions, and finally succeeded in getting probably 20 or 25 names on an application, but could not get them together to even perfect a temporary organization, and the matter still hangs fire. They seem to have a sort of family quarrel on hand and probably after the scrap is over they may be induced to do business. Bro. Ogletree passed through there a few days before I struck the town and he can give you the details if you desire them, as he is fully acquainted with the situation.

I visited Opelika, Ala., where 95 per cent. of the carpenters are colored. I talked with several of them upon the necessity of organizing, but they knew nothing of unions and the average colored man in the outlying district is a peculiar proposition and hard to impress with a new idea. I left some reading matter with them and got several to sign an application, but could not secure enough for a charter. Perhaps when I go that way again the seed I planted may have sprouted and I can do some business.

Went to Selma, Ala., where I found a colored local in fairly good shape, but white carpenters unorganized. Started work on white carpenters and finally got them together, got their application for a charter, and later returned to Selma and instituted the local, taking in practically every white carpenter in town.

Went to Anniston, Ala., where carpenters had made a demand for and were trying to enforce the nine-hour day on May 1st. Compromised the matter by an agreement to begin the nine-hour day on June 1st, which was satisfactory to the local union and all but one contractor; and the latest report I received from there states that everything is working smoothly.

Went to Talledaga, Ala., where I found nothing but colored carpenters and entirely ignorant in regard to the object and principles of unionism. Got several of them together and explained matters to them and had arranged for a meeting, but received a notice in the meantime from our Gen. President, Bro. Huber, to go at once to Columbia, S. C., and straighten out the internal affairs of No. 949. I went to Columbia and found No. 949 in the midst of a family jar due to the books of the F. S. being in pretty bad shape. I got books straight and also corrected other irregularities that I found existing in Nos. 949 and 69. Trade conditions are good in Columbia and they have established a nine-hour day.

Went to Augusta, Ga., where the men were having trouble over the enforcement of their trade rules and establishing the nine-hour day. In company with a committee I visited the contractors and was successful in settling all matters in dispute.

While at Columbia, S. C., I went across the river to New Brookland and secured sixteen names and \$11 for a charter for a new local. Had quite an interesting experience at this point. As it was impossible to get a hall that night I called the meeting to order, made my talk to them and effected a temporary organization on a porch by moonlight.

I am now at Charleston, S. C., where our men are locked out, as well as other crafts, because they formed a Building Trades Council. The city is well organized and the men seem determined to exercise their rights as free citizens of a so-called free country.

With kind regards to all the members of the Board, I am,

Fraternally,
ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY,
Second Vice-President.

It is easy enough to arouse enthusiasm with a new idea, but not so easy to compel thought by the expression of an old truth.

THE person who understands the multiplication table should have little difficulty in understanding the power of trade unionism.

A REVOLUTION to "place the people in power" is not half so important as to give them some good horse sense.—*Industrial Advocate.*

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CARPENTERS and JOINERS
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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

The Wonderful Law of "Employer's Liability."

BY HAL SCRIVER.

PERHAPS there is no better illustration of the way in which our whole system of common law has been moulded in the interest of the possessing and employing and profit-taking class than that department of the law which deals with the civil responsibility of the employer for injuries sustained by his employees at their work.

It is pretty generally known, of course, that a workingman who is injured in the performance of his duties has a pretty slim chance of recovering damages from his employer. But this is generally attributed only to the power of the employer, by his greater wealth, to employ the ablest counsel and, taking advantage of "the law's delays," to tire out the plaintiff. It is probably not very generally known how much worse is the legal standing of an injured employee in such a case than that of an outsider injured in the course of the same industry, as—for example—a passenger or even a pedestrian hurt in a railway accident; it is probably not very generally known among workmen that, aside from delay and inequality in the administration of justice, the law itself discriminates, by a very curious and horribly consistent theory, against the workingman.

When a workingman who has been injured at his work sues the employer for damages, he generally learns, from the defendant's plea, three things that he never thought of before: First, that he, the workingman, has assumed the risk of injury in taking the job and thus relieved the employer, in advance, from all responsibility; second, that the accident was due to the negligence of some fellow-servant, and that the employer is not responsible for this; third, that he has himself been guilty of some negligence which contributed to the accident—and he is likely to be very much astonished at finding that what had seemed to him

a measure of common-sense precaution was, in the eyes of the law, an act of contributory negligence that quite debarred him from claiming damages.

Let us take the three points separately, remembering that they form parts of one logical theory of law.

The fundamental point is the "assumption of risk," which grows out of the legal theory of the "free contract of employment." When a workingman applies for a job and gets it—in some cases not even knowing, until he gets his first pay-envelope, what his wages are to be—the law presumes that an entirely voluntary and equal contract is made between the employer and the employee. The legal mind reasons thus: This man was free to take this job or not; no law compelled him to take it; in the eye of the law, therefore, he took it of his own free will, and presumably with full knowledge of all its conditions. The law deals in abstractions; it takes no account of the cold fact that the workingman is unable, under the existing economic system, to employ himself, that the only alternative actually before him may be to take the first job he can get at the employer's terms, or to go away and starve on his "freedom before the law." To repeat: The law says that in taking the job he has made a voluntary contract, one of the provisions of which is that he assumes all the ordinary risks of the employment. He is quite unconscious of having made such a contract until he gets maimed and asks for damages. His share in it is as passive as that of the saint or the sinner in the Presbyterian "scheme of salvation"—and the legal theory is just as logical in itself and just as little based on actual human conditions as the Calvinistic doctrine.

On top of this comes the theory of "negligence of a fellow-servant," an aggravation of the unjust rule we have explained, and yet a logical inference from it. One of the ordinary risks of any employment in which two or more persons work together is, of course, the chance that one may be injured through the fault or neglect of another workman. In taking the job and voluntarily assuming its risks, you therefore voluntarily assumed this among them, and the employer is not responsible. If, for instance, a switchman negligently sets a wrong switch, with the result that a train is derailed and some trainmen and some passengers hurt, the passengers may have a good case for damages against the railway company, but the trainmen have none. As we learned in our copy-books, "Circumstances alter cases"—and it is a very untoward circumstance to be a wage-worker.

But the third point, the theory of "contributory negligence," leads to yet more astonishing results. If it can be shown that any negligence on the plaintiff's part contributed to the accident from which he suffers, he has no case, even though it be proven that the employer was also and even in a much greater degree positively negligent. And what is contributory negligence?

If you take a job at some work you are not very familiar with, and if, through your inexperience, ignorance of its dangers, you get hurt—the responsibility is on your own head. You chose that employment of your own free will, says the law; you are supposed to have known all about it before you chose it; if you did not know, so much the worse for you.

If the foreman or superintendent orders you to do some part of the work that does not belong to your ordinary duties, and if, knowing that he has power to discharge you for disobedience, you obey him, and if you get hurt in trying to do

this unfamiliar work—again, the responsibility is on your own head. Your free contract of employment did not require you to do that other work, says the law; if you did not wish to do it you were perfectly free to refuse and get discharged, and go hunt another job; you complied with the foreman's request of your own free will, and if you got hurt in consequence, so much the worse for you.

A third illustration, still more striking: If you know that the machinery with which you work is out of order and is a source of danger to you, and if you inform the employer of the fact, but continue to work there, and if the employer neglects to have it put in good order, and if you get hurt in consequence—still, the responsibility is on you, and not on the employer. You knew that the work was dangerous, says the law; you were free to quit, if you did not care to take the chance of being injured; you voluntarily continued at the work, and if you got hurt, so much the worse for you. And so the fact that you have warned the employer of the dangerous condition of his shop, which you would naturally suppose to be the proper thing to do, and to be a point in your favor, becomes a telling point against you as evidence that you knew and willingly assumed the extra risk.

In a word, in all ordinary cases, in order for an injured employee to recover damages from the employer, he must prove: First, that the accident was one outside the ordinary risk of such work; second, he must disprove the allegation that it was due to the fault of a fellow-workman, and third, he must disprove the allegation that it was partly due to his own negligence, or that he knew of the danger before the accident occurred.

Let no one suppose I am spinning this wonderful theory of law "out of my inner consciousness." Each point in it could be illustrated by hundreds of judicial decisions or supported by citations from authoritative legal text-books. This is the well-established principle of the common law and, even where special statutes have modified some parts of it, the courts have in very many cases set aside these statutes as "violating the employee's sacred constitutional right of free contract."

Space forbids much comment. But there is important comment to be made, which I postpone to the next issue of this paper. For the present, let me only urge the thoughtful reader to consider the strict and relentless logic with which these startling conclusions are derived from the theory of "free contract" between employer and employee. Common Sense, taking Logic for guide, starts along this time hallowed road of Free Contract and proceeds, growing more and more puzzled all the time, till she stands amazed at that rule about the workman who informs his boss of a defect in the machine and thereby forfeits his claim for damages if hurt. But this is Nonsense you have led me to, cries Common Sense. Not my fault, replies Logic; I have led you faithfully along the Free Contract road; you are on the wrong road, that is all.

A MAN'S contribution card is the indicator of his character. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and the man who is not true to his own interests will never be true to his employer's.—*Quarrymen's Journal*.

If the masses of the people elect a President it might take a revolution to seat him. If the plutes can call out the army to squelch a strike on a railway, they can do so to squelch a strike at the polls. But let's try it.—*Seattle Labor Gazette*.

Noblesse Oblige

"Noblesse oblige" is not only a good moral principle but also a good sound maxim of prudence or enlightened self-interest. The skilled workman, being better paid and better organized, owe it to their own future safety, as well as to their present feeling of brotherhood, to help the unskilled, the laborers and helpers and operatives, who get lower wages for harder work and are not so well organized. If the skilled men regard themselves as an "aristocracy of labor," superior to the mass of the unskilled, they may reasonably expect that these latter will regard them with dislike and will take their revenge when occasion offers. If ten men are getting three dollars a day and ninety are toiling for one dollar a day, it is both the plain duty and the plain interest of the ten to help improve the condition of the ninety, even before demanding any further improvement for themselves.

Corruption Spreads from Top Down

Doubtless it is true that some trade union officers are corrupt; that some of them take bribes from employers to call off strikes or to cause strikes against rival employers. There are some black sheep in every large flock. We do not pretend that trade unionists are all spotless angels. The mass of the workers are honest—infinite more honest than the mass of the employers. We have no doubt that the great majority of the rank and file, and the majority of the officers, too, are glad to have dishonesty exposed and punished and stopped wherever it exists. But in the midst of the present outcry against dishonest trade union officials two or three things need to be considered. First, that it takes two to make a corrupt bargain and that we wish justice might see as keenly and smite as hard on the bosses' side as on ours; second, that such union officials as do abuse their powers for the sake of a "graft" are only following the almost universal example set them by business men, who habitually sneer at the idea of any honesty outside the fear of the law, all the commandments of whose decalogue may be comprehended in one: "Get something for nothing." It is a dishonest system. Dishonesty spreads from the top down; it is well to check the extension of its branches down into the working class; it is still more important to strike at its root in the profit system.

Rather the Reverse

President Hadley says the organized workingmen are "idealists," because they aspire to economic equality. Some men are naturally stronger, some more skillful, some more intelligent than others, he says, therefore some must always be rich and some poor. The logic is bad. Because my muscles are better developed or my brain or nerves better nourished than yours, is that a good reason that I should be well fed and that you should go hungry? Rather the reverse—it is a reason that you should be better fed, in order that you also may develop your strength and skill and intelligence. Surely the aim of civilized society ought not to be to evolve a few superior individuals and a mass of inferior ones, but rather to raise the lowest toward the level of the highest. "Bear ye one another's burdens" is good Scripture. Mutual aid is quite as important a factor in progress as the struggle for existence; that is good science. "Each for all and all for each" is good sense in economics and politics.

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INDIANAPOLIS, OCT., 1903

Is the World Growing Better?

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL

By the study of political economy and history, ancient, medieval and modern, relating to the government of nations and the progress of civilization, we obtain a correct perspective of the times in which we live.

The last century stands pre-eminent in the development of science, and there is a material, also a spiritual interpretation of its wonderful achievements.

To be well balanced we must cultivate the material or practical and the spiritual side of our nature proportionately.

Abnormal development of one characteristic to the neglect or exclusion of the others produces extremists or those commonly known as faddists or cranks.

Religious students, theorists and cranks have expressed themselves on the question, "Is the world growing better?" Conservative writers have ably handled the subject, but it is a live question that still remains unanswered.

However, a study of the question in all its bearings proves opportune as well as interesting.

The tendency of the age shows an ever-increasing spirit of philanthropy shedding its benediction over all parts of the civilized world. A sweet humanizing influence of brotherhood blesses with tender sympathy suffering and affliction in all classes of society. From one point of view—and a very true and beautiful reasoning it is—we see charity growing broader and deeper in thought and deed.

Whether out of proportion with the pain and sorrow of the people and the prevalence of evil, must be determined through investigation by the individual.

The answer to the question depends upon individual opinion.

We attend Bible conferences and religious conventions; we enjoy the grand, inspiring teachings of the consecrated leaders of modern Christianity. Learning of them, we feel that Christ's spirit of love is at last leavening the whole lump of sin's corruption and humanity's degeneracy.

Our hearts are uplifted by hope, and sublime faith bids us look beyond the gloom of encroaching evils to a happy solution of all the country's intricate problems, when the ultimate evangelization of the world shall be accomplished.

It is good and wholesome to refresh

our hearts with pleasant anticipations and bright visions reflected from a personal observation of life's sunny side. But while we walk in sunshine there is a side that lies in shadow. Never in the world's history have men been more liberal in their charities, but never has there been a time when sin and its woeful results appealed more strongly to human sympathy.

There has never been a time when general conditions presented a wider field for philanthropic work. Through the medium of organized charities the public mind is being enlightened as never before concerning the industrial abuses so prevalent in our cities, and through the same source we hear something of organized Christian effort made for the relief of destitution and the correction of crime.

In the crusade against evil we may help to answer satisfactorily the question, "Is the world growing better?" or we may feebly and indifferently wait for it to be answered for us. The very fact of such a question arising gives evidence of a doubt that the world is growing better, and so long as a doubt exists the forces of good must adopt the aggressive policy with wrong.

Evil in all lines remains unabated. It is the increase of vice, the injustice, oppression and dishonor prevailing in trade and profession—it is the activity of sin that creates the necessity for a ready response of benevolence, and a general diffusion of humane sentiment.

Pessimism would not improve the situation and it is well to hope and to work for the realization of the world's improvement, but we may look around us at the sin and misery, the abject poverty and consuming selfishness and know that good scarcely keeps pace with evil in the progress of the world.

The divine element in humanity in opposing sin, and realizing the necessity to "overcome evil with good," produces increased activity in all religious life; hence we are so prone to believe the world is growing better. We know so little of the low, dark side of life and its actual corruption that ignorance renders us incompetent of an impartial answer.

The respectable world hears of all large donations to public charities; it hears of the splendid philanthropy of the ultrarich; the building of churches, sending forth of missionaries, endowment of colleges and libraries, and that same class of the eminently respectable does not know, or seek to know, the darker side where vile and criminal acts compose the drama of life for multitudes of the world's population. The comfortable, self-respecting citizen does not realize that misery and destitution overtakes many through sickness and misfortune, and, not knowing, the prosperous world does not care.

Good must increase to counteract wrong, and by harmonizing opposing elements keep the world's moral balance.

By familiarity with the better and brighter side of life, and being protected from contact with the bad, we fail to realize the proportion.

Reasoning from cause to effect it seems that through God's providence ordering the process of evolution, good shall at last predominate over evil. But while wrong and oppression are uniting in a supreme effort to control all the forces of earth, while the sin of intemperance proves invincible, while low resorts of infamy continue to flourish, while the friction between capital and labor finds no arbitration, while poverty, ignorance and degradation continue, while from the ranks of youth our reformatories are filled to overflowing and recruits are annually furnished the jails, while men graduate in

crime, the increase of goodness and purity does not justify the assurance that the world grows better.

An affirmative answer would be premature. There are many problems to be solved that are becoming more and more complex; there are many errors to be corrected and many crooked paths to be made straight.

Industrial unrest demands reform in the business relations of the country.

Agitated problems are increasing and they concern all the world and all the people, but the practical solution of the one great problem that embraces all others will answer the question, "Is the world growing better?"

When the *child problem* is solved and a Christianized youth reared to noble and honorable maturity, time will answer in the affirmative, gloriously and without doubt, "The world is growing better."

The Real Criminals

The real criminals in the industrial field have been recently brought to light and at a time when the labor unions have been made the scapegoat for all the ills that beset us. Feather-brained economists tell us unions are no good. Merchants and builders have been sandbagged by combinations of contractors and have blamed the unions for the high prices. Carnegie's private secretary exposes his former boss by producing letters which show that at the time Carnegie was hiring an army of Pinkertons to shoot his workmen full of lead because they wanted \$1 10 a day he was selling steel at \$28 a ton that cost \$12 to produce. The press of the country has been pouring forth volumes recently because a business agent had been given money by a contractor, at the same time suppressing the numerous instances where the business agents of the employers had been trapped in attempts at bribery. It has also been demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt that criminal pools of building material and supply firms have caused all the trouble, which is very timely. The wholesale corruption in the postoffice caused less violent press comment than the error of a single trade union official. The significance of these events is all very plain. It is nothing more than an organized stealthy attempt to destroy the institution that has secured more justice for the people than all others, the labor unions. District Attorney Jerome of New York, who made so much fuss about what he was going to do for the labor unions there, has suddenly become officially paralyzed for the reason that his activity promised to uncover the bribing contractors. Coming nearer home, we have two employers' walking delegates, one of which favors the use of cold lead and the other cold cash, and in their struggle for supremacy in their line of activity lies the seed of their downfall, for in this struggle money or lead can not result in anything but disaster to them. As the real criminals have now been found, it is now in order for Marshall Field to retract his widely circulated charge against the trades unions and put the blame where it belongs, upon the criminal manufacturers' combines and their walking delegates.—*Union Labor Advocate*.

Frank and Honest.

Butcher—What did you think of that steak I cut you yesterday?

Patron—To be perfectly frank with you, I thought it came off a South American cow that had been foddered on rubber trees.

Success

BY FRANK DUFFY



WE read from time to time in the public press, under big headlines, articles on "How to Succeed in Life," "The Best Road to Success," etc. They catch our eye and draw our attention. We devour them word for word, for we are all anxious to be successful, no matter what trade, calling or occupation we may follow. Our intention and determination is to become rich. Our idea of success is to horde up dollar after dollar until we become wealthy. Our ambition is to gain a position of prominence in the world, from which we can look on our fellow-men and say, "See what we have done, how we have succeeded; follow our example, young man, and become prosperous." In this race for success, for wealth, for independence, have we been fair, just or honest? Have we not crushed some poor fellow to the wall in our greed, avarice and mean dealings? If we have, is this success? It may appear so, but in our hearts we know it is not. Wealth, prominence, position, is not success. In attaining these objects our nature becomes hardened, our finer feelings dulled and our character blurred in the eyes of our fellow-men. What then is success? Is it to gratify personal ambition—to gain the highest office in the land, to become highly educated, famous in the arts, in eloquence or in statesmanship, or is it to amass a large fortune at the expense of others? Any of these desires may be gained, or all of them for that matter, and still life may be a dismal failure, devoid of usefulness. All that this world can furnish or give, if obtained at the expense of honor and principle, is *not* success. It is, therefore, evident that the most useful life is the most successful one. Our great object in this world should be to elevate mankind, to be of some good to the human race, to improve the condition of things under which we live, and to make the world better than we found it. Wealth has very little to do with it. Most of the men who have been of real value to the world died poor, without a cent; yet they were successful, and are held up to us as examples to follow. To attain success we must develop character, achieve a higher and nobler manhood and make the most of opportunities as they come along. Be upright, honest, decent, industrious, sober, and you will be successful. The man who goes through life in this fashion, working hard, trying to better himself and his fellowmen, to educate the rising generation, who abides by the golden rule, who sows the seeds of kindness on the rough paths of life and pours the oil of peace upon troubled waters, can be just as successful as Schwab, Morgan or Carnegie, and perhaps far more useful to the world than either of them, even if he never owned or controlled a thousand dollars.

CAPITALIST production as now developed works almost automatically. All the parts of this wonderful machine are adjusted to work together in a manner that always produces the same result; that is, the capitalists get all the grist except enough to keep the machine in motion. The two principal valves, "wages" and "prices" are so arranged that one sets the other and the result is always the same—the loafers get it all.

Be noble! And the nobleness that lies in other men, sleeping, but never dead, will rise in majesty to meet thine own.—*Lowell*.

The Modern Pharisee

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

VERILY, as of old, the Pharisee flourishes in the land, but "Every man's way is right in his own eyes." He appropriates all of the good things of earth for self, he sits in high places and commands the common run of humanity. The more he can acquire for self, regardless of who must suffer thereby, the higher he sits in his own estimation. When avarice fills the soul, principle and justice towards others find no place with him, but he considers himself a good man and bribes many of his victims to say so to an admiring world.

He is called a consistent member of a fashionable church, though the bulk of his religion is in his wife's name.

He prays sometimes, and considers himself so consecrated that he would no doubt be greatly shocked at the reproduction of his thought and aim in the form of a prayer. Hoping to escape his condemnation for sacrilege, however, we reverently transcribe the Pharisee's prayer.

Hecommunes with himself in this wise: "I am so much better than other men. God, I thank Thee that I am not as other men are. I am not so sinful as others. Thou knowest I am charitably inclined, though I seldom indulge those inclinations. It is necessary to my own interests that I profit by the adversity I create for a poorer brother. Forgive me for being mean enough to make unpleasant remonstrances because he was simple enough to be taken advantage of. If I had not cheated him some other man would, and I need such chances in my business. Relationship and the brotherhood of man sounds well, but plays no part in business transactions. Self-interest comes first; my brother must look out for himself. For this same excellent reason Thou knowest, Lord, that I deprived my sister of her humble home, and set her adrift on the cold charities of the world. She should have looked out better for herself, and she would not have died of privation and neglect and left her orphaned children to wander, helpless and homeless, over the earth. Thy Holy Book saith, 'He who does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel.' I provide well for my own household and thank Thee for the privilege of serving Thee in this way.

"I sit in my counting-house and see my investments accumulate rich increase day by day. Thousands are toiling in sweat and dust and misery to keep the steady stream of my prosperity flowing. Help me to keep them at it, Lord, for my cares are many, and because of low wages the ignorant wretches are often complaining. I thank Thee that the accident of birth and a conservative estimate of money—some call it miser's grip—places me above want.

"I thank Thee with a glad heart that Thou hast prepared a place of everlasting punishment for the dirty rabble who annoy Thy elect with their *grievances* and their *strikes*. It is 'casting pearls before swine' to give them more than enough wages to keep them alive and with strength to work. Teach them to appreciate all that is done for them.

"I am thankful that I am always right and that money is all-powerful in the land. Thou givest us to control. I am thankful the ignorant masses who serve us must, through necessity, accept humbly whatever terms their superiors stipulate. They do not know enough to enjoy the liberty accorded them.

"Thou knowest if their condition and environment were improved their living

expenses would increase and proportionate demands would make inroads on the surplus capital we now enjoy. This thought is intolerable and Thou knowest conditions must remain unchanged.

"We build for them many churches, Lord, and pay their preachers a liberal salary to teach them of Thy humble life, and exhort them to a Christian spirit of patience and resignation. Lord, Thou knowest how good I am, and how generous in all popular charities. I also pay into Thy treasury annually a goodly sum. I pray Thee continue to give me money and I will worship it truly and consistently all the days of my life. Amen."

And this is the daily prayer of the modern Pharisee who owns and directs the earth—perhaps *not as he repeated it*, but most certainly as we see him *live his religion*.

Pleasing Developments

One of the most pleasing developments of recent months has been the awakening of the Japanese and Mexican laborers of the Pacific coast to activity and loyalty to the working class. In several instances this year, on the sugar-beet ranches and railway construction in Southern California and in the fisheries of British Columbia, these workingmen, who have hitherto been used as scabs to keep the native workers down, have organized and given brave and intelligent support to their white brother toilers. From South Africa comes the news that the Chinese workers there have taken a similar stand. It will be a great advantage gained if national and racial prejudices among the workers can be overcome, and every white workingman should use his influence to hasten the tendency.

Steadfastly Forward

The march of organizations towards a long-expected goal, towards the fulfillment of theories and predicted conditions of the betterment of the human race, causes them often to stand face to face with defeat and disappointment. But they do not give up. Steadfastly forward, step by step, to better conditions, striving to attain a stronger position, always on the alert for the adoption of any new feature that will strengthen and build up labor, so that the great mass of followers may enjoy their natural rights. Thus it is that the changes in systems come and go.

The record of labor organizations proves that only by a close adherence to the best and most improved business methods and consistent laws for their government and operation, can they expect to develop the highest possibilities. —*Boilermakers' Journal*.

Occupations and Longevity

With regard to the occupations which insure longevity, it is the universal testimony that clergymen reach the highest age, being close run by gardeners and vine dressers. Ordinary agricultural laborers, although their occupation is so largely in the open air, are not conspicuous as long-livers, except in France, Sweden and England. People working with wood are longer lived than those whose occupations are with metals, and both attain a higher age than textile workers and workers in chemical industries. The shortest-lived people are miners, except in England, where the superior mining regulations and admirable sanitary arrangements have a beneficial effect. In England and Norway sailors and fishermen live to a far greater age than in Germany and France. —*Exchange*.

Comments on Industrial Complications

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

WITH marvelous fortitude and patience, the laboring world has fostered organization, until unionism has spread and taken root all over the country. It has assumed mammoth proportions, and its strength is feared and despised by capitalist combinations that followed the example of concentration, and then condemned it in those whom their plan most adversely affected. If it is right for capital to organize, why should it be base for labor to exercise the same policy?

Capital, hitherto engaged in absorbing all the surplus production of the country, becomes enraged and alarmed at the aggressiveness of labor's union.

The organization of labor has gone quite far enough, in capital's opinion; it is time for it to end. But the labor union has not toiled to the heights, to at last, through internal strifes and divisions, fail of accomplishing its intended results. Capital now organizes associations termed "protective," to formulate plans ostensibly for the promotion of peace; but the confidence of labor has been so often betrayed, it mistrusts that such associations, protective of capital's interests, would foil and counteract the purposes of the labor union. Strife in the union is the one desired event capital has long anticipated for labor. Every disagreement in unionism causes capital to rejoice.

There is no wrangling in the ranks of organized capital. It presents a solid phalanx against all industrial movements, and watches in high glee every indication of dissension in labor's camp.

It prophesies the disintegration of the labor union, and the wish is father of the prophecy.

In the most powerful central body of labor, where organization has reached the highest development, capital asserts the decline has set in and, like a bubble that has expanded to its utmost capacity, unionism is ready to collapse.

Capital controls most things desirable to humanity's physical comfort and well-being. It has bought about everything on earth that is purchasable. It is supposed to rule politics, usually buys acquiescence and approval of the press, sometimes corrupts the clergy and wins indulgence from the pulpit, and by cruel force of circumstances, and through all channels, oppresses labor, until, instead of co-operation with and respect for labor, capital feels only a brutal contempt, ill disguised, for the class it has outrageously wronged with impunity.

This state of feeling is not conducive to amicable settlement of differences, nor does it portend improvement in the strained relations between the contending forces.

Capital is not only well pleased when the trades dispute, but it has a wedge ready for every split occurring in labor's organization.

It hastens to widen every breach made by domestic strife in labor's clan, and hopefully waits and watches for the inevitable fulfillment of its prophecy of the union's speedy "finish."

Has not capital jumped to conclusions somewhat prematurely? Honor is a rare substance, but it still exists, and it is above price and incorruptible.

The labor union is based on honor, principle and justice, and such a foundation can not crumble.

Through all the agitation and strife there comes assurance that the laboring world is at last mentally alive, awake and thinking. There is satisfaction in the

knowledge that, though labor's oppressor predicts the passing of the union, the growth and development of labor's organization has roused the toiler's dormant faculties, and all the honor and chivalry of our nation is alert to the situation.

Justice must be an unknown quantity in any man's character, who can not pity the toiler in his dire extremity, but would condemn him for discontent with the sphere in which God has placed him!

Organization has mercifully uplifted the struggling masses to a higher plane of existence, where nobler ambitions may become possible. Right and justice must prevail, and concentrated effort will prove invincible for wrong and the mighty forces at capital's command.

Organization has taught the people to see and realize conditions of injustice as they truly exist, and may heaven grant it wisdom and courage to find a remedy for the tyranny of evil.

Labor's revolution may be at hand, but when organization accomplishes the supreme purpose for which it originated, it will have served its generation well, and instead of decline and decay will pass on with time into more ideal conceptions for the good of mankind.

For Croupy Children

On a small table beside my bed stand a lamp, two nails, a tin cup containing one tablespoonful of mutton tallow or lard, two tablespoonfuls of turpentine, a deep bib with strings and two safety pins, with which to pin on a piece of flannel the shape of the bib. As soon as the baby coughs hard I light the lamp, put the tin cup over it (on the two nails) and heat the mixture until it smokes. I then rub baby's chest well, as hot as I can use the turpentine, and then put on the flannel pinned to the bib, tying the soft tape strings around the neck. It may sound like a fairy tale, but if the cough is not too bad it absolutely disappears; if very bad, it becomes so mild and the breathing so different that a distracted mother sleeps in peace. With this same remedy used hot pneumonia has twice been averted in a neighbor's family.—*Woman's Home Companion*.

Queens Borough (N. Y.) District's Splendid Accomplishments

(Continued from page 3.)

of \$12,208.25, the largest amount received at any one meeting being \$958.11. The amount paid to members in various benefits being \$4,670.

In conclusion I will say that, while our accomplishments are to be credited to the interest and activity displayed by our membership and the wise management of our D. C., the success of our organization and its methods has to a great extent been brought about by the untiring efforts and efficient work of our Business Agents.

We all agree that, as regards these officers, we have made no mistake in our selections.

FRANK MITTEZWEI, R. S.,
Queens Borough (N. Y.) D. C.

THE amount of wages you get in money cuts no figure. How much can you buy with it? It's what your wages will buy that determines the real amount you are getting for your labor.

THE capitalist with a bottle of ink and a steel pen can increase profits faster than the strongest union on earth can increase wages. You can't beat a man at his own game—the only way is to break up the game.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed. Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

Practical Wood Carving

BY FRED T. HODGSON

IV.

THERE is a very simple sort of carving much practiced in Europe, by amateur workmen, called scratch carving. This is the simplest of all kinds of carving, requiring very little experience of relief, and merely the use of some simple tool like

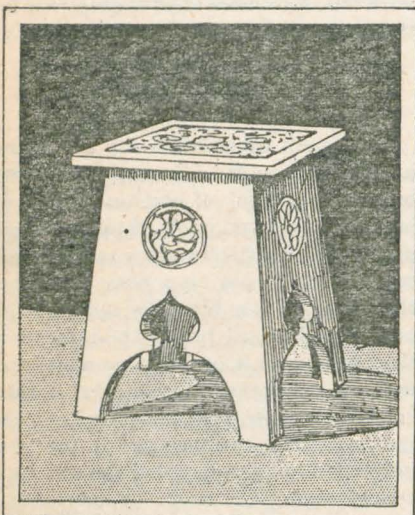


FIG. 20.

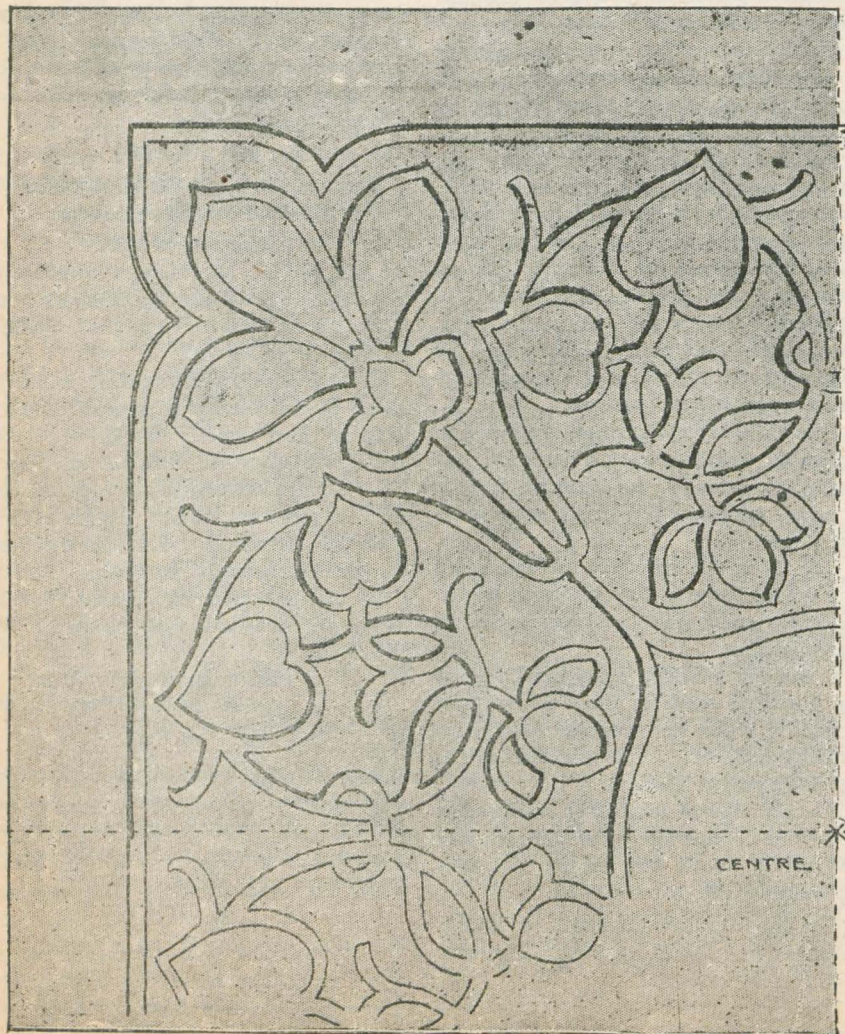


FIG. 21.

the veiner to carry it out. Indeed, it is only necessary to mention that the wood selected for this purpose should have no very pronounced grain, and to give a design, to fulfill practically all the needs of the workman in this regard. Scratch carving has the simplicity of chip carving, without being confined to the geometrical class of design which must set a limit on the younger sister, so to speak, of this art. In selecting the wood I would point out that it is an advantage to take something where the point of the tool is not likely to be led astray by a pronounced grain. Whitewood or basswood are very good materials to hit on, and very good also for another purpose of which I must now speak; that is, good for taking coloration, for one of the beauties of scratch carving is that it leaves the surface of the wood smooth as ever and prepared to receive staining, which will readily soak in a ground cleaned over with a router, being sucked in so greedily that no "surface" can be obtained. A little delicate coloring in a case like this would combine handsomely with the simple in-cutting of the veiner to produce a really handsome and somewhat novel effect. Among workmen the value of this combination is not so well known as it should be.

Fig. 20 shows a small stand for a flower-pot or for a palm plant, or it might be used for a tabouret. The top is scratch carved with the design as shown in Fig. 21.

Fig. 22 shows a working detail for the sides as shown in Fig. 20. The wood stand may be made of stuff seven-eighths of an inch thick. A fair workman will make one of these stands in a couple of evenings and be well pleased with his work when he has finished it.

As I desire to make these articles useful as well as instructive and suggestive, I have made it my business to gather in wherever I could such items of carving as I thought would at once be within the grasp of the average workman and yet

have a value when completed that would in some measure compensate him for the time, trouble and cost of material employed in making the work. To this end it has occurred to me that the names so frequently given to suburban houses offer

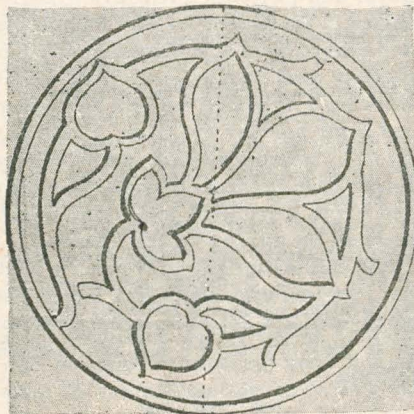


FIG. 22.

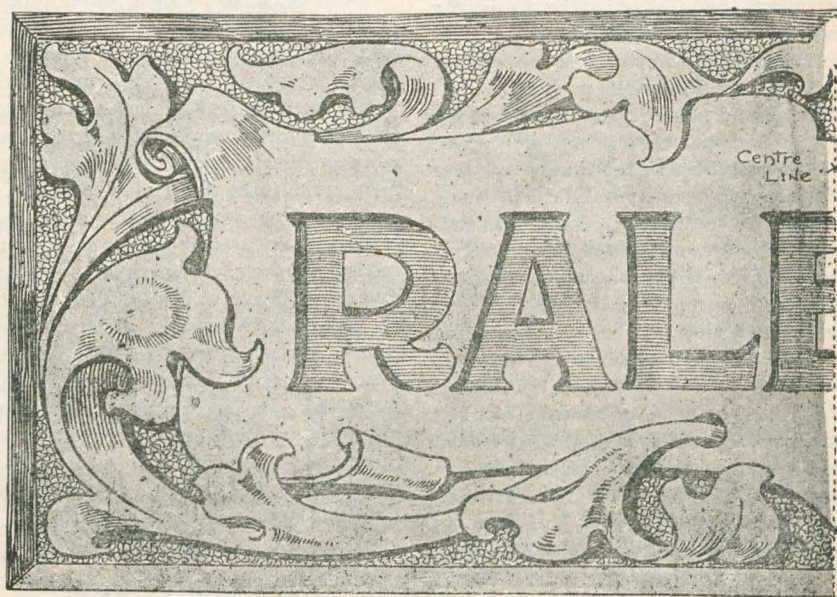


FIG. 23.

an opportunity of which few hitherto have availed themselves for the display of artistic talents. I am aware that a transparent device by which the name of the house is given, for instance, in the fan-light, has many advantages in some of the rather poorly lit roads and avenues of our suburbs, and, as I take it that most houses are provided already with some arrangement, I do not propose to supercede it, but rather to suggest something which will add to the beauty of the exterior, while at the same time serving a really useful purpose.

There is no reason why carving should not be adopted in such a case as this. If the work is done in hardwood it will stand an indefinite amount of wear, and certainly requires a great deal less attention than metal work, such as brass plate; in fact, it requires no attention at all.

However, I think it requires no words of mine to commend this notion to wood-carvers, and I shall proceed at once to say what has to be said about the particular difficulties of this task. In the first place we shall use a very thick wood and leave round it a margin rather greater than that shown in the sketch, Fig. 22. This margin is reserved for pieces of molding to be tacked on. I assume that the greatest prominence will be wanted for the name of the house and there are two methods by which such prominence may be secured. In the first place we may clear away the wood and leave the letters standing out farther than all the decoration, or, on the other hand, in view of the fact that the foliage and escutcheon are about in equal relief, and that the clearing away so much

wood forms a difficult and troublesome task, I suggest that the letters should be cut in fretwork and fastened on with tiny brads or screws. For this carving I strongly recommend staining, provided some weather-resisting medium is employed. The fret cutting of the letters should be made to serve a useful purpose. If, for instance, we choose oak for the background, then we might put the name in lighter wood, such as pear tree. Such a scheme would assist the carving in emphasizing the name of the house.

The illustration as shown will be quite effective, but, if a greater contrast is wanted, the letters may be gilded with gold leaf, or enameled letters might be employed, leaving the carved back as shown.

This piece of work is not difficult. It may also be applied to house numbers.

At Fig. 24 I show a design for a carved photograph frame, which makes a very nice piece of work. It is carved very

flat, with the ground just slightly lowered, and light relief put into the leaves. The center, of course, is cut out to receive the photo. The carving may be incised if that is thought desirable, but it will not look so rich as having it carved as designed. The rosettes may be carved from the solid, or they may be made independent and glued on to the panel. The photo frame may be left for hanging

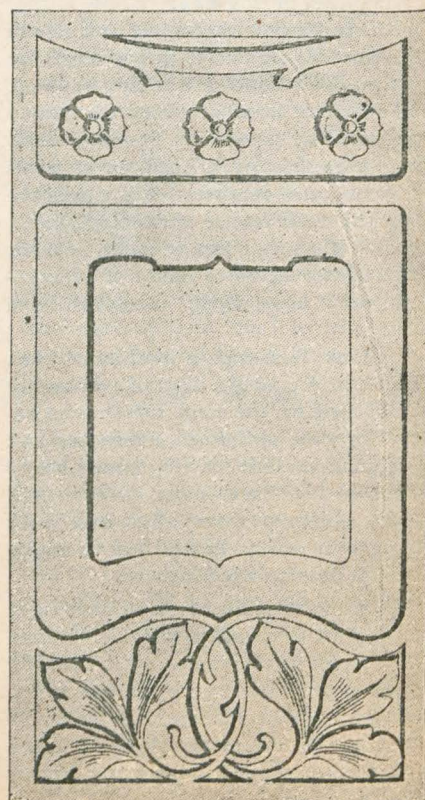


FIG. 24.

or it may have a small leg hinged to the back so that it may stand on a mantle, table or bracket, the same as a small easel.

This frame is designed in the style of the "new art," which is so much in vogue at the present time among artists and those affecting "high art."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

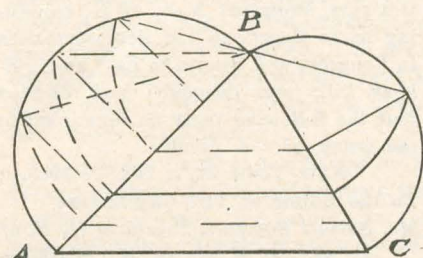
A Method of Dividing a Trapezoid

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In your April number of THE CARPENTER I saw a method of dividing a trapezoid, a figure wider at one end than the other but having sides parallel. This requires considerable knowledge of mathematics and is beyond the average carpenter, I am sorry to say. Inclosed you will find simpler solution of the same problem by lines only, requiring no figures; the square and compass is all that is required. I sent this solution to a trade paper a good many years ago in answer to a correspondent who wanted a solution by lines only. It was published and recognized as being correct and the only one filling all the conditions called for. The beauty of this solution is that it don't make any difference how disproportionate the figure may be, or how many parts equal or unequal it is wanted to be divided into.

and lines drawn parallel with the base will be the lines of division from these points. The work can be done from either or both sides, the effect will be the same.

In Fig. 2 is shown how to divide a triangle into any number of parts. This is



divided into four equal parts. The figure is plain and needs no explanation.

Hoping this will interest you and your readers, I am

Yours truly,

THOMAS WATTERSON.

Nashville, Tenn.

Parquet Floors

The finish and care of hardwood or parquet floors has been and is now a source of great trouble and annoyance to housekeepers. Except in cases where the owners have taken the trouble themselves to look the matter up, or have instructed their architects to be particular about that item, it is too bad, that where beautiful floors have been laid, in so many cases they have been left to be finished by persons who have not troubled themselves with finding out the best method of finishing. The usual way for such persons to do is to treat them with shellac or varnish—which is all wrong, as a moment's thought will convince any one that a surface that is constantly walked over needs something different to the coating of gum that is left on the surface after the spirit used in dissolving (the shellac or varnish) is evaporated. This coating becomes then brittle, and is ground up into minute particles by the nails in the boots and swept away, leaving the wood bare, right where it is most exposed to view.

As a matter of course, the beauty of the floor is soon gone, and instead of being an attractive part of the furnishing, the sanitary consideration very often is about all that keeps one from nailing a carpet over the whole floor.

Others use linseed oil, and everybody knows that an oil finish is one of the best methods of finishing wood, but the objection to that method is, that each time the oil is applied, it darkens the wood, and in a short time the different kinds of wood are of the same color. Now the question arises, which is the true and only way of finishing floors properly, and the answer is, by the use of hard wax, which, however, must be so prepared, that the trouble of applying it and the stickiness attending ordinary beeswax and turpentine is entirely obviated. The wax is treated with special liquids, and made into a preparation.

The writer has tried many things and found this hard wax to be the most satisfactory in its results. It is so simple, that when once the floor has been properly filled and finished with it, any servant can renew and keep the floors fresh and bright as long as the wood lasts, and as it does not materially change the color, the wood always retains its beauty. An application about once a year is all that is necessary, if the floors are rubbed over when a little dull, with a weighted brush or cloth.

In repolishing old floors that have been in use for a length of time and become dull looking, it is only necessary after they have been cleaned, to rub on a thin

coat of the hard wax finish with the brush or cloth, as stated before. If the floors have been varnished and the varnish is worn off in places, as mentioned above, the best way is to have the varnish scraped off, and then a thin coat of the hard wax should be applied and treated as the new wood after it is filled. But if it is inconvenient to have the floor scraped off, or the expense too much, the main object being to restore the color in those places, which are worn and defaced, the following mixture is recommended: One part linseed oil, one part liquid drier and two parts turpentine; a cloth should be dampened with this and applied to the worn and defaced places, which will have the desired effect. After being wiped off clean, it ought to dry twenty-four hours, and then polished with the hard wax finish.

It is very important never to use the wax over oil that is not thoroughly dry, as the floor would invariably be sticky.

Finally it would be well to mention that hard wood or parquet floors should never be washed with soap and water, as it raises the grain and discolors the wood. After the floors have been properly filled and finished with the hard wax, dirt will not get into the pores, but stays on the surface and consequently can be removed with a brush or cloth, or if necessary, dampen cloth with a little turpentine. This will take off any stain from the finish.—National Builder.

Norman Architecture

In discussing the above subject, a writer in one of the English building papers says that a Norman era may be stated to be from 1066 to 1154—that is, from the conquest to the death of Stephen. In a general comparison with the other nations of Europe, in that dark age, historians consent that the Normans were eminent, if not superior, with respect to civilization and the arts. In architectural science, as promoted by their religious zeal, they had made a great proficiency, and many grand structures had been raised to embellish their own province before they had gained an absolute establishment in England. Many discordant opinions have been advanced concerning what really constitutes Norman architecture, and it has been confounded with the Saxon by several able antiquaries. But a still greater confusion occurs when the Pointed style, first practiced in this kingdom in the reign of Henry II, is called Norman. The principal discrimination between the Saxon and the Norman appears to be that of much larger dimensions in every part; plain but more lofty vaulting; circular pillars of greater diameter; round

arches, and capitals having ornamental carvings much more elaborate and various adopted to them; but a total absence of pediments or pinnacles, which are decidedly peculiar to the Pointed or Gothic style. Among the prelates in the early Norman reigns were found men of consummate skill in architecture, which, aided by their munificence, was applied to the rebuilding of their abbeys. No less than 15 of the 22 English cathedrals still retain considerable parts which are undoubtedly of Norman erection, the several dates of which are ascertained. We have the following enumeration of Norman bishops who were either architects themselves or under whose auspices architecture flourished: Gundulf of Rochester (1077-1107), whose works are seen at Rochester, Canterbury and Peterborough; Mauritus of London (1086-1108) built old St. Paul's Cathedral; Roger of Salisbury (1107-40), the cathedral at Old Sarum; Ernulf of Rochester (1115-25), completed Bishop Gundulf's work there. They were both monks of Bec in Normandy. Alexander of Lincoln (1123-47) rebuilt his cathedral. Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester (1129-69), a most celebrated architect, built the conventual churches of St. Cross and Rumsey in Hampshire; and lastly, Roger, Archbishop of York (1154-81), where none of his work remains. By these architects the Norman manner was progressively brought to perfection in England, and it will be easily supposed that the improvements made by them were adopted in succession.—Carpentry and Building.

To Ascertain Required Lineal Feet of Matched Lumber

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I have been very much interested in "Craft Problems," and in return desire to contribute something that may be of advantage to many readers. In all the branches of our trade we use matched or tongued groove lumber, and when required to pick out quantity sufficient to cover a specified area are put to considerable trouble to find the number of lineal feet required. Very often, if we are in a hurry, we have to guess at it and, perhaps, guess again. Now, if we had a convenient table to refer to, we might save many "quarter days" through running short of stuff.

I have arranged a table with nails required which I submit for publication if you consider it worthy of space.

The number of lineal feet required to cover 1 sq. ft., 100 sq. ft. and 1,000 sq. ft. is given. In the fifth column will be found the quantity for which the lumber dealers charge, that is, the lumber before it is matched or worked, and this too accounts for the shortage on matched stuff when laid, because the average carpenter orders the quantity required to cover a certain area and is short the difference between rough and matched lumber.

THOMAS W. BUNTING,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Local Union 247.

TABLE OF MATCHED LUMBER ONE INCH OR LESS IN THICKNESS.

Finished Width.	Lineal Feet Required to Cover			Board Measure Per 1,000 Ft.	Nails Required per 1,000 Feet.				
	1 Sq. Ft.	100 Sq. Ft.	1,000 Sq. Ft.		Number.	4d., Lbs.	6d., Lbs.	8d., Lbs.	10d., Lbs.
2	6'	600	6,000	1,250	4,500	15	28	49	.....
2 1/4	5' 4"	533	5,333	1,222	4,000	13 1/8	25	43 1/2	.....
2 1/2	4' 10"	480	4,800	1,200	3,600	12	22 1/2	39 1/8	.....
2 3/4	4' 4 1/4"	436	4,363	1,182	3,273	11	20 1/2	35	.....
3	4'	400	4,000	1,167	3,000	10	18 3/4	32 1/2	.....
3 1/4	3' 8 1/4"	369	3,693	1,154	2,770	9 1/4	17 1/8	30	.....
3 1/2	3' 5 1/4"	343	3,432	1,143	2,574	8 1/2	16	28	43
3 3/4	3' 2 3/8"	320	3,200	1,134	2,400	8	15	26	40
4	3'	300	3,000	1,125	2,250	7 1/2	14	24 1/2	37 1/2
4 1/4	2' 10"	282	2,823	1,118	2,118	.....	13 1/4	23	35 1/2
4 1/2	2' 8"	267	2,666	1,111	2,000	.....	12 1/2	21 3/4	33 1/2
4 3/4	2' 6"	253	2,526	1,105	1,895	.....	.....	20 1/2	31 1/2
5	2' 4 3/4"	240	2,400	1,100	1,800	.....	.....	19 1/2	30
5 1/4	2' 3 3/8"	230	2,295	1,096	1,722	.....	.....	18 3/4	28 3/4
5 1/2	2' 2"	218	2,182	1,091	1,637	.....	.....	18	27 3/4
6	2'	200	2,000	1,084	1,500	.....	.....	16 1/4	25
6 1/4	1' 10 1/4"	185	1,846	1,077	1,385	.....	.....	15	23
7	1' 8 3/8"	170	1,700	1,071	1,275	Double all quantities below for back nailing.	14	21 1/4	.....
7 1/2	1' 7 1/4"	160	1,600	1,067	1,200	.....	13	20	.....
8	1' 6 1/2"	150	1,500	1,063	1,125	.....	12 1/4	18 3/4	.....
8 1/2	1' 5"	141	1,411	1,059	1,058	.....	11 1/2	17 1/2	.....
9	1' 4"	133	1,333	1,055	1,000	.....	11	16 3/4	.....
9 1/2	1' 3 1/4"	126	1,263	1,053	948	.....	10 1/2	15 1/2	.....

No allowance in this table for waste or defects. Allowance must be made to suit circumstances in each case.

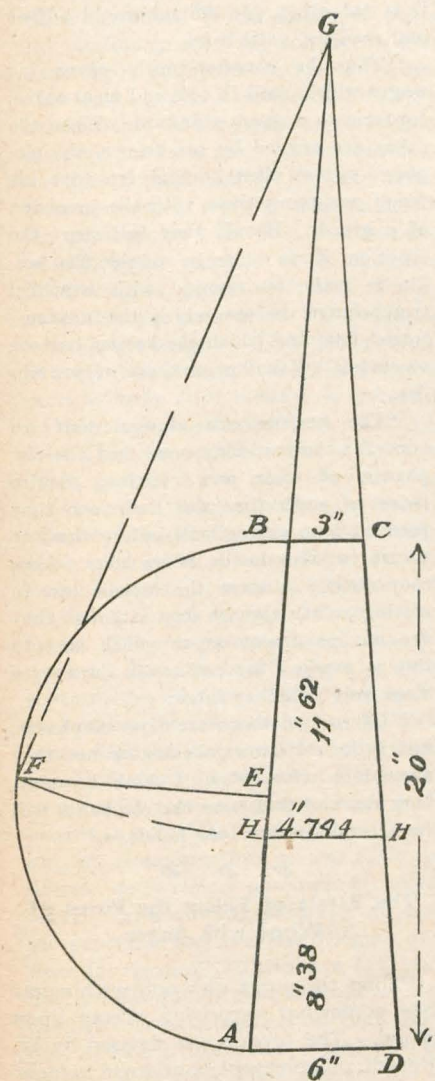


FIG. 1.

In Fig. 1 the heavy lines ABCD inclose the figure to be divided, in this case into two equal parts. Take half the distance, AB, and strike semi-circle with center at E, at right angles with AB; square up EF; extend the sides, AB and DC, till they meet in vertex, G. Take the distance GF and swing around to H. HH is drawn parallel to the base and divides the figure into two parts. Should it be wanted to divide it into more equal or unequal parts, dot off the divisions on the line AB, raise the perpendiculars like EF until they intersect the semi-circle. Take the distance G and different intersections, swing around to the line AB,

Jurisdiction and Trade Autonomy

The question of the jurisdiction of one organization over the trades working in co-operation with it has given rise to several controversies among labor organizations, that have not assisted to maintain pleasant relations between the disputing factions.

The organization of new unions generally is the cause of the trouble, for as things go, the organization of a particular part of a trade takes from the membership of an organization, all of those who work in the department affected, to make up the membership of the new organization. The older union naturally opposes this loss of membership, and between the demands for the men and the refusal of the older union to recognize the demands, there generally follows trouble that injures both organizations and very often the business of the employer as well.

The organizers of new unions generally point to the necessity for trade autonomy when they seek to divide the membership of an organization, regardless of the lack of necessity for such division. When it comes to the application of the methods of some of the organizations, we are sometimes led to believe there has been too much division to permit of practical results. Men are very often working together, each dependent on the work of the other for his own results. What affects one in the hours, wages and conditions of employment, affects the other, and in such an instance a division of the two working forces appears impractical, and wholly unnecessary, yet some one of the men is inspired to form a separate organization, and it is done. The demand for all the men in the class newly organized meets with opposition and in consequence two parts of the same trade are at war, and for no real purpose, so far as results affecting employment are concerned.

As a rule the "trade autonomist" of this class does not deserve much credit for his opinion, for beyond the desire to do something, there isn't anything to it except the trouble it brings to the men involved in the dispute.

These disputes have given at times an opportunity for the employer to refuse to do business with either of them. The same mistaken policy has led to several great strikes during the past few months; it has been the means of very foolishly permitting men to leave employment, and above all else it has brought the organizations a great deal of deserved censure for their unbusiness-like methods of operation.

Rival organizations, started by those who have either been dismissed from unions, or by those who hope to profit, have given much annoyance to the organizations that were endeavoring to care for certain interests. In this, as there has been no pretense of friendship, the question of jurisdiction has been one of open and unrelenting warfare, but the results have been always the same. The men have suffered, while the organizations have wrangled.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has had its experiences along these lines. First with the American Railway Union, and afterward with the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and the Switchmen's Union. The first two Unions were directly opposed to the latter in their plan of action, yet both attacked the Brotherhood. The one claiming trade autonomy was a mistake and the other claiming that trade autonomy was the only way. The Brotherhood is not committed absolutely to either

policy, and naturally we feel that we have selected the most practical method of dealing with the question. We believe that there are certain departments of the transportation service that are inseparable and interchangeable, and this organization has declared the men working in them eligible.

Our field of operation includes the employes of the train and yard service who are engaged as conductors, brakemen, baggagemen or switchmen. We recognize the difference so far as interchange of employment is concerned, between the conductor and the remainder of the men in the service, and do not make any effort to secure conductors, and many of those who have been promoted go to the Order of Railway Conductors, and that organization and the Brotherhood work together in their schedules. But with the rest of the train and yard men the service is practically the same, except in the very large switching centers, so far as rules, promotion and rights are concerned. One organization covering these train and yard men is all that is necessary, and in consequence we have met the opposition of those who, for certain reasons best known to themselves, advocate close trade autonomy. The fact that the engineers, conductors and firemen in the switching service have never seen the necessity for a separate organization for each position, but have been very well satisfied to work with their fellows in the road service, is evidence that the plan is not so far wrong as others would have us believe. But the interference of those who preach trade autonomy regardless of its effects on the conditions of the men, have brought us, in some instances, to the same condition as other trades that have had a division of opinion and strength.

With the change of steam for electricity, there is another question confronting us. The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees of America, which represented street railway employes only, opened its doors for the admission of all who were engaged on roads operated with electricity. Many of the members of this Brotherhood have been put on electric trains where the third rail system has been introduced on steam railways. The Amalgamated Association feels that these men should belong to their organization, and the B. of R. T. does not propose to relinquish the railway service employes to "keep peace in the family." We do not seek controversy with any labor organization; we regret that such discussions arise, but in this instance, as in others, we do not propose to permit any one to define the question of jurisdiction for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Be it fully understood that the B. of R. T. does not force the employes to join the Brotherhood, nor will it permit their being driven from it. When they come to us voluntarily they can stay as long as they comply with the laws of the Brotherhood and care to remain with it. We will be fair and recognize every right that belongs to other organizations, but we can not surrender a single one of our own rights, even if the price of refusal means the antagonism of another organization.—*Railroad Trainmen's Journal*.

When a man has not a good reason for doing a thing he has one good reason for letting it alone.—*Thomas Scott*.

To be perfectly just is an attribute of the divine nature; to be so to the utmost of our ability is the glory of man.—*Addison*.

A Protest Against the Methods of the A. F. of L. Officials in Securing the Eight Hour Day.

At our last meeting of L. U. 478, New York, the circular sent us by Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L., requesting us to appeal to our Representatives in Congress and Senate to pass an eight-hour bill, was dismissed and decided that the following reply be forwarded to the issuer of the circular:

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 2, 1903.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L., 423-425 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your Circular of September 7, 1903, requesting us to appeal to our Representatives in Congress and Senate, urging them to pass an eight-hour bill, will say, that the members of Local Union No. 478 U. B. C. & J. of A., numbering over 400 are utterly opposed to pursuing the course you and the officers of the A. F. of L. request or suggest. We are not opposed to an eight-hour workday, but to the methods adopted by the officers of the A. F. of L. in securing same; for the following well founded reasons: We fail to see or locate the consistency in the officers of the A. F. of L. in making or sending this appeal to Labor organizations, when the same officers grant a license to a dual organization such as they have done to the A. W. W. I. U. of A. to tear down the eight-hour day, as said Wood Workers have done in Bronx Borough and Mt. Vernon, N. Y., a locality where the eight-hour day had been thoroughly established in every shop and mill for almost two years, and that through the sole efforts and expense of the U. B. C. & J. of A. without begging or appealing to our Representatives in Congress, or the aid of the A. F. of L. The officers of the A. W. W. I. U. of A. have, in order to get a foothold in these heretofore eight-hour shops and mills, sent their men together with non-Union men in same working nine hours per day under an agreement, evidently sanctioned by the officers of the A. F. of L., and now you ask us to beg Congress to pass an eight-hour bill.

This we deem consistency and Unionism with a vengeance. We realize the necessity of an eight-hour bill, but it is also a well known fact that a mere bill will not be sufficient to compel these scabs to work eight hours.

A troop of Regulars with bayonets fixed, behind this outfit, might have the desired effect. The U. B. C. & J. of A. has been sufficiently outraged, therefore respectfully decline to participate in this hypocritical farce and bunco game.

Yours,

[SEAL] C. H. BAUSER, President.
H. G. LAMBERT, Secretary.

The Lamp Chimney

A chimney taken from a lighted lamp is an excellent "hot application" in case of an emergency. Slip the chimney into an old stocking, take a damp, warm cloth and wrap around the chimney. If the required heat is for a cough or for the croup, wrap the chimney in a flannel rag smeared with mutton tallow and turpentine. Applied to the chest or throat relief will be had almost at once. The lamp chimney is especially practicable during the summer months, when the fires are out, for the lamp can be lighted and the hot application secured in a few minutes. Croup, colic, toothache, coughs, rheumatic pains and many other ills flee before the hot lamp chimney.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Grand Rapids, Mich.	Sulphure, I. T.
Carbin, Ky.	McKeesport, Pa.
Baiden Town, Fla.	Fayetteville, N. C.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.	Providence, R. I.
De Soto, Mo.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Rossville, Ga.	Savannah, Ga.
Groveton Tex.	Hoxie, Ark.
Ada, I. T.	Whitefish, Mont.
Glendive, Mont.	Baltimore, Md.
Jackson Mo.	Thurber, Tex.
Total, 22 unions.	

ELEPHANTS ARE PARTICULAR.

Sagacity of Animals in Their Work in India Prevents Imposition of Masters

An American lady recently returned from a year's trip around the world, tells how she was interested and amused while in India by the way in which the elephants that piled teak wood on the road to Mandalay work under a well-defined system of rights and privileges, says the New York Press.

"A great ponderous beast will swing a piece of timber into a designated position with the nicety of a pulley and crane, and then move off a few paces and inspect it in an endeavor to ascertain whether it is plumb with some other hundred pieces of timber, with the critical eye and aspect of a master mechanic. If it is not exact, the animal would adjust and readjust until it is.

"Thus he conscientiously earns his wages which, paid in rest and meal cakes, conform to a given standard. When the cakes are offered by his keeper, the elephant swings them to and fro with his trunk, weighing them with the precision of a grocer. Should they fall short the fraction of an ounce in weight, the welkin is made to resound with wrathful trumpeting, before which the unaccustomed flee, and which the keeper hastens to curtail by further measure of proven-

der. "The keepers are allowed half an hour for their midday meal, but the elephants, of their own election, require twice as much time for their noontime feed, and no urging will induce them to return to labor inside of an hour. Also, they strictly observe the Mosaic law in resting on the seventh day, although they are not particular as to which seventh day is marked for rest. Six days in a week only will they labor.

"Of course, there are boss elephants, but I do not know whether or not they formulate union rules. I think, however, they do, and that soon the elephants will be after Saturday half holidays."

The Effect of Filling the Pores of Wood with Sugar

Filling the pores of wood with sugar has somewhat surprising effects upon wood. The process, as devised by W. Powell, of Liverpool, consists in immersing the wood in heated sugar solution for some hours, the time varying with the wood, and then driving off all moisture in an oven. No previous seasoning is necessary. The spongy fiber is converted a compact ligneous substance, and it acquires greatly increased durability and strength, with resistance to changes of temperature and moisture and even to fire. A special advantage is that the softer and cheaper woods can be made to serve many purposes in place of expensive hard woods. The sugar does not dissolve out, and it does not promote fermentation and the growth of destructive organisms, but it produces some remarkable chemical or physical transformation in a manner not yet understood.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France

PAR GEORGES GUÉNARD, PARIS.

Le Conseil Supérieur du Travail.

Les milieux ouvriers de France viennent d'être quelque peu agités par une controverse qui, de prime abord, apparaît comme n'ayant qu'un intérêt secondaire, mais que les circonstances ont transformée en question de principe sur laquelle ont été appelés à se prononcer les syndicats français. C'est des élections au Conseil supérieur du travail que je veux parler.

Le Conseil supérieur du travail est une assemblée fonctionnant depuis plusieurs années déjà et dont le rôle est purement consultatif. Il se charge d'enquêtes sur la législation ouvrière et sociale et ses avis sont destinés à éclairer le gouvernement et les Chambres sur les réformes à apporter à la réglementation du travail. A l'origine, il était composé de députés, de sénateurs et de membres divers désignés par le ministre du commerce. Parmi ces derniers figuraient des juristes, des commerçants, des industriels, de hauts fonctionnaires administratifs et quelques ouvriers.

Un des premiers actes du ministre Millerand, en 1900, fut de modifier de fond en comble la composition du Conseil supérieur du travail contre laquelle, d'ailleurs, ne cessaient de s'élever les organisations ouvrières. Il leur donna en partie satisfaction en assurant son recrutement d'une façon plus démocratique et en décidant qu'à l'avenir il comprendrait un certain nombre de sénateurs et de députés désignés par leurs pairs, 15 patrons et 15 ouvriers nommés par des collèges électoraux distincts et répartis selon la nature des professions. De plus, 7 conseillers prud'hommes patrons et 7 conseillers prud'hommes ouvriers étaient directement élus par ceux de ces tribunaux que le sort avait désignés. Quelques membres de droit et un certain nombre de titulaires dont le choix était laissé à la discrétion du ministre complétaient cette assemblée.

Le Congrès ouvrier, tenu à Lyon en 1901, portait à son ordre du jour cette question du Conseil supérieur du travail, et, après bien des discours pour ou contre cette institution, il finissait par en consacrer le principe, mais en s'élevant très vivement contre la façon dont il était formé. A la presque unanimité il demanda que seuls fussent admis à siéger les représentants des patrons et des ouvriers élus en nombre égal à l'exclusion des sénateurs, députés, fonctionnaires ou membres laissés au choix du ministre. Il chargeait en outre les représentants ouvriers de déposer à la prochaine session un vœu en ce sens et, si satisfaction ne leur était pas donnée, de se retirer purement et simplement. Cette motion, présentée au Conseil supérieur par quelques délégués ouvriers, fut renvoyée au ministre, le Conseil n'ayant pas qualité pour se prononcer sur ce sujet. Trois conseillers ouvriers signèrent alors leur démission, mais l'un d'entre eux, à la suite d'une délibération de son organisation, la retira quelques jours après. L'affaire en était là quant à son tour le successeur de M. Millerand au ministère du commerce modifia la composition du Conseil supérieur.

Le décret du 14 mars 1903 fixe à 65 le nombre des membres du Conseil supérieur : 26 membres élus par les patrons, 26 par les ouvriers, 12 nommés par le Parlement, la Chambre de commerce de Paris, la Chambre consultative des Associations ouvrières de production et le ministre; enfin un membre est choisi par les Bourses du travail. Les fonctionnaires qui faisaient autrefois partie de droit du Conseil supérieur n'y sont plus admis qu'à titre consultatif. Comme on le voit, c'est un progrès; mais la décision du Congrès de

Lyon ne se trouve pas appliquée puisque le Conseil comprend encore des membres autres que ceux désignés par les syndicats patronaux et ouvriers.

En conformité de ce décret, les élections furent fixées au mois de juillet de cette année et la campagne électorale s'engagea avec vivacité de tous côtés. Les deux tendances qui partagent actuellement le mouvement ouvrier en France se virent de nouveau aux prises.

La première fraction, menée par les libertaires, — lesquels n'attendent que d'une révolution violente (déchaînée par la grève générale) une amélioration notable des conditions sociales des travailleurs, — engagea les organisations ouvrières à s'abstenir de prendre part aux élections, d'abord parce que les décisions du Congrès de Lyon n'étaient pas respectées, ensuite parce que les travailleurs n'ont rien de bon à attendre de ces "parlottes" entre patrons et ouvriers tout au plus bonnes à émousser les énergies et énerver les meilleurs militants. Les travailleurs, selon eux, ont mieux à faire en se posant en adversaires irréductibles des patrons et en se préparant à donner l'assaut final à leurs privilèges, et c'est perdre son temps que de courir après des réformes qu'on n'atteint pas toujours et dont l'efficacité est plus que douteuse.

La deuxième fraction, — que l'on a qualifiée de "réformiste" — tout en déclarant que le nouveau décret ne lui donnait pas entière satisfaction, estima qu'il serait puéril pour les travailleurs de se désintéresser de ces élections, car si la décision du Congrès de Lyon n'était pas entièrement appliquée, il n'en était pas moins indéniable qu'un réel progrès avait été obtenu dans la composition du Conseil supérieur. En réponse aux attaques dont cette institution était l'objet de la part de ses adversaires, elle déclara que, pour son compte, elle repoussait la politique du "tout ou rien" et qu'en attendant le millénium prédit par les prophètes de la Société future, il était urgent que les travailleurs profitassent de tous les moyens mis à leur disposition pour améliorer leurs conditions de travail. Bien que ne considérant pas l'action législative comme une panacée pouvant guérir tous les maux, il n'en est pas moins exact qu'en France comme à l'étranger les travailleurs forment le fond de l'opinion publique seule force capable d'imposer des réformes et de les faire appliquer. En attendant l'ère nouvelle annoncée depuis plusieurs siècles, il est peut-être au moins urgent de s'efforcer de faire obtenir à l'ouvrier une journée de travail moins longue, mieux rétribuée et des conditions d'existence moins désavantageuses. Pour arriver à ce but, tous les moyens sont bons qui peuvent donner des résultats, et il est indiscutable que l'opinion du Conseil supérieur du Travail peut être d'un grand poids dans les discussions à intervenir au Parlement pour les modifications à introduire dans la législation sociale.

C'était le langage de la raison; c'est aussi celui qui prévalut. Passant par dessus l'opinion du bureau de la Confédération générale du travail, presque toutes les grandes fédérations qui la composent prirent une part active au scrutin et, aujourd'hui, le Conseil supérieur est, pour la partie ouvrière, composé de militant ayant depuis longtemps fait leurs preuves.

Mais ce ne fut pas la partie la plus curieuse de cette lutte électorale. Toute l'attention fut concentrée sur la nomination du délégué chargé de représenter les Bourses du travail. Le Comité de la Fédération des Bourses n'avait pas masqué son hostilité contre le Conseil supérieur du travail, mais il lui fut impossible d'éviter une consultation des Bourses adhérentes pour savoir s'il y avait lieu de

prendre part à l'élection. Contre son attente, la majorité se prononça pour l'affirmative. Mais, ne voulant pas désarmer, le Comité fédéral proposa au choix des électeurs son propre secrétaire comme "candidat de protestation". Les opinions libertaires professées par ce dernier ne laissaient d'ailleurs aucun doute sur le caractère de sa candidature. De leur côté, quelques Bourses du travail se regroupèrent contre ce procédé et présentèrent un autre candidat qui, de ce fait, se trouva être le porte-drapeau des "réformistes", puisque "réformistes" il y a. Malgré l'activité déployée par le Comité fédéral, malgré l'influence dont il jouit de par ses fonctions, son secrétaire fut battu et la majorité se prononça en faveur de son adversaire.

Tels sont, en résumé, en dehors de tout parti pris et fidèlement racontés, les incidents qui ont marqué le renouvellement du Conseil supérieur du travail. Ces élections ont été une véritable pierre de touche en marquant d'une façon bien définie la véritable orientation des organisations ouvrières françaises.

L'Union Ouvrière et la Grève.

Lorsqu'un organisateur arrive pour labourer un champ nouveau, encor inculte, une des plus grandes difficultés, qui se présente, est la grève. Les éléments nouveaux dans le mouvement ouvrier s'imaginent que s'organiser ne veut dire autre chose que de préparer ou se mettre en grève. C'est là une des erreurs qui font le plus grand tort à l'organisation ouvrière, et l'on ne saurait assez combattre l'idée funeste en question.

La grève n'est pas un but, mais un moyen. Le but, c'est l'amélioration des conditions d'existence, fait à l'ouvrier par la classe régnante. C'est la réglementation dans une voie supérieure, des questions du salaire, des heures de travail, élimination possible des dangers inhérents à notre métier, etc., la grève n'est qu'un des moyens pour atteindre ce but, et nous le préconisons ici bien hautement, le dernier moyen à essayer, après que tout les autres ont été appliqués en vain.

Nous pensons souvent avec une profonde douleur aux organisations, qui malgré leur jeunesse, promettaient si bien, mais comme une grève suivait leur naissance de trop près, grèves généralement perdues à l'avance, l'organisation s'effondrait bien vite, et il prenait dix ans et plus, avant qu'une réorganisation d'une Union ne serait tentée de nouveau.

Voyons donc quel sont les divers moyens d'atteindre notre but, mentionnés plus haut :

D'abord, et avant tout, il faut s'organiser. Cela ne veut pas dire qu'il suffise d'avoir un certain nombre d'ouvriers d'un métier sous la main, au contraire faut-il qu'une Union locale contrôle au moins les deux tiers des hommes exerçant la profession dans la même ville. Si des raisons valables l'exigent, on peut établir plusieurs Unions locales, mais on devrait avoir des Unions divers dans une même ville qu'autant qu'il s'agit de divers spécialités, ou de langues. Ceci est facile à comprendre. Les intérêts des charpentiers, travaillant dans le bâtiment, ne couvrent pas toujours ceux des ébénistes, travaillant la plupart du temps dans l'atelier. De même qu'il est beaucoup plus facile d'atteindre les buts de l'organisation, si les ouvriers d'une même langue se réunissent, surtout si un grand nombre d'entre eux ne connaissent pas d'une manière suffisante la langue du pays. Mais en tout cas, tant que le nombre de non-organisés est assez grand pour emplir un atelier en grève, la menace d'une grève perdue reste suspendue sur notre

tête. Ceci n'est pas seulement le cas, s'il s'agit de non-organisés, mais encor, sinon pire, quand il s'agit d'une organisation rivale, dont les membres vous tombent dans le dos, aussitôt qu'une lutte est engagée avec les employeurs. En temps de guerre, une armée doit toujours avoir les flancs et l'arrière bien couverts, si elle veut marcher en avant sans avoir des surprises à attendre. De même que l'armée doit exercer ses soldats, l'homme qui appartient à une chambre syndicale doit être bien discipliné. Ce n'est pas assez de se promener avec une carte de membre dans sa poche, le bon unioniste est celui qui travaille dans l'Union et pour l'Union. Nous connaissons bon nombre d'ouvriers, qui considèrent le devoir d'un unioniste uniquement dans le plus ou moins prompt paiements de leurs cotisations. Encore faut-il souvent les forcer à acquitter leur devoirs, en envoyant le "business agent" à leurs trousses. Rarement, on les rencontre dans une réunion, plus rarement encore acceptent-ils le travail de secrétaire, contrôleur ou tout autre. Mais qu'une entreprise tourne mal, ils seront les premiers à accuser leurs camarades, ils seront ceux qui crieront le plus fort, quitte à tourner le dos à l'organisation, si un échec assez lourd leur donne la chance de le faire. Une union n'est donc une organisation préparée pour la lutte qu'à condition que la grande majorité de ses membres est très bien disciplinée, active et intéressée au mouvement ouvrier.

La grève est une guerre, et pour avoir la victoire de son côté, il faut de l'argent, beaucoup d'argent; et comme le bon Dieu donnera toujours la victoire à l'armée qui possède le plus et les plus grands canons, de même avec la guerre dans la lutte du travail avec le Capital, c'est presque toujours le bon état de la caisse de réserve qui décide de la victoire.

S'il y a assez d'argent dans la caisse pour soutenir les grévistes, les pertes infligées au capital seront assez sensibles pour forcer ce dernier à la capitulation. Au contraire, si les hommes en grève n'ont pas un support financier assez solide pour nourrir la famille, retenir la misère du seuil de leur porte, empêcher les privations par trop grandes d'envahir leur demeure, tout le héroïsme et toute la sympathie démontrée resteront sans résultat. Le capital généralement, dans sa lutte avec le travail, ne risque seulement son profit, tandis que l'ouvrier risque tout, existence, la faim, souvent des maladies, et presque toujours les lamentations de la femme qui a le cœur brisé de voir la souffrance de ses petits. N'oublions donc jamais que la lutte du travail contre le Capital est la lutte du pot de terre contre le pot de fer, la lutte du penny contre le dollar, et pour cette raison nous ne saurions prêter assez d'attention pour équilibrer les chances.

Si l'organisation d'un métier est assez généralisée, les patrons auront du mal pour trouver des scabs; si la caisse de la grève est bien garnie, il y aura moins de fuyards, et les pertes du capital seront assez considérables pour forcer les patrons à céder, les petits en premier, et ceux là amèneront à leur tour les grands patrons, qui supporteront, par orgueil ou par des contrats réciproques, des pertes encore plus importantes.

Une des causes de succès, et non pas la moindre est le choix du temps, pour décider d'une grève. Cette question étant d'une première importance, nous la reprendrons dans un prochain numéro.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Évitez Grand Mère, Que., Can.

Pour l'avantage de la Fraternité des Charpentiers et Menuisiers, l'Union locale No. 1744 de Grand Mère désire mettre en garde les Charpentiers et Menuisiers contre les rapports exagérés qui paraissent journellement dans les journaux représentant cette ville comme offrant beaucoup d'ouvrage. La vérité est que l'ouvrage est très rare et que le nombre de charpentiers et menuisiers résidant actuellement à Grand Mère est plus que suffisant pour répondre à la demande.

Der Kreuzzug gegen die Gewerkschaften.

III.

In unserer August Nummer hoben wir hervor, daß die Vorgänge im kapitalistischen Lager ein kompakteres Vorgehen und größeres solidarisches Handeln aller Gewerks- und Berufsvereine nötig machen, daß engere, freundschaftlichere Beziehungen zwischen denselben herzustellen seien. In dem Hinweise aber auf die Hindernisse, die unsere Brüderschaft in dieser Beziehung noch zu überwinden hat, waren wir genötigt, so weit auszuholen, daß wir uns, Raumes halber, auf die Besprechung von Maßnahmen rein gewerkschaftlicher Natur beschränken mußten. Um die so entstandene Lücke auszufüllen, vielmehr um die notwendigen Schritte auf politischem Gebiete zu erörtern, kommen wir heute auf obiges Thema zurück.

Im ersten Theile unserer Abhandlung haben wir erwähnt, daß wir durch politische Maßnahmen des Unternehmertums, wie die Erlassung von Gesetzen, welche uns die Inkorporation unserer Organisationen aufzwingen, auf politisches Gebiet gedrängt werden. Wir haben darauf aufmerksam gemacht, daß wir, mit Ausnahme des Staates Massachusetts, keine Staatsgesetzgebung haben, deren Mitglieder sich nicht sämtlich entweder dem demokratischen oder dem republikanischen Parteiprogramm verpflichtet und sich damit den Interessen der Unternehmer dienstbar gemacht haben. Damit haben wir angedeutet, daß man von den Mitgliedern dieser Legislaturen ein Eintreten für die Interessen der Lohnarbeiter nicht erwarten kann. Sind wir uns einmal darüber klar, so müssen wir logischerweise zu dem Schlusse kommen, daß die Lohnarbeiter Angehörige ihrer eigenen Klasse, und zwar solche, die keinerlei Beziehungen zu den kapitalistischen Parteien unterhalten, als Vertreter zu den gesetzgebenden Körpern erwählen müssen. Ebenso müssen sie solche Vertreter in die Municipal-, Staats- und Bundesverwaltungen erwählen, wenn sie gegen ihre Organisationen gerichtete Maßnahmen, wie Herausbeorderung der Miliz bei Ausständen, Verhaftung der „Pickets“, Niederschießen der Ausständigen und dergleichen verhindern wollen.

Indem wir dies als den logisch richtigen Weg bezeichnen, den wir einschlagen müssen, um dem begonnenen Kreuzzuge der Unternehmer gegen unsere Organisationen auch auf politischem Felde ein Paroli bieten zu können, stellen wir uns einfach auf unsere Prinzipien-Erklärung, welche, obgleich sie die Besprechung politischer Parteifragen in unseren Versammlungen verbietet, zugleich aber erklärt, „daß die intelligente Stimmenabgabe der Mitglieder bei den politischen Wahlen von größter Wichtigkeit sei und daß alle Mitglieder unserer Brüderschaft darnach streben sollen, daß Gesetze zu Gunsten der Wertherzeuger erlassen werden.“

Zur Zeit, als unsere Prinzipien-Erklärung angenommen wurde, standen sich die Interessen der Unternehmer und der Arbeiter bei Weitem nicht so schroff gegenüber als dies heute der Fall ist. Auf beiden Seiten gab man sich damals noch fast allgemein der Illusion hin, daß die Interessen beider identisch seien und Harmonie zwischen Kapital und Arbeit hergestellt werden könne. Es war damals noch möglich, von den Legislaturen Zugeständnisse an die Arbeiter zu erlangen, wie sie ja auch thatsächlich in der Erlassung von Arbeiterschutz-Gesetzen gemacht wurden. Heute aber, wo sich die Gewerksorganisationen zu einem so bedeutenden Umfange entwickelt haben, wo sie beginnen, sich ihrer Macht bewußt zu werden und Forderungen stellen, die dem Unternehmertum tiefer ins Fleisch schneiden, ist, wie es ja die Ereignisse der letzten Jahre auf's eklanteste demonstrieren, nicht nur jede Aussicht auf Erlassung von Gesetzen zu Gunsten der Wertherzeuger geschwunden, sondern, wie schon früher be-

merkt, es werden Versuche gemacht, Gesetze zu erlassen, welche die Rechte und Freiheiten der Wertherzeuger noch mehr beschränken und den Ruin ihrer Organisationen herbeiführen sollen.

Auch dem Richterstande müssen die Lohnarbeiter besondere und größere Aufmerksamkeit zuwenden, denn hier ist intelligente Stimmenabgabe unter heutigen Umständen dringend von Nöthen.

Wir haben schon häufig auf die Thatsache aufmerksam gemacht, daß die ungeheuerlichen, den Arbeitern ungünstigen richterlichen Entscheidungen bei Streitigkeiten zwischen Unternehmer und Arbeiter, die Erlassung zahlloser Einhaltsbefehle u. s. w. auf die Zugehörigkeit der Richter zur Kapitalisten-Klasse, sowie ihre Parteistellung, zurückzuführen seien. Auch hier ist es die unabhängige politische Thätigkeit, zu welcher die Lohnarbeiter als einzig wirksames Abwehrmittel gegen die Machinationen des Unternehmertums greifen müssen.

Wer sich heute noch dieser Einsicht verschließt, den verweisen wir beispielsweise auf die von mehreren Cabinetfirmen in St. Louis gegen unseren dortigen District Council angebrachte Klage; auf die Klage des Painter-Boß Stiles in Chicago gegen die dortigen Baugewerks-Organisationen, unsere Mitglieder mit einbegriffen, bei welcher es sich um eine Entschädigungssumme von \$76,950 wegen Boycottens handelt; ferner auf die Entschädigungs-Klage der Hut-Firma D. E. Loewe & Co. in Danbury, Conn., gegen die National-Beamten der American Federation of Labor und die Vereinigten Hutmacher.

Es ist ja möglich, und wir hoffen es, daß in den gegenwärtig gegen Arbeiter-Organisationen schwebenden Entschädigungs-Klagen die richterliche Entscheidung zu Gunsten der Arbeiter ausfallen mag und daß es die betreffenden Richter nicht wagen werden, auf Strafe zu erkennen und damit den Arbeiter-Organisationen das Recht abzuspochen, ihren Mitgliedern zu verbieten, für solche Arbeitgeber zu arbeiten, die die Union-Regeln nicht anerkennen; oder von ihren Mitgliedern zu verlangen, daß sie nur solche Waaren kaufen, die unter Union-Bedingungen hergestellt sind. Doch das Ueberhandnehmen der Einhaltsbefehle hat uns gezeigt, daß sich die Unternehmer selbst durch Mißerfolge in dieser Beziehung nicht abschrecken lassen, und es steht zu befürchten, daß das Beispiel der oben angeführten klagenden Unternehmer Nachahmung finden wird, und wenn auch nur in der Absicht, den Gewerks-Organisationen Scheerereien zu bereiten und Gerichtskosten zu verursachen.

Wenn wir nun hier der unabhängigen, der Lohnarbeitklassen-Politik das Wort reden, so müssen wir doch, wie bei früheren Gelegenheiten, vor unüberlegten Vorstößen warnen und in der Propaganda für diese Frage innerhalb des Rahmens der Gewerks-Organisationen zur Vorsicht mahnen. Es steht ja fest, daß die Lohnarbeiter die Mehrheit aller Stimmberechtigten bilden, und es somit in ihrer Macht liegt, eine Mehrheit der Mitglieder aller Gesetzgebungen und Verwaltungen zu erwählen und arbeiterfeindliche Gesetzgebung und Maßnahmen unmöglich zu machen. Dies klingt so einleuchtend, daß man annehmen könnte, in der Verwirklichung des Gedankens seitens der Lohnarbeiter, nach den zahlreichen Niederlagen, welche sie in den Gesetzgebungen und in den Gerichten in jüngster Zeit erlitten haben, auf keinen Widerspruch mehr zu stoßen. Und doch ist es eine höchst schwierige Aufgabe, die Arbeiter dieses Landes in die Bahnen unabhängiger Klassenpolitik zu lenken. Der Mangel an Klassenbewußtsein und die Verkenntung ihrer eigenen Interessen ist noch zu groß unter unseren Klassengenossen. Das Schwören auf die eine oder die andere der herrschenden politischen Parteien ist bei der Mehrheit der Arbeiter ein Erbstück, welches sich Generationen hindurch auf den jeweiligen und den heutigen Stimmgeber übertragen hat und von ihm in Ehren gehalten wird. Besonders

die jüngere Generation, die sozusagen entweder im republikanischen oder demokratischen Parteigetriebe aufgewachsen ist, kann sich nur schwer von diesem Getriebe losreißen. Diese Arbeiter sind von der Idee beherrscht, daß es ihre Ehren- und Bürgerpflicht sei, hier für den besten Mann, dort für einen Freund ihre Stimmen abzugeben und ihm zur Erwahlung zu verhelfen. Viele andere wieder halten es für ihr unveräußerliches Recht, durch ihre Zugehörigkeit zu einer der herrschenden Parteien ein politisches Amt zu erlangen, um dem Arbeiterloose zu entrinnen und ihre Lage materiell zu verbessern. Den Ersteren begreiflich zu machen, daß sie in der vermeintlichen Erfüllung ihrer Freundespflicht ihren eigenen Klassen-Interessen zuwiderhandeln, ist meist schwierig, weil ihnen der Begriff Klassen-Interesse ein Buch mit sieben Siegeln ist. Und die Letzteren davon abzuhalten, ihre persönlichen Interessen über ihre Klassen-Interessen zu setzen, wird wohl erst gelingen, wenn sich die Kluft zwischen Unternehmer und Arbeiter noch mehr erweitert, wenn die unabhängige politische Thätigkeit zum Lösungswort der Lohnarbeiter geworden ist, und auch die herrschenden kapitalistischen Parteien jede politische Amtsgemeinschaft mit Angehörigen der Lohnarbeiter-Klasse von sich weisen werden. Der begonnene Vernichtungskampf der Unternehmer gegen die Gewerkschaften wird unzweifelhaft viel dazu beitragen, daß Klarheit über ihre Klassen-Interessen geschaffen wird und wir obigem Zeitpunkte in immer rascherem Tempo näher rücken.

Warum sich nicht verständigen?

Unter dieser Ueberschrift enthält die „Brauer-Zeitung“ vom 5. September eine Betrachtung über die zwischen unserer Brüderschaft und den Amalgamated Woodworkers herrschenden Streitigkeiten, unter Bezugnahme auf unsere Ausführungen im deutschen Theile des August CARPENTER, sowie auf einen in der August Ausgabe des „International Woodworker“ erschienenen Artikel, diese Streitfrage behandelnd. Die „Brauer-Zeitung“ sagt Eingangss ihrer Betrachtungen:

„Bedauerlich, im höchsten Grade bedauerlich, ist der Jurisdiktions-Streit, der sich zwischen dem Verband der Zimmerer und Schreiner und dem der vereinigten Holzarbeiter abspielt. Es ist unendlich schwer, in den opferreichen Kämpfen, die als Folge der Streitigkeiten entstanden sind, offene Stellung zu nehmen, zumal der Verband der Amalgamated Woodworkers stets als Industrie-Verband die volle Unterstützung der Brauerei-Arbeiter hatte. Doch bereits drei Jahre zurück kündigte die „Brauer-Zeitung“ an, daß in Folge der Umwälzungen in der Bau-Industrie die Zimmerleute gezwungen werden würden, ein anderes Feld ihrer Thätigkeit zu suchen, und dadurch Gewerkschafts-Streitigkeiten von unabsehbarer Tragweite zu erwarten wären.“

Es ist eingetroffen, und nun werden andere Gewerkschaften aufgefordert, Stellung zu nehmen—entweder für oder wider—„im anderen Falle gibt es Wiedervergeltung, wenn Deine Union oder Deine Gewerkschaft mit denselben Fragen zu rechnen haben wird“—so kündigt man wenigstens an.“

Die „Brauer-Zeitung“ sagt weiter an anderer Stelle:

„Ein Vergleich der beiden Artikel wird zeigen, daß die Zimmerleute einsehen, daß sie einen Fehler durch die frühere Vernachlässigung der Fabrik-Holzarbeiter machten; eine Konstatierung von Thatsachen, frei, offen und ohne Hehl, daß man sich wundern muß, wenn nicht die vielen fortschrittlichen, sozialistisch aufgeklärten Arbeiter und Beamten, die in beiden Organisationen anzutreffen sind, nun doch eine gemeinsame Operationsbasis zum Wohle

aller Arbeiter in der Holzbearbeitungs-Industrie finden werden.“

Die den Betrachtungen der „Brauer-Zeitung“ zu Grunde liegende, wohlgemeinte Absicht, zur Herbeiführung einer Verständigung zwischen beiden Organisationen beizutragen, verdient unsere vollste Anerkennung. Auch stimmen wir darin mit unserem Bräuder-Organ überein, daß es für die in einer Jurisdiktions-Frage nicht beteiligten Gewerkschaften schwer ist, in dieser Frage Stellung zu nehmen. Aber wir müssen die „Brauer-Zeitung“ darauf aufmerksam machen, daß es sich bei den Streitigkeiten zwischen unserer Brüderschaft und den Am. Woodworkers um etwas mehr denn Jurisdiktions-Fragen handelt. So scheint sie den in derselben, der August Nummer des CARPENTER erschienenen, an die New York Central Labor Federation gerichteten Protest unseres Bronx Borough, N. Y., District Council ganz übersehen zu haben. In diesem Protest wird gegen die Am. Woodworkers Klage geführt, weil sie in einer Anzahl der Sash, Door and Blind Fabriken im Bronx Borough, in denen wir die achttündige Arbeitszeit bei \$18 Lohn per Woche eingeführt hatten, die Plätze unserer ausgeschlossenen Mitglieder, bei neunstündiger Arbeitszeit und \$17 Lohn per Woche, eingenommen haben.

Wir sollten doch meinen, daß wenn eine Organisation, wie in oben erwähntem Falle, der übrigens nur einer von vielen ähnlichen ist, sich des schändlichsten Verraths schuldig macht, den die Gewerkschaftsbewegung kennt, daß es dann auch einer an der Streitfrage nicht beteiligten Organisation nicht sehr schwer fallen sollte, darüber schlüssig zu werden, welche der daran Beteiligten zu ihrer Sympathie berechtigt ist.

Eine frühere Vernachlässigung der Fabrik-Holzarbeiter haben wir in unserem von der „Brauer-Zeitung“ kommentierten Artikel zu geben. Wir haben es stets als unsere Pflicht erachtet, unsere Mitglieder auf Mißstände in unseren eigenen Reihen aufmerksam zu machen, und werden auch fernerhin von dieser Taktik nicht abweichen; aber in dem vorliegenden Falle bemerken wir zugleich, daß durch Haarspaltereien über und Hinweisen auf frühere Vorgänge und Beschlüsse über Jurisdiktions-Fragen, die durch die Arbeitsverhältnisse und veränderten Produktionsverhältnisse illusorisch geworden, diese Fragen nicht gelöst und dadurch die weitere Entwicklung der gewerkschaftlichen Bewegung nur gehemmt wird.

Auf die Frage: „Warum sich nicht verständigen?“ können wir hier des Längeren nicht eingehen; doch wollen wir eine Episode in unserer Streitfrage mit den Am. Woodworkers nicht übergehen, weil die „Brauer-Zeitung“ daraus ersehen kann, daß es außer den Brauereiarbeitern auch noch andere Organisationen gibt, die in ihrer Zugehörigkeit zur American Federation of Labor vergewaltigt werden.

Wie unser Name: Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bautischler (Carpenters and Joiners) andeutet, besteht unsere Organisation aus Zimmerleuten und Bautischlern. Auch Cabinetmakers und Holzbearbeitungs-Maschinenarbeiter, welche Begleitungsgegenstände und innere Dekorationsarbeiten für Gebäude herstellen, wurden schon seit der Gründung unserer Brüderschaft im Jahre 1881 als unserer Jurisdiktion unterliegend beansprucht. Schiedsrichter Downey aber, welcher in der letzten Februar zwischen der Ver. Brüderschaft und den Am. Woodworkers stattgefundenen Konferenz eine Entscheidung zu treffen hatte, entschied, daß alle in Hobelmühlen, Möbel- und inneren Dekorations-Fabriken beschäftigten Arbeiter der Jurisdiktion der Am. Woodworkers unterstehen sollten.

Die in Hobelmühlen, Möbel- und inneren Dekorations-Fabriken, mit Ausnahme der in Markt-Möbel-Fabriken beschäftigten Arbeiter, fertigen Türen, Fensterrahmen, Of-

fice- und Bar-Einrichtungen und andere für Gebäude bestimmte Holzbegleitungsgegenstände, und sind daher Bautischler. Die Entscheidung Downey's bedingt somit nicht mehr und nicht weniger, als daß sich unsere Bruderschaft in ihrer Jurisdiktion lediglich auf Zimmerleute beschränke; sie verlangt eine Trennung der Bautischler von den Zimmerleuten, eine Trennung der Carpenter von den Joiners.

Nach diesen Auseinandersetzungen und Aufklärungen wird es die „Bauer-Zeitung“ wohl begreiflich finden, wenn wir eine Verständigung auf der Downey'schen scheidend-terlichen Basis entschieden zurückweisen und zurückweisen werden, bis der Verrath, den die Am. Woodworkers an unserer Organisation und dem ganzen Holzarbeiter-Gewerke geübt haben, gesühnt, und eine gerechtere, den heutigen Produktionsverhältnissen entsprechende Basis zur Verständigung gefunden ist.

Bauhandwerker im Mittelalter.

Maurer, Zimmerer, Töpfer, Glaser, Dachdecker u. s. w. waren Gewerbe, die schon im Mittelalter in verhältnismäßig hoher Blüthe standen. Wenn auch die Städte, deren Einwohnerzahl die heutige in keiner Weise auch nur annähernd erreichte, durch Hausbauten nicht allzu viel Beschäftigung gaben, so waren es doch gerade die mittelalterlichen Brunnbauten (Kirchen, Paläste etc.), die dem Bauhandwerk das Handwerksmäßige nahmen und dafür das Kunstmäßige gaben.

Dieses Kunstmäßige ihres Gewerbes hatte denn auch ein gut Theil dazu gethan, daß die Bauhandwerke in die erste Reihe der mittelalterlichen Gewerbe gestellt wurden. Eine Folge hiervon war es, daß sich gerade bei den Bauhandwerkern das Formelwesen, das so charakteristisch für alle mittelalterlichen Gewerbe ist, besonders stark herausbildete. Namentlich bei den Maurern blühte es um die Zeit des dreißigjährigen Krieges. In erster Linie stand der von allen Gewerksangehörigen geheim gehaltene „Handwerksgruß“. Eine diesbezügliche Stelle im Maurerstatut des Fürstenthums Halberstadt (1695) besagt: „Es soll ein Meister, wenn er einen Diener nach Handwerksgelehrtheit auszuweisen, so hoch vermehren, daß derselbe, was ihm an Worten anvertraut ist, bei seiner Seelen Seligkeit im Herzen zu behalten und keinem Menschen, außer redlichen Maurern, zu offenbaren habe, bei Verlust seines Handwerks.“

Von dem mittelalterlichen Formelwesen der Maurer ist dieser Gruß, auf dessen Ausplaudern eine so hohe Strafe gesetzt war, außerordentlich interessant, so daß er es verdient, wenigstens theilweise hier wiedergegeben zu werden. Trat der wandernde Geselle in die Herberge vor den versammelten Handwerksgeleuten ein, so hatte er vor allen Dingen einen Gruß von den Kollegen der Stadt zu bestellen, in der er zuletzt gearbeitet hatte. Dann bat er die Altgesellen, seinen Namen in das Bruderschaftsbuch einzutragen. Die Altgesellen traten hierauf hervor, legten zwei Maßstäbe kreuzweise übereinander und sprachen: „Mit Gunt und Erlaubniß! Gott ehre diesen Plan Und Alle, die hier stahn Ehrbare Gesellschaft, bist Du ein „Briefer“ (nicht kundig des Grußes) oder ein „Grüßer“?

Und nun entspann sich folgendes Frage- und Antwortspiel:

Fremder: „Ich bin ein Grüßer. Durch Schnee und Eis bin ich gereist. Willst Du auch wissen, wie mein Name heißt?“

Altgeselle: „Wer hat Dich ausgesandt?“

Fremder: „Mein ehrbarer Lehrmeister, ehrbare Bürger und ein ganz ehrbares Handwerk der Maurer zu A.“

Altgeselle: „Worauf?“

Fremder: „Auf ehrbare Beförderung, Zucht und Ehrbarkeit.“

Altgeselle: „Was ist Zucht und Ehrbarkeit?“

Fremder: „Handwerksgebrauch und Gewohnheit.“

Altgeselle: „Wann fängt selbige an?“

Fremder: „Sobald ich meine Lehrjahre treu und ehrlich ausgestanden.“

Altgeselle: „Wann endigt sie?“

Fremder: „Wann mir der Tod das Herz abbricht.“

Altgeselle: „Woran erkennt man den Maurer?“

Fremder: „An der Ehrbarkeit.“

Altgeselle: „Wo ist das ehrbare Handwerk der Maurer in Deutschland aufgerichtet worden?“

Fremder: „Zu Magdeburg auf dem Dom.“

Altgeselle: „Wie hat der erste Maurer geheißen?“

Fremder: „Anton Hieronymus, und das erste Werkzeug hat Balsam erfunden.“

Altgeselle: „Wie viel hat der Maurer Worte?“

Fremder: „Sieben.“

Altgeselle: „Wie lauten diese Worte?“

Fremder: „Gott grüße die Ehrbarkeit, Gott grüße die ehrbare Weisheit, Gott grüße das ehrbare Handwerk der Maurer, Gott grüße einen ehrbaren Meister, Gott grüße einen ehrbaren Polier, Gott grüße eine ehrbare Gesellschaft, Gott grüße eine ehrbare Beförderung hier Und aller Orten, zu Wasser und zu Lande.“

Altgeselle: „Was ist Heimlichkeit an sich selbst?“

Fremder: „Erde, Feuer, Luft und Schnee, Wodurch ich auf ehrbare Beförderung geh.“

Altgeselle: „Was trägst Du unter Deinem Hut?“

Fremder: „Eine hochlöbliche Weisheit.“

Altgeselle: „Was trägst Du unter Deiner Zunge?“

Fremder: „Eine hochlöbliche Wahrheit.“

Altgeselle: „Warum trägst Du einen Schurz?“

Fremder: „Dem ehrbaren Handwerk zu Ehren und mir zum Vortheil.“

Altgeselle: „Was ist die Stärke bei unserem Handwerk?“

Fremder: „Dasjenige, was Wasser und Feuer nicht verzehren kann.“

In dieser Weise ging der „Gruß“ noch eine ganze Weile fort. Hatte der Fremde dieses Examen in jeder Weise richtig bestanden, so hatte er sich dadurch als echter Maurer legitimiert und sich all der Vergünstigungen und Vortheile theilhaftig gemacht, die ihm als solchem zukamen.

Im Verhältnis zu den anderen Handwerkern standen sich denn auch im Mittelalter die Bauhandwerker nicht allzu schlecht. Rechnet man den mittelalterlichen Groschen in unser heutiges Geld um, so wüßte er etwa 75 Pfennig, der Gulden etwa 15 Mark. So erhielt 1470 in Basel der Maurer einen Tagelohn von 2 Groschen 4 Pfennig, in Eßlingen (Ende des 15. Jahrhunderts) bekamen die Maurer während des Sommers 3 Gr. täglich, während des Winters hingegen nur 15 Pf.; der Parlier erhielt pro Tag 6 Pf. mehr. Für das Sezen eines Ofens erhielt der Töpfer (1512) 8 Gr. Der Schieferdecker wurde im Thüringischen im Jahre 1529 mit 14 Gr. wöchentlich bezahlt; 1541 erhielt er bereits einen Groschen mehr. Der Ziegeldecker hatte 1556 pro Woche 18 bis 21 Gr. zu beanspruchen. Der Maurer wurde 1500 durchschnittlich mit 15 bis 18 Gr. pro Woche entlohnt; der Parlier stand sich auf 1 Gulden 3 Gr. Zu derselben Zeit gingen die Zimmergesellen wöchentlich mit 13 Gr. heim; allein 1529 hatten sich ihre Löhne bereits auf 16 Gr., 1541 auf 17 Gr. und 1561 auf 18 Gr. erhöht. Die Zimmerparliere standen sich im Großen und Ganzen ebenso wie die der Maurer. An Sonn- und Feiertagen wurden die Gesellen nicht immer entlohnt, jedoch freibestimmt. In der sächsischen Landesordnung von 1482 heißt eine diesbezügliche Stelle: „Ein Feiertag in der Woche soll vom Lohne nicht abgezogen, von zwei Feiertagen aber einer, bei drei Feiertagen soll die Hälfte Lohn ausbezahlt werden.“ Regentage wurden gewöhnlich nicht vom Lohne abgezogen.

Auch die weimarische Landesordnung von

1556 kennt ähnliche Bestimmungen. Es heißt da: „... Einem Maurer und Zimmermann, die Meister sein und ihre eigenen Waffen haben, soll man eine Woche ohne Kost 1 Gulden und derselbigen Gesellen 18 Gr. zum Lohne geben. Einem Steinmeger, der Meister ist, und sein Zeug hat, soll man die Woche 1 Gulden geben und ihm dazu die Schärfe halten, auch den Zeug, da derselbige zer schlagen, wiederum zurichten lassen, wie er den an die Arbeit gebracht ... Den Steinmeger, Maurern und Zimmerleuten, Meistern und Gesellen, soll ein Feiertag und ein Regentag in der Woche verlohnet werden. So aber in einer Woche ein Feiertag und Regentag und also beide zusammenfielen, so soll ihnen denn nicht mehr, denn ein Tag verlohnet werden. Fielen aber mehrere Regentage ein, so soll man ihnen dieselben alle bis auf einen an ihrem Wochenlohn abfürzen.“

Derartige Landesordnungen, die für größere Gebiete eine einheitliche Lohntage herzustellen und einzuführen strebten, finden sich im 16. Jahrhundert fast in ganz Deutschland. So auch in Thüringen, 1556, wo der Wochenlohn der Maurer und Zimmerleute auf 18 Gr. festgesetzt wird.

Vom achtstündigen Normalarbeitstag freilich waren die Bauhandwerker des Mittelalters noch recht weit entfernt. Immerhin aber waren sie in puncto Arbeitszeit auch nicht der Willkür des Bauherrn unterworfen. Die Reichspolizeiordnung von 1530 befugte in dieser Hinsicht: „Und sollen alle Steinmeger, Maurer, Zimmerleute, Tischler und Tagelöhner von Ostern bis auf Bartholomäi früh um 4 Uhr an, und gegen Abend, wenn es sechs schlägt, von der Arbeit gehen. Früh mögen sie eine Stunde und um Mittag auch eine Stunde ruhen; früh ½ Stunde und um Mittag 1 ½ Stunde essen und feiern.“

Alle diese Bestimmungen dehnten sich nach und nach auch auf die anderen Branchen des Bauhandwerks aus, ließen diese erstarken, selbstständiger werden und sich getrennt von Maurer und Zimmermann eigene Wege bahnen. — „Der Grundstein“.

Einem Berichte des Sekretärs des italienischen Bauarbeiterverbandes entnehmen der „Bauarbeiter“, Organ der österreichischen Bauarbeiter, das Folgende:

„Die Zeit des Stillstandes der Bauarbeiterbewegung in Italien ist vorbei. An Stelle des Stillstandes ist eine Periode des raschen Aufschwunges der wirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse und damit auch der Bauarbeiterbewegung getreten. Haben bis heute die außerordentlich schlechten Arbeits- und Lohnverhältnisse der italienischen Arbeiter einen großen — und keineswegs günstigen — Einfluß auf die Bauarbeiterbewegung in anderen Ländern ausgeübt, so gewährt die in letzter Zeit eingetretene Entwicklung der italienischen Bauarbeiterbewegung die Hoffnung, daß diese unerfreulichen Zustände in nicht allzu ferner Zeit beseitigt werden können. Die Fortschritte der Bauarbeiter Italiens bedeuten auch für die übrigen Landesorganisationen einen großen Fortschritt und gestärkten diesen viel eher, für bessere Lohn- und Arbeitsverhältnisse ihre Thätigkeit zu entfalten. Obschon der Bauarbeiterverband Italiens noch sehr jung ist, sieht er jetzt einer raschen Entwicklung entgegen. Er zählt gegenwärtig 35,000 Mitglieder. (Maurer, Stuckateure und Handlanger usw.) Im ersten Semester 1903 sind einige bemerkenswerthe Streiks und Lohnbewegungen zu verzeichnen. So die großen Streiks der Steinarbeiter am Langensee („Lago Maggiore“), der Maurer von Varese und der Ziegeleiarbeiter von Mailand. In Asti haben 300 Maurer 25 Tage gestreikt. Der Erfolg war glänzend, desgleichen derjenige des Maurerstreiks von Masera. In Varese streikten 1,500 Maurer acht Tage und erzielten eine Lohnerhöhung; beim Streik in Romagnano anerkannten die Meister sämtliche Forderungen der Arbeiter. In Branze

war eine Verbesserung ohne Streik möglich; ebenso in Fontanellot. In St. Secondo wurde durch den Streik die zehnstündige Arbeitszeit eingeführt (vorher betrug sie vierzehn Stunden!). Ohne Streik wurden weiter Erfolge erzielt in Ovado und Granarola. In Novara wollten die Unternehmer die 400 Mann starke Organisation durch Aussperrung vernichten, mußten aber durch das Zugeständniß einer Lohnerhöhung von 35 Pfennige pro Tag eine Beendigung derselben herbeiführen. In Verallio erzielten 110 Mann in zwölf Tagen eine Reduktion der Arbeitszeit und außerdem eine Lohnerhöhung von 60 Pfennige; ebenso verliefen die Streiks in Montebelle und Soragno günstig. Die Ziegeleiarbeiter haben bis vor wenigen Jahren kein Lebenszeichen von sich gegeben; heute folgen sie mit Interesse der ganzen Bewegung. In Mailand erreichten sie (460 Mann) nach 40tägigem hartnäckigem Kampfe einen günstigen Arbeitsvertrag. Die Marmorarbeiter in Mailand, Manza und Lissone streikten ebenfalls mit Erfolg. Bei den Steinhauerstreiks in Omegna, Mergozzo, Otreffume und Feriolo hat das Unternehmertum die schändlichsten Mittel zur Hintertreibung der Forderungen der Arbeiter angewandt; selbst die Pfaffen setzten einige Tausend Franken daran, um Streikbrecher zu gewinnen. Jedoch alles umsonst. Nach 90tägigem Kampfe mußten die Unternehmer ihre proßige Haltung aufgeben und die Forderungen der 800 Streikenden bewilligen. Dem Verband hat dieser Streik 30,000 Mark gekostet, welche Summe durch mehrmalige Extrasteuern eingebracht werden mußte. In Mailand streikten 300 Steinhauer mit theilweisem Erfolg. Ungünstig verlief der Streik in St. Moriz. In Brenno und Usena wurden durch 21tägigen Streik 10 Prozent Lohn-erhöhung erreicht. In Bologna streikten 150 Mann mit theilweisem Erfolg. — Diesem Bericht ist zu entnehmen, daß es auch in Italien mit der Organisation der Bauarbeiter vorwärts geht. In die richtige Streikbrechergegend, die Provinz Udine, hat sie zwar noch nicht vordringen können, aber auch da wird die Arbeiterbewegung mit der Zeit Eingang finden und festen Fuß fassen.

Zur Verbreitung unseres Labels.

Wir haben einen Artikel in den Markt gebracht, der geeignet ist, dem Publikum das Union Label unserer Bruderschaft, welches jetzt so schnell als möglich in allen Staaten registriert wird, fortwährend vor Augen zu führen: Unsere Zündholz-Schachtel (match box), ein äußerst nützlicher Artikel, dessen Werth nicht nur unter unseren Mitgliedern, sondern auch unter Mitgliedern anderer Organisationen Anerkennung finden und die Thatsache verbreiten wird, daß die Bruderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauhändler ein Union Label besitzt.

Wie die Abbildung der Zündholz-Schachtel an anderer Stelle dieses Journals zeigt, enthält die eine Seite derselben einen Abdruck unseres Labels und die andere Seite unser Sinnbild und Motto in prächtigen Farben auf weißem emailirtem Grunde lithographiert.

Die Lokal-Unions können durch den Ankauf und Wiederverkauf unserer Zündholz-Schachtel zur Verbreitung unseres Union Labels beträchtlich beitragen. Der Artikel ist ein vortreffliches Agitationsmittel und besonders zu Geschenken (souvenirs) bei Festlichkeiten sehr geeignet.

Die General-Office nimmt Bestellungen in irgend einer Anzahl zu dem Preise von 15 Cents per Stück entgegen. Eine Waarenprobe wird jedem Besteller gegen Einsendung des entsprechenden Betrages prompt zugesandt.

In unserem Kampfe mit dem Unternehmertum ist die Begeisterung allein ohnmächtig, wenn die materiellen Mittel des Widerstandes fehlen.



RECEIPTS

During Month Ending Sept. 30, '03, for
Tax, Assessments, Pins and Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1	\$481.60	136	\$37.40	268	\$70.80
2	103.40	137	36.60	269	35.05
3	65.80	138	41.90	270	12.00
4	162.50	139	41.40	271	7.60
5	82.20	140	2.20	272	28.40
7	286.20	141	35.40	274	43.80
8	310.00	142	174.20	275	18.30
9	106.00	143	31.60	276	70.40
10	207.60	144	24.00	277	143.00
11	139.10	145	22.90	278	25.80
12	79.95	146	65.00	279	9.60
13	128.40	147	32.70	280	4.20
14	42.60	148	30.80	281	80.40
16	88.30	149	9.40	282	24.80
18	21.90	150	9.80	283	15.65
19	141.40	151	76.80	286	23.20
20	30.00	152	8.80	287	38.20
21	32.80	153	13.80	288	47.00
22	297.40	154	20.80	289	28.20
23	50.20	155	37.80	290	12.80
24	39.80	156	3.00	291	39.00
25	43.80	157	5.70	292	26.80
27	84.80	158	9.40	293	10.00
28	29.60	159	11.00	294	3.20
31	55.70	160	4.10	295	11.80
32	63.20	161	20.80	296	17.60
33	156.80	162	12.20	297	28.00
34	89.50	163	18.20	298	15.60
35	14.20	164	20.00	299	52.40
36	147.80	165	72.80	300	17.60
37	32.10	166	29.15	301	34.40
38	18.00	167	57.30	302	31.60
39	28.20	168	21.60	303	48.70
40	31.30	169	66.40	304	39.60
41	15.80	170	8.60	306	124.60
42	25.60	171	127.00	307	10.90
43	118.60	172	13.80	308	43.00
44	14.00	173	6.80	309	241.80
45	42.00	174	70.20	310	9.60
46	30.40	175	16.00	311	15.20
47	97.40	176	50.00	313	4.60
48	2.80	177	37.60	314	30.40
49	12.05	178	9.00	315	4.80
50	138.20	179	24.00	316	46.20
51	46.80	180	14.50	317	29.15
52	135.00	181	175.40	318	22.20
53	30.80	182	9.40	319	14.20
54	53.80	183	62.40	320	7.80
55	215.80	184	78.00	321	35.00
56	70.60	185	6.20	322	59.60
57	9.80	186	43.20	323	5.40
59	26.20	187	14.60	325	65.80
60	14.60	188	25.80	326	6.40
61	71.80	189	23.60	327	50.60
62	143.00	190	106.40	328	31.80
63	31.85	191	26.30	329	7.10
64	28.00	192	6.80	330	16.00
65	33.40	193	25.20	331	46.40
66	17.60	194	34.30	332	89.40
68	6.60	195	8.16	333	16.20
69	79.30	196	18.00	334	18.00
70	13.20	197	14.20	335	51.00
71	.40	198	67.80	336	11.20
72	85.80	200	32.00	337	5.40
73	255.00	201	22.10	338	4.20
74	12.50	202	70.60	339	47.10
75	45.40	203	36.10	340	62.20
76	93.90	204	3.20	341	18.60
77	38.80	205	40.60	342	33.40
78	42.60	206	51.90	343	58.60
79	66.00	207	25.00	344	7.20
81	10.20	208	12.00	345	.20
82	24.80	209	33.60	347	10.20
84	28.80	210	43.40	348	19.10
85	31.00	211	165.00	349	67.20
86	7.20	214	26.40	350	13.60
87	154.00	215	16.00	352	16.60
88	20.00	216	18.80	353	15.60
90	52.00	217	24.00	354	4.20
91	28.40	218	31.60	355	67.80
94	10.00	219	15.10	356	15.50
95	20.00	221	2.00	357	12.00
96	49.80	222	13.60	358	9.60
97	54.20	226	8.80	360	12.10
98	89.40	227	31.80	361	205.40
99	14.00	229	31.20	362	96.60
100	18.00	230	21.05	363	25.20
101	2.25	231	33.80	364	16.10
102	13.80	232	19.80	365	26.80
103	39.60	233	20.10	367	20.20
104	66.40	235	16.20	369	23.80
106	87.40	236	19.40	370	35.40
107	8.00	237	22.40	371	15.50
108	5.60	238	28.80	374	.50
109	51.60	239	28.60	375	322.80
110	68.20	240	49.40	376	11.00
111	20.20	241	48.20	377	48.20
112	64.90	242	47.00	378	8.20
113	29.60	243	2.80	379	12.40
114	79.70	245	22.50	380	32.70
115	302.10	246	41.15	381	20.20
116	53.15	247	49.90	382	22.40
117	5.60	248	6.20	383	1.75
118	35.80	249	14.60	384	17.80
119	44.40	250	10.80	385	9.60
120	11.20	251	12.00	386	44.40
121	12.20	252	20.40	387	33.50
122	38.30	254	21.60	388	63.60
123	16.20	255	30.65	389	20.00
124	26.60	256	13.90	390	40.80
125	53.00	257	153.40	391	36.40
126	27.80	258	25.00	392	47.80
127	25.60	259	16.40	393	26.40
128	4.00	260	56.60	394	26.00
129	40.40	261	4.00	395	8.80
130	4.00	262	50.80	398	12.20
131	413.40	263	35.40	399	21.00
132	130.40	264	20.40	400	2.60
133	22.00	265	28.00	401	20.40
134	299.20	266	34.00	402	23.20
135	30.80	267	47.20	403	16.80

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
404	\$14.20	571	\$30.45	751	\$18.00	938	\$14.85	1110	\$16.75	1305	\$47.00	1507	\$3.40	1584	\$6.20
405	9.20	572	2.40	752	3.00	939	3.60	1111	20.00	1306	13.40	1508	8.00	1586	10.00
406	9.20	573	7.00	755	34.20	940	16.00	1112	11.60	1307	12.60	1509	15.70	1587	7.49
407	24.40	574	16.40	756	26.80	941	18.80	1114	6.20	1308	2.90	1510	16.40	1588	5.80
408	42.80	575	26.20	757	11.00	942	12.40	1116	5.70	1309	2.80	1511	14.60	1589	10.00
409	42.76	576	6.00	759	22.20	943	50.40	1118	3.60	1310	2.00	1512	10.80	1590	23.40
410	6.00	577	8.00	760	8.00	944	18.60	1119	5.60	1311	4.40	1514	12.80	1591	8.40
412	6.60	578	112.20	761	10.20	945	11.00	1120	12.20	1312	8.90	1515	19.53	1592	33.40
413	24.05	579	11.70	762	17.00	946	3.20	1122	15.95	1313	10.10	1516	16.00	1593	12.10
414	10.60	580	16.20	764	12.40	947	18.00	1123	9.70	1314	11.00	1518	13.10	1595	8.85
416	73.40	581	28.60	765	2.40	948	47.95	1126	17.00	1315	15.00	1519	12.00	1596	50.80
417	14.40	582	9.20	766	28.80	949	22.80	1128	5.20	1316	6.00	1520	8.40	1597	120.00
418	2.60	583	11.40	767	15.00	950	6.80	1129	15.20	1317	9.00	1521	28.60	1598	45.20
419	60.80	585	11.75	768	11.40	952	14.40	1130	31.20	1318	14.90	1522	3.40	1599	5.80
420	5.00	586	42.40	769	38.00	953	16.40	1132	2.20	1319	24.30	1523	12.00	1600	9.70
421	9.20	587	27.80	770	18.85	954	91.10	1134	6.90	1320	5.60	1524	6.60	1601	7.60
422	3.40	588	5.45	771	10.80	955	11.80	1135	12.80	1321	9.80	1525	7.60	1602	21.25
423	109.70	589	8.80	772	17.60	956	9.60	1136	24.20	1322	5.20	1526	98.14	1603	6.60
424	9.80	590	18.50	773	39.80	957	15.90	1138	10.40	1324	5.00	1527	5.60	1604	4.00
425	17.20	591	10.40	774	1.00	958	19.50	1140	12.00	1325	15.35	1528	4.00	1605	9.40
426	168.90	592	28.60	775	24.20	960	10.00	1141	6.05	1326	10.00	1529	10.00	1606	4.40
427	37.80	593	14.00	776	4.00	961	14.40	1142	10.40	1327	10.60	1530	3.20	1607	3.40
429	129.70	594	11.40	777	8.50	962	12.80	1145	14.85	1328	7.20	1533	10.20	1608	5.40
431	18.40	597	10.40	779	4.20	963	3.60	1146	17.60	1330	22.00	1536	5.60	1609	12.00
433	24.60	598	8.60	780	25.45	964	22.20	1148	13.45	1331	32.00	1538	10.60	1610	18.00
434	40.80	599	19.90	781	20.50	965	16.00	1149	13.40	1332	21.20	1539	5.60	1611	8.80
435	4.80	600	15.80	783	10.80	966	4.20	1150	3.90	1333	7.00	1540	10.00	1613	4.40
436	17.00	601	31.00	784	4.60	967	14.00	1151	2.80	1334	18.60	1541	21.70	1614	3.80
437	20.40	603	39.20	785	6.40	969	2.25	1153	5.80	1335	3.00	1542	9.45	1615	4.60
438	41.60	604	11.00	786	5.00	970	22.80	1154	8.20	1336	42.80	1543	18.60	1618	16.00
440	82.80	605	11.40	788	3.80	971	15.60	1155	18.10	1339	20.40	1544	2.80	1619	13.80
441	52.20	607	16.80	789	7.90	972	17.60	1157	10.20	1340	5.40	1545	3.20	1620	7.20
442	7.20	608	5.60	790	21.00	973	13.90	1158	19.00	1343	18.80	1547	3.40	1624	4.80
444	48.20	610	26.20	791	14.00	974	12.80	1159	10.60	1344	9.80	1550	6.20	1626	9.40
445	7.45	612	18.40	792	41.50	975	3.40	1162	13.80	1345	20.00	1551	18.80	1627	5.20
446	32.50	613	19.20	794	11.40	976	40.40	1164	4.00	1346	67.20	1552	7.00	1629	16.90
447	61.00	614	4.60	795	4.60	978	14.60	1165	2.60	1347	39.20	1554	12.80	1630	6.00
448	28.80	615	12.20	798	4.25	979	6.60	1167	18.80	1351	5.40	1555	9.00	1631	8.60
449	42.40	616	15.40	799	7.00	980	13.15	1168	5.00	1352	2.40	1556	5.60	1632	6.00
450	12.00	618	4.50	800	12.70	981	14.40	1169	16.80	1353	15.00	1557	7.80	1636	3.20
451	19.60	620	39.00	803	2.80	982	11.80	1171	3.40	1354	51.20	1558	7.40	1637	4.80
453	60.10	621	44.60	804	12.20	984	14.00	1172	8.60	1355	12.00	1559	4.20	1640	15.60
454	31.25	622	42.80	805	8.60	985	12.80	1173	35.60	1356	11.40	1560	7.80	1641	6.60
455	12.60	623	5.80	808	18.20	986	12.40	1174	14.40	1357	7.40	1561	7.20	1642	3.80
456	7.60	624	46.60	809	3.60	987	13.20	1175	4.40	1358	13.60	1562	2.25	1643	2.60
457	224.40	626	68.05	810	25.80	988	11.20	1176	9.45	1361	7.40	1564	6.80	1644	5.20
458	9.15	627	23.60	811	6.06	989	16.00	1177	15.20	1364	22.40	1567	6.90	1645	5.80
459	50.70	628	18.20	812	13.30	991	6.40	1178	5.60	1366	11.20	1568	43.80	1646	20.40
460	13.40	629	25.00	813	17.40	992	8.20	1179	4.00	1368	9.20	1569	3.00	1648	1.80
461	25.00	630	8.20	814	15.30	993	26.80	1180	18.55	1369	9.00	1570	9.60	1650	24.25
463	25.00	631	13.30	815	7.00	994	7.80	1181	7.75	1370	2.60	1571	8.20	1652	5.60
464	42.60	632	423.30	817	6.80	995	6.20	1182	10.00	1371	7.20	1572	9.60	1653	15.40
466	1.75	633	57.20	818	47.20	996	9.80	1183	29.00	1373	3.60	1573	10.40	1654	4.60
467	21.20	634	6.20	819	42.20	997	15.80	1185	9.00	1374	4.80	1575	7.80	1656	10.30
468	33.40	635	20.00	820	10.00	999	15.00	1186	28.90	1375	8.00	1576	2.00	1657	3.60
469	15.75	636	15.80	821	14.00	1000	11.20	1187	6.00	1376	6.80	1578	9.20	1658	4.00
470	75.00	637	32.40	823	5.00	1001	2.40	1189	40.80	1377	13.80	1579	3.20	1659	8.80
471	46.60	638	36.20	825	10.60	1002	6.60	1190	10.00	1378	19.80	1580	17.20	1660	10.00
472	4.50	640	4.80	827	32.00	1003	34.90	1192	3.00	1379	5.00	1581	7.20	1661	5.40
473	37.70	641	7.20	829	12.20	1004	11.40	1193	5.00	1380	11.20	1582	11.90	1662	2.80
474	11.85	642	19.70	830	45.45	1005	8.88	1194	6.80	1382	23.20	1583	16.00		
475	3.80	643	11.60	831	11.40	1006	8.30	1196	3.80	1383	9.20				
476	105.75	644	17.80	833	19.20	1007	43.30	1197	8.40	1385	13.20				
477	10.30	645	4.60	834	4.60	1008	10.30	1198	21.60	1387	9.20				
478	66.00	647	5.80	835	5.80	1009	7.60	1199	10.40	1390	10.40				
479	10.40	648	9.50	836	15.00	1010	13.80	1200	5.80	1392	31.30				
480	2.40	649	18.40	837	9.80	1011	10.90	1201	6.20	1394	6.00				
481	28.40	650	7.40	838	9.20	1012	3.60	1203	12.30	1395	5.90				
482	24.20	651	39.40	839	6.15	1013	5.40	1204	11.60	1396	4.20				
483	168.00	652	7.80	840	9.05	1014	23.40	1207	28.60	1397	3.20				
484	5.20	654	3.40	841	11.80	1015	39.50	1208	19.65	1399	6.80				
485	9.60	655	5.60	842	3.40	1016	25.40	1209	12.00	1400	20.40				
486	33.50	656	55.20	843	34.40	1017	6.00	1210	3.86	1402	6.20				
487	20.85	657	19.25	844	6.40	1018	6.80	1211	3.20	1404	5.20				
488	4.20	658	9.80	846	11.20	1019	11.80	1212	13.70	1405	12.40				
489	12.40	659	21.60	847	17.10	1020	11.20	1213	4.10	1406	14.00				
490	32.80	660	24.40	848	10.00	1021	42.40	1214	8.00	1407	8.00				
491	7.20	661	17.85	849	19.60	1022	25.00	1216	19.20	1408	9.20				
492	83.10	663	10.00	850	8.55	1023	3.60	1218	2.80	1412	3.90				
493	72.00	664	11.20	851	10.40	1024	27.90	1217	4.00	1414	7.80				
494	2.00	665	6.00	852	6.80	1025	5.60	1218	4.20	1415	11.40				
495	20.80	666	12.20	853	17.90	1026	18.20	1219	9.60	1416	5.20				
496	14.60	667	34.80	854	6.90	1027	15.20	1223	5.60	1417	3.40				
497	35.30	668	22.20	855	4.40	1028	16.00	1224	12.60	1418	9.70				
499	22.80	669	18.00	856	11.00	1029	8.40	1226	20.85	1419	26.30				
500	46.70	670	6.40	857	5.80	1030	5.40	1227	10.90	1420	8.60				

General Office—	
Salary, clerk hire.....	1,218 05
Postage, stamped envelopes.....	194 48
Telegrams.....	102 49
Rent for September.....	100 00
Sundries.....	71 26
Official Journal—	
Printing and mailing.....	3,062 58
Supplies for Locals—	
Books, Constitutions, Reports, etc.....	615 60
Seals and Daters.....	25 30
Pins, Emblems, Badges, Charms.....	1,490 52
Expressage.....	62 60
Miscellaneous—	
Huber, W. D. (trav. exp.).....	41 70
Duffy, Frank (trav. exp.).....	43 25
Proceedings Arbitration Board, New York City.....	88 00
Tax to A. F. of L., July & Aug....	1,670 00
	\$27,678 38

Claims Paid in September, 1903

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
736	Henry Schall.....	375	\$200 00
737	M. Gannon.....	1	200 00
738	Mrs. Wilhelmine Funk.....	1	50 00
739	Chas. Muller.....	3	50 00
740	Mrs. B. C. Lewis.....	8	50 00
741	John M. Ward.....	8	200 00
742	Wm. J. Guyan.....	8	200 00
743	A. E. Hall.....	8	200 00
744	P. W. Raper.....	10	200 00
745	Mrs. I. C. Austin.....	10	50 00
746	C. R. Jones.....	10	200 00
747	Mrs. F. Schroeder.....	12	50 00
748	J. Smithwick.....	13	50 00
749	Bonde Parson.....	14	50 00
750	Mrs. M. A. Pare.....	21	50 00
751	W. G. Haskill.....	22	200 00
752	W. T. Elliott.....	29	200 00
753	Henry Bisnaw (dis.).....	33	400 00
754	Mrs. M. D. Steward.....	36	25 00
755	Wm. E. Clark.....	46	200 00
756	Paul Walz.....	47	200 00
757	Mrs. J. E. Purcell.....	52	50 00
758	I. S. Maxville.....	52	200 00
759	Mrs. I. Rugg.....	55	50 00
760	Mrs. N. Dahl.....	58	50 00
761	Herman Kummerow.....	58	200 00
762	Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson.....	59	50 00
763	Henry Klein.....	60	200 00
764	August Doenges.....	60	200 00
765	Poster Hixon.....	61	100 00
766	Arthur A. White.....	64	200 00
767	Geo. C. Clifford.....	67	50 00
768	W. C. Foster.....	73	200 00
769	Fred W. Reutter.....	73	100 00
770	W. J. Russell.....	73	200 00
771	G. L. Salter.....	74	200 00
772	Mrs. A. B. Schwind.....	120	50 00
773	Chas. S. McCoy.....	125	200 00
774	Mrs. M. M. Townsend.....	128	50 00
775	Mrs. Nannie Eht.....	131	50 00
776	Robert Jordan.....	152	200 00
777	John Booth.....	153	100 00
778	John H. Eisen.....	153	200 00
779	W. P. Kunceman.....	165	200 00
780	M. P. Gardner.....	165	200 00
781	A. Klingensmith.....	165	50 00
782	Arthur G. Walker.....	167	200 00
783	John B. Widemer.....	183	135 50
784	Chas. M. Platt.....	183	200 00
785	Jas. W. Miller.....	211	200 00
786	Mrs. E. V. Morfoot.....	215	50 00
787	John Klose.....	216	50 00
788	Mrs. Catherine Howell.....	224	50 00
789	Sim Carter.....	225	50 00
790	John Steier.....	252	50 00
791	Wilbur Rush.....	255	200 00
792	Jas. J. Doyle.....	260	200 00
793	Thos. H. Sullivan.....	274	200 00
794	Henry Rodewald.....	281	200 00
795	Adam Emmerdorfer.....	289	200 00
796	J. H. Horton.....	296	200 00
797	Mrs. Annie L. Bragg.....	299	50 00
798	Mrs. Charlotte Dearnally.....	301	50 00
799	Mrs. S. Sprotte.....	309	50 00
800	Mrs. Nora Williams.....	318	50 00
801	Stmuel Holt (dis.).....	825	400 00
802	Arnold Warmock.....	226	50 00
802	Job Brower.....	335	100 00
804	R. E. Lane.....	339	200 00
805	Mrs. H. Jordan.....	349	50 00
806	Mrs. Caroline Meier.....	355	50 00
807	John Pauly.....	355	50 00
808	Mrs. Mary Hawley.....	867	50 00
809	August Neidermann.....	375	200 00
810	John W. Hagen.....	391	200 00
811	Karl Zibush.....	402	200 00
812	Chas. Carriere.....	408	100 00
813	W. W. Oliver.....	417	200 00
814	R. Schmidt.....	419	200 00
815	Mrs. Minnie Boyd.....	423	50 00
816	Mrs. Helina Lawson.....	423	50 00
817	Ole Cleveland.....	457	200 00
818	L. A. Kenney.....	473	200 00
819	Mrs. G. M. Ward.....	483	50 00
820	A. H. DeTurk.....	492	50 00
821	Mrs. Rose Bauer.....	497	50 00
822	E. H. Pulley.....	510	50 00

823	Mrs. Minnie Schubert.....	537	25 00
824	Mrs. H. L. Mather.....	553	50 00
825	Mrs. Laura Reid.....	586	50 00
826	Mrs. Elizabeth Hennessy.....	693	50 00
827	Mrs. E. J. Stone.....	696	50 00
828	Chas. C. Cary.....	700	50 00
829	J. Potschernick.....	717	50 00
830	Mrs. Rosa L. Lock.....	717	50 00
831	Mrs. Hilda Berg.....	720	50 00
832	Chester F. Lemen.....	742	200 00
833	Mrs. G. M. Wilson.....	746	50 00
834	Mrs. Laura Cretsley.....	792	50 00
835	Mrs. Mary A. O'Kelley.....	793	50 00
836	Geo. Harney.....	889	200 00
837	Thos. Crumney.....	974	50 00
838	Mrs. C. Rathert.....	1100	50 00
839	Chas. R. Thomas.....	1183	100 00
840	E. S. Millward.....	1207	200 00
841	Mrs. W. H. Miller.....	1390	25 00
842	Mrs. L. A. Newton.....	27	50 00
843	J. F. McIntyre.....	55	200 00
844	J. J. Banjan.....	169	100 00
845	Jos. Bechtel.....	335	50 00
Total.....			\$13,310 50

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Albany, N. Y.—C. B. Marshall, 250 Delaware avenue.
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. E. Benner, 406 Sewel avenue.
Asheville, N. C.—J. B. Henderson, 316 N. Main.
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Jas. Neill, 7 Warren ter.
Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E. Baltimore st.
Barre, Vt.—A. J. Stewart, 83 Park st., cor. Highland.
Beaumont, Tex.—J. J. Slaymaker.
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st avenue.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; D. H. Deegan, 724 Washington st.
Brainard, Minn.—Robert Coughie.
Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, Carpenters' Hall, 176 Fairfield ave.
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Washington st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Centre ave.
Cambridge, Mass.—Ronald McGillivray, 622 Massachusetts ave.
Charleston, S. C.—T. S. Galloway.
Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View Road.
Cheyenne, Wyo.—John H. Cassidy.
Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502 Garden City Bldg.; Assistants, John Metz and George Ratcliffe, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 1, W. G. Schardt and John Mockler, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 10, John McKendry, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 13, Thos. Flynn, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 54, F. Kosa, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 62, B. Larsen, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 181, T. F. Church, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 199, J. C. Grant-ham, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 416, C. Christensen, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 419, Jos. Wagner, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 504, I. Birkhan, 502 Garden City Bldg.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1818 Walnut st. Millmen, Fred Hilbert.
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant avenue.
Concord, N. C.—A. B. Bost, Box 190.
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st.; Newport, Ky.
Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.
Dayton, O.—A. C. Cuttermull, Room 14, Davis Bldg.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.
Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storkel, 16 Roby st.; L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida st.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave. West.
East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glenmore Place.
East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 328 Broadway.
Elizabeth, N. J.—John T. Cosgrove, 709 Elizabeth st.
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeson, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839 Davis st.
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
Fort Worth, Tex.—M. H. Rhodes.
Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 1127 Willard st.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Wals, 247 Putnam st.
Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower st.
Houston, Texas.—J. E. Proctor, Box 46.
Ilion, N. Y.—E. A. Mixer.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
Jacksonville, Fla.—W. J. Wilson, Box 155.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Chas. W. Quinlan, 427 E. Market st.
Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Claremont ave.
Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st.; Carl A. Nelson, 4216 Euclid ave.

Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightoure, 513 Arthur st.
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegon, Ill.
Leavenworth, Kan.—C. F. M. Deweese, 425 Shawnee st.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Louisville, Ky.—M. Guelda, 425 W. Jeff. st.
Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Section and J. B. Johnston.
Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Block.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th st.
Minneapolis, Minn.—John Walquist, 2528 Elliott ave.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 137 a Elizabeth st.
Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bow-cers-st., Newtonville.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.
New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.
New York City—Robert Thompson, 77 W. 95th st.; Thomas McCracken, 233 E. 114th st.; H. Umbach, 1836 2d ave.; (Shops)—Wm. Laste, 1526 Washington ave.; (Stairbuilders)—Emil Haar, 811 E. 147th st.; C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.; Wm. F. Wood, 37 Stevens ave., Mt. Vernon; Jas. McDonald, 349 59th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. Erickson, 288 Degraw st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, L. I., N. Y.; E. F. Class, Boulevard, cor. Hammels ave., Rockaway Beach, L. I. W. J. Gorman, 26 South st., West Brigh-ton, L. I.
Niagara Falls—Frank M. Perry, 530 23d st.
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st. Con. Grow, L. U. 36.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Martin, Box 131.
Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.
Paterson, N. J.—Fred. Swift, Helvetia Hall.
Peoria, Ill.—F. M. Ralsch, 216 Main st.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J. Dietz (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; G. I. Lewis, 349 5th ave., Room 313; J. A. Ross, 8114 Frankstown ave.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Palace ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Blenis.
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.
Providence, R. I.—T. F. Kearney, 38 Fry st.; O. S. Conery, 11 Seabury st.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205½ Commerce st.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litch-field st.
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.
Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.—E. F. Closs.
Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 1492.
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.
Savannah, Ga.—B. F. Smith.
Sharon, Pa.—O'Miner, 50 A st.
Schenectady, N. Y.—A. F. Wiley, P. O. Box 1030.
Seranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lacka-wanna ave.
Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope st.
Summit, N. J.—Albert Snook, Gleewood Place.
St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 2735 Clark ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Gar- rison ave.; Jas. Tracer, 1629 Grattan st.; Jas. A. Shine, 5451 Odell ave.; John Rein-hard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mill), 1306 Olive st.
St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.
Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, Marble st., Chicopee, Mass.
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th st., West Superior.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clin-ton Block.
Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm avenue.
Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltsman, 503½ Ohio st.
Toledo, O.—Peter Peters, 2525 Locust st.
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Richard Southwell, 18 Victoria st., Room 45.
Troy, N. J.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6, Warder Building.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.
Watertown, N. Y.—R. Knight, 8 Arcade st.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—D. F. Grover, 219 N. River.
Wilmington, Del.—Millard F. Ritchie, 916 Orange st.
Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main
Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott st.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyattte, 376 Ashburton avenue.

WHO will reform civil service reform.—Barry.

LOVE may be the greatest thing in the world, but it isn't the biggest.

A Workin' in the Mill

In a shaded southern valley
Tom an' Sue and little Sally,
Joe an' Georgie, Jane and Will
All are workin' in the mill.
We don't need no education,
Since this is our destination—
A workin' in the mill.

Not rich enough to dress for looks—
'Tis true we hain't no time fer books;
Nigh on ten year, through rain an' shine,
We've made a livin', me an' mine.
We're some in debt—we owe fer rent—
But still we toil, and are content—
A workin' in the mill.

An' this here country's justly proud
To be a raisin' such a crowd,
Always fitten jest to fill
Vacant places in the mill;
Though we look a little shoddy
We air good as enny body—
A workin' in the mill.

The Comp'ny's built a church-house, too
With painted benches, all bran new;
We're tradin' at the Comp'ny's store
And don't live very high, for shore,
But we don't never need no cash,
'Cause we uns air jest pore white trash—
A workin' in the mill.

And sometimes we have parties. Phew!
How we dyke out in ribbons new;
Of kissin' games, why, I've hearn tell
The best to play is "In the Well."
The boys do oft a sparkin' go,
The gals all like a "steady beau"—
A workin' in the mill.

We air nearly always porely
An' complainin'. I think shorely
This here Comp'ny's house we've got
Is settin' in a sickly spot.
An' we feel so mighty tired,
We most wish that we warn't hired
A workin' in the mill.

We hear of wide-spread charity
And something called philanthropy,
And we wonder if it's ketchin',
An' if any body's fethin'
Any of it this 'ere way,
To the white slave of today,
A workin' in the mill.

We go to church an' sing an' pray,
An' to the Lord our pennies pay;
Though all our scanty wage is spent,
If with our lot we'll be content,
The parson says that by and by
We'll lay our treasure up on high—
A workin' in the mill.

MARGRET SCOTT HALL.
(Author of "Heart Leaves.")
Kirkwood, Ga.

Slow But Sure

Smith—The hangman's rope and the electric chair are relics of the dark ages and should be discarded.
Jones—Why, I thought you were an advocate of capital punishment.
Smith—And so I am.
Jones—Then what would you suggest as a substitute for the rope and chair?
Smith—Cigarettes.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS of the wealth of the country is owned by one eighth of the people; that is, seven-eighths of the people are hypnotized by the other one-eighth. How? Simple enough. The hypnotized crowd have an idea that some day they will be able to break into the ranks of the one-eighth crowd

WHILE it is true that the great mass of the people are divided in their politics, I have noticed that they get pretty close together and party differences for the time being are forgotten when an attempt is made to infringe upon the constitutional right to express an honest opinion of the public acts of public men. As Lincoln said, You can't fool all the people all the time.

THE average working man figures his wages by the number of dollars he gets; he don't see the relationship between the contents of his pay envelope and the price of the things he buys.



LOCAL UNION 468, Bayonne, N. J.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler, in His divine wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst a faithful and conscientious brother, John Lauf, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Lauf this local union has sustained the loss of a worthy member, one who was quiet and unassuming, respectful and respected, a character which every member should emulate; and be it further

Resolved, That his local union hereby express deep sorrow over the loss of our much esteemed brother and extend to each member of his family its heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for our late brother our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased; that a page of our minutes be set apart for the inscription of a copy, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JACK ROCK,
CHAS. GRIFFIN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 571, Carnegie Pa.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, Ruler of the Universe, to remove from our midst our brother and fellow-workman, F. C. Wineland; and,

Whereas, In our departed brother this local union loses a good member and first-class mechanic commanding the respect of all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his friends our heartfelt sympathy in his removal, and recommend them to Him who does all things for the best; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his friends; that a copy be inscribed on our minutes; that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped for thirty days in memory of the departed.

JOHN G. GARBART,
J. B. SUMNEY,
THOS. TEMPLETON, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 110, Stamford, Conn.

Whereas, Michael Rabbitt, an honored and charter member of our local union, has by death been suddenly taken away from his fellow-members, therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sorrow and tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a page of our minute book be set apart for these resolutions, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

R. D. BLACK,
WM. MURRAY,
F. KRAUS, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 644, Pekin, Ill.

Whereas, Almighty God, in the exercise of His divine will, has removed from this world and the busy cares of life our beloved brother, Chas. Hewitt, therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and devoutly commend them to the keeping of Him who looks with pitying eye upon the widowed and fatherless; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

D. J. DAVIS,
J. N. HUFFMAN,
D. M. LEAN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 65, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from this life Brother Martin Jensen, who has been a faithful member of our local union ever since its organization and

or one year was its able and efficient treasurer; and,

Whereas, It is the desire of this local union to publicly bear testimony to the high Christian character and usefulness of the deceased and to express our sense of sorrow and regret at the loss we have sustained, therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in meekness to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deeply deplore the untimely death of our brother, and shall ever cherish the recollection of our pleasant fellowship and association with him in our union; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as a union, bear united testimony to his devotion, loyalty and usefulness in his department of Christian labor and the uplifting influence of his life's character; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes; that copies be sent to the local papers for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

J. L. DONEHUE,
J. F. FEENEY,
A. KOYEN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1576, Mechanicsville, N. Y.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in the exercise of His divine will, to remove from this world and the busy cares of life our beloved brother, Thomas Doty, therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and devoutly commend them to the keeping of Him who looks with pitying eyes upon the widowed and the fatherless; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official journal THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JAMES DRAKE,
WM. BARBER, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 81, Rockaway, N. Y.

Whereas, It was the divine will of God to remove from our midst Bro. Edward Weeks, therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow with reverence to will of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

LEWIS A. MULDOON,
DANIEL C. DOCKER,
EDWARD WARD, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 23, Worcester, Mass.

Whereas, Death has again visited our union and taken our esteemed brother, Cornelius Q. Conner, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Conner the union loses a faithful member and a very efficient workman; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 23, extend to the family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a page of our minute book be devoted to a copy of these resolutions; that a copy be presented to the family of our departed brother, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

OWEN G. HUTCHINSON,
M. E. HINES, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 827, McKeesport, Pa.

Whereas, in view of the loss we have sustained in the death of our friend and brother, George L. Grover, and the still heavier loss to those nearer and dearer to him, who departed from this life this 15th day of September, 1903, be it

Resolved, That in just tribute to the memory of the departed we mourn the loss of one in every way worthy of our respect and regards; and be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the afflicted family and recommend them to Him who orders all things for the best; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother; that they be spread

on our minutes, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WILLIAM J. OWEN,
R. B. LEATHERMAN,
A. C. BAIN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 894, Cairo, Ill.

Whereas, It has pleased the All-wise Ruler of the Universe to remove from among us our esteemed and worthy brother, Eugene Parks, to the great beyond where the sound of the gavel is heard no more and where we all sooner or later must join him, therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of this union be draped in mourning for thirty days from this date, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this union, and also that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and one to each daily paper of this city and THE CARPENTER, with a request that they be published.

V. W. WAINWRIGHT,
FRANK BULLARD,
T. O. WEBSTER, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 255, McKees Rocks, Pa.

Whereas, It has been the will of Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Wilbur Rush; and,

Whereas, The deceased brother was a member in good standing and a faithful worker in building up the Brotherhood, therefore be it

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the death of our brother, and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed on the minutes of this local union, one copy sent to the family, one to the General Office, to be printed in our official organ of the Brotherhood, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

CARL A. OELRICH,
JNO. S. CARSON,
W. L. BLANCHARD, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1357, Valparaiso, Ind.

Whereas, The great and supreme Ruler of the Universe has in His infinite wisdom removed from among us the wife of one of our worthy and esteemed fellow laborers, Mrs. J. A. Jackson; and,

Whereas, the intimate relations held with him in this fraternal order makes it eminently befitting that we extend to him our heartfelt sympathy. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life out of our midst leaves a vacancy and shadow that will be deeply realized by all who knew her best.

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with him and the bereaved relatives of the deceased, we express our hope that so great a loss may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the organization and a copy be printed in a local paper and a copy be forwarded to the bereaved family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

S. DUESENBERG,
E. WANDERS,
D. L. MATHEWS, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 321, Connellsville, Pa.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from this earth to a higher throne the beloved wife of our brother, E. W. Stanton, who while in life was all that a fond and loving wife and mother could be, having the love and confidence of her husband, and in passing away she has gone before him to a higher sphere of blessedness, therefore be it

Resolved, That this union extend to our worthy Brother Stanton our deepest sympathy in this hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of this union; that a copy be published in the Connellsville News, Connellsville Courier and THE CARPENTER, and that a copy be presented to Brother Stanton.

J. M. FRANKS,
H. SEARSON,
F. H. CHRISTNER, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 510, Duquoin, Ill.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our fellow worker and brother, G. E. Pulley, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy in this sad bereavement, and may the grace of God enable them to say "Thy will be done," and to bear with patience and humility their great loss of husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in

mourning for a period of thirty days; that a page in our records be set aside for a copy of these resolutions of respect and condolence, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. C. THONNBERRY,
WM. HOLLOWAY,
E. M. WRIGHT, } Committee.

Child Labor Class Murder

Child labor is an evil that tends to grow ever worse, because its results become, in turn, causes and means to its further extension. A part of the workmen are driven by poverty to set their children to work. Those children displace other workmen and so increase the competition among adults for employment. That increases the poverty of the parents and drives still more children to work. And so it goes on in an endless chain. Again, the employment of children stimulates the production of semi-automatic machinery and so increases the demand for child labor and decreases the demand for adult labor. From this point of view it is at least as necessary to abolish child labor as to prevent the importation of coolies. From another point of view it is still more important. These children are *our* children, and when our poverty forces them into the mills it deprives them of education and of healthy childish play and youthful pleasure and dooms them to physical, mental and moral degradation. Child labor is class murder. If the workers consent to it, it is class suicide—something much more horrible than the sort of "race suicide" that President Roosevelt is worrying about.

Song of the Wage Slave

The land it is the landlord's,
The trader's is the sea,
The ore the usurer's coffers fills—
But what remains for me?
The engine whirls for master's craft;
The steel shines to defend,
With Labor's arms, what Labor raised,
For Labor's foes to spend.
The camp, the pulpit, and the law
For rich men's sons are free;
Theirs, theirs the learning, art, and arms—
But what remains for me?
The coming hope, the future day,
When wrong to right shall bow,
And hearts that have the courage, men,
To make the future now.

I pay for all their learning,
I toil for all their ease;
They render back, in coin for coin,
Want, ignorance, disease;
Toil, toil—then a cheerless home
Where angry passions cross;
Eternal gain to them that give
To me eternal loss.
The hour of leisured happiness
The rich alone may see;
The playful child, the smiling wife—
But what remains for me?

They render back, those rich men,
A pauper's niggard fee,
Mayhap a prison, then a grave,
And think they're quits with me.
But not a fond wife's heart that breaks,
A poor man's child that dies,
We scorn not on our hollow cheeks
And in our sunken eyes;
We read it there, wherever we meet,
And as the sun we see,
Each asks: "The rich have got the earth,
And what remains for me?"

We bear the wrong in silence,
We store it in our brain;
They think us dull, they think us dead,
But we shall rise again.
A trumpet through the lands will ring,
A heaving through the mass,
A tramping through their palaces
Until they break like glass.
We cease to weep by cherished graves,
From lonely homes we'll flee;
And still, as rolls our million march,
Its watchword brave shall be—
The coming hope, the future day,
When wrong to right shall bow,
And hearts that have the courage, men,
To make that future now.

—Ernest Jones.

Eight-hour Cities.

Following is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Aberdeen, Wash.
Alameda, Cal.
Albany, N. Y.
Allegheny City, Pa.
Alexandria, Ind.
Alton, Ill.
Anaconda, Mont.
Anderson, Ind.
Annapolis, Md.
Ardmore, Pa.
Ashland, Wis.
Argentine, Kan.
Atlanta, Ga.
Auburn, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bar Harbor, Me.
Bay City, Mich.
Bayonne, N. J.
Beachmont, Mass.
Bedford Park, N. Y.
Bellaire, Ohio.
Belleville, Ill.
Beaumont, Tex.
Berkeley, Tex.
Birmingham, Ala.
Berwyn, Pa.
Bessemer, Colo.
Bloomington, Ill.
Boise City, Ida.
Boston, Mass.
Boulder, Colo.
Braddock, Pa.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Bridgeport, Ohio.
Brighton Park, Ill.
Brockton, Mass.
Brookline, Mass.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Butte, Mont.
Cambridge, Mass.
Camden, N. J.
Canon City, Colo.
Carnegie, Pa.
Carondelet, Mo.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Centralia, Ill.
Chester, Pa.
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Heights, Ill.
Chicopee, Mass.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Clairton, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Coffee, Ill.
College Point, N. Y.
Collinsville, Ill.
Colorado City, Colo.
Colorado Sp'gs, Col.
Columbus, Ohio.
Council Bluffs, Ia.
Covington, Ky.
Corona, N. Y.
Cripple Creek, Colo.
Dallas, Tex.
Danvers, Mass.
Davenport, Ia.
Dedham, Mass.
Denver, Colo.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Detroit, Mich.
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duluth, Minn.
Duquesne, Pa.
East Boston, Mass.
E. Hampton, Mass.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Edwardsville, Ill.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elwood, Ind.
Elmhurst, Ill.
El Paso, Texas.
Englewood, Ill.
Ensley, Ala.
Eureka, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.
Evansville, Ind.
Everett, Mass.
Fall River, Mass.
Fishkill, N. Y.
Fitchburg, Mass.
Florence, Colo.
Flushing, N. Y.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Framingham, Mass.
Fremont, Colo.
Fresno, Cal.
Galesburg, Ill.
Galveston, Texas.
Geneva, N. Y.
Gillette, Colo.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Grand Crossing, Ill.
Grand Junction, Col.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Great Falls, Mont.

Greenwich, Conn.
Hartford, Conn.
Haughville, Ind.
Hanford, Cal.
Haverhill, Mass.
Highland Park, Ill.
Hingham, Mass.
Highwood, Ill.
Hoboken, N. J.
Holyoke, Mass.
Homestead, Pa.
Houston, Texas.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Hubbard City, Tex.
Hyde Park, Ill.
Hyde Park, Mass.
Independence, Colo.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Irvington, N. J.
Irvington, N. Y.
Jersey City, N. J.
Joplin, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City, Kan.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kensington, Ill.
Kingston, N. Y.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Junta, Colo.
Lake Charles, La.
Lake Forest, Ill.
Lawrence, Kan.
Lawrence, Mass.
Leavenworth, Kan.
Lebanon, Ill.
Lee, Mass.
Lenox, Mass.
Leominster, Mass.
Lincoln, Neb.
Lockland, Ohio.
Long Beach, Cal.
Long Branch, N. J.
L'g Island City, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Los Gatos, Cal.
Loveland, Colo.
Lowell, Mass.
Lynn, Mass.
Madison, Ill.
Malden, Mass.
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Marion, Ind.
Maywood, Ill.
McKeesport, Pa.
McKee's Rocks, Pa.
Medford, Mass.
Memphis, Tenn.
Menlo Park, Cal.
Meriden, Conn.
Milford, Mass.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Mobile, Ala.
Moline, Ill.
Mooreland, Ill.
Morristown, N. J.
Montclair, N. J.
Mount Olive, Ill.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Mount Vernon, Ind.
Muncie, Ind.
Murphysboro, Ill.
Nelson, B. C.
New Albany, Ind.
Newark, N. J.
New Brighton, N. Y.
New Britain, Conn.
Newburgh, N. Y.
Newberryport, Mass.
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New London, Conn.
New Orange, N. J.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky.
Newport, Mass.
Newton, N. Y.
Newton Cent., Mass.
New York, N. Y.
New Whatcom, Wash.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
North Adams, Mass.
Northampton, Mass.
Norwalk, Conn.
Norwich, Conn.
Oakland, Cal.
Oak Park, Ill.
Odin, Ill.
Ogden, Utah.
Oklahoma City, O. T.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ouray, Colo.
Paducah, Ky.
Palestine, Tex.

Palo Alto, Cal.
Parsons, Kan.
Pasadena, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Percy, Ill.
Perth Amboy, N. J.
Peru, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Kan.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Pittston, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Plymouth, Pa.
Port Arthur, Texas.
Portchester, N. Y.
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Portland, Ohio.
Portland, Ore.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Providence, R. I.
Pueblo, Colo.
Quincy, Ill.
Racine, Wis.
Rahway, N. J.
Randsburg, Cal.
Red Bank, N. J.
Revere, Mass.
Riverside, Cal.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rock Island, Ill.
Rogers Park, Ill.
Roswell, N. M.
Rutherford, N. J.
Sacramento, Cal.
Saginaw, Mich.
Salem, Ill.
Salida, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Luis Obispo, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.
San Mateo, Cal.
San Rafael, Cal.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Santa Rosa, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Scranton, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Sewickley, Pa.
Sharon, Pa.
Sharpsburg, Pa.
Sheboygan, Wis.
Sparta, Ill.
Shreveport, La.
South Chicago, Ill.
South Denver, Colo.
South Evanston, Ill.
South Englewood, Ill.
South Omaha, Neb.

Total—343 cities and towns.

EXPULSIONS

Ed. Smith, of Local Union 113, Lincoln, Neb., has been expelled for appropriation of the local union's funds.

J. I. Scinner, formerly business agent of the Newark, N. J. District Council, has been expelled from the U. B. by that body for misappropriation of moneys collected by him for initiation fees and dues.

Business Agents' Badges.

In compliance with numerous requests the General Office will hereafter supply badges for business agents on application of any District Council or Local Union at the price of \$3.50 apiece. The badge is a neat design, with U. B. emblem, has enameled lettering, and is very substantial. District Councils or Local Unions requiring badges should send their orders to the General office.

Mr. N. A. Gladding, vice-president and secretary E. C. Atkins & Company, saw and saw tool manufacturers, Indianapolis, Ind., has been appointed as one of the commissioners from Indiana to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and World's Fair, to be held in St. Louis, 1904.

What would you think of a man playing a game of cards and cheating himself? That's exactly what you do when you vote against your own class interest. It's worse than dealing from the bottom of the deck.

In the pay Envelope

Is Where Our Training Affects You

It is not hard to obtain a large salary if you know how, but the secret of this is knowing enough to be worth it to your employer.

For twelve years the International Correspondence Schools have been teaching by mail, and the success of our many thousands of students proves that our method and our copyrighted textbooks are the only successful mediums by which those already at work may obtain an education, either in their present vocation or in one entirely different.

We can train you, at small expense, and in your spare time, for any of the positions named below.

Mark **X** opposite the position which interests you; cut out and send the coupon to us, and we will furnish you with full information and our booklet entitled "1001 Stories of Success." This gives the advancement in salary or position obtained by more than a thousand students in all parts of the world.

FILL OUT THE COUPON NOW!

International Correspondence Schools, Box 1069, Scranton, Pa.

Please explain how I can qualify for position marked **X** below.

Building Contractor	Electrician	Municipal Engineer	Sign Painter
Architect	Elec.-Lighting Supt.	Bridge Engineer	Show-Card Writer
Mechanical Engineer	Elec.-Railway Supt.	Railroad Engineer	Ad. Writer
Machine Designer	Telephone Engineer	Surveyor	Analytical Chemist
Mechanical Draftsman	Telegraph Engineer	Mining Engineer	Sheet-Metal Drafts.
Foreman Machinist	Wireman	Textile-Mill Supt.	Ornamental Designer
Foreman Toolmaker	Dynamo Tender	Textile Designer	Navigator
Foreman Patternm'k'r	Motorman	Sanitary Engineer	Bookkeeper
Foreman Molder	Steam Engineer	Heat. and Vent. Eng.	Stenographer
Refriger'n Engineer	Marine Engineer	Contractor and Build.	To Speak French
Electrical Engineer	Civil Engineer	Arch. Draftsman	To Speak German
Elec. Mach. Designer	Hydraulic Engineer	Commercial Law	To Speak Spanish

Name _____ Age _____
Street and No. _____
City _____ State _____

Curiosities About Wood

The strongest wood which grows with in the limits of the United States is that known as "nutmeg" hickory, which flourishes on the Lower Arkansas River. The most elastic is tamarack, the black, or shellbark, standing not far below. The wood with the least elasticity and of lowest specific gravity is the *Ficus aurea*. The wood of the highest specific gravity is the blue wood of Texas and Mexico. The heaviest of foreign woods are the pomegranate and the *lignum vitæ*; the lightest, cork.

The tensile strength of the best known woods is set forth in the following, words "tensile strength" meaning the weight of power required to tear asunder one square inch of each: Ash, 14,000 pounds; beach, 11,500; cedar, 11,400; chestnut, 10,500; cypress, 6,000; elm, 13,400; fir, 12,000; lance, 23,000; *lignum vitæ*, 11,800; locust, 20,500; mahogany, 21,000; maple, 10,500; American white oak, 11,500; pear, 9,800; pitch pine, 12,000; larch, 9,500; poplar, 7,000; spruce, 10,290; teak, 14,000; walnut, 7,800; willow, 13,000.

The weight in pounds per square foot (without fractions) of the well-known woods (dry) is as follows: Butternut 25; cedar, 35; cherry, 45; chestnut, 38; cork, 15; dogwood, 47; ebony, 83; box elder, 43; elm, 41; blue gum, 52; water gum, 62; white hickory, 49; shellbark hickory, 43; holly, 47; juniper, 35; lancewood, 45; larch, 34; basswood or lime, 73; mahogany, 66; hard maple, 46; white maple, 34; mulberry, 35; white oak, 53; persimmons, 44; pear, 41; pitch pine, 41; red pine, 36; white pine, 34; yellow pine, 33; plum, 49; poplar, 33; quince, 44; rosewood, 45; sassafras, 30; spruce, 31; sycamore, 38; tamarack, 23; black walnut, 14; white walnut, 32; the willows from 30 to 26, and the yew, 49.

Four hundred and thirteen different species of trees grow in the various States and Territories, and of this number, sixteen, when perfectly seasoned, will sink in water. These woods of high specific gravity grow mostly in the arid regions of New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada.—National Builder.

Experience

Experience teaches through life's plodding,
Where a dollar is at stake,
There are those alert to capture
And the glittering bauble take;
If we would avoid disaster
Too much confidence *does not pay*,
For we're apt to meet dishonor,
Oft disguised, along the way.

Though the weeds of greed and envy
Flourish in each path we find,
Still above them noble actions
Bloom in blessing for mankind;
And there's comfort in this knowledge,
There are still *some honest men*;
With the thought there comes new courage
To resume our tasks again.

And by plodding on and upward,
Though the way is rough to climb,
Hoping still, through perseverance,
Toil may reach the top sometime;
Knowing well for every sorrow
Dealt us by the hand of Fate,
Happiness, an even measure,
For all grief shall compensate.

Many seek undue advantage;
Knives would crowd you from your place,
Push you down to stand upon you,
Where you've fallen in the race.
But, thank God, a few are faithful
To deal justly as they strive,
And to know such men and motives
Keeps the spark of faith alive.

And experience, ever faithful,
Though our wisdom's dearly bought,
Can be trusted as a teacher—
Thorough are her lessons taught;

But when hardships all are mastered,
And all struggles overcome,
Toil's reward shall be thrice welcome
In success that's fairly won.

Kirkwood, Ga. MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

An Improved Emblem Badge

We have added quite a neat improvement to our small badge or pin bearing Brotherhood emblem. We now offer the badge for sale in the shape of a button with screw attachment to be inserted or screwed on the front part or badge from the reverse side of the buttonhole. The price of the improved emblem badge is 25 cents each, same as for the badge with pin attachment.

Orders, for not less than a half dozen, specifying whether either button or pin is desired, will be promptly attended to by the General Office upon receipt of the necessary amount.

A Difference

1863—1903

Once black slaves were held as chattels,
In the Southland, long ago—
Bought and sold as cows and horses,
For our parents tell us so;
And they'd take us to "the quarters"
Where their "darkies" used to dwell—
Rows of cabins, clean and cozy,
Ante-bellum stories tell.

Healthy, happy pickaninnies,
Romp, rolling in the sun,
Eating plenty, living easy,
Light their toil when tasks begun;
Not a care and not a sorrow
For the future nor the past,
All anxiety for "rations"
Gladly on "Ole Massa" cast.

"Massa" wants them "sleek and likely,"
"Mistis" keeps them fat and fine;
Yes, the negroes were well cared for,
Who were slaves in "Auld lang syne."
Thus we see the "land of cotton"
And the black slave of the South,
Ere they learned the freeman's lesson
How to live from hand to mouth.

Now we'd draw another picture
While professing liberty,
And would ask a prosperous nation:
Who shall set the white slaves free?
Pale-faced children ever toiling
In the mine and in the mill;
Plain facts can not be mistaken—
Slavery's stigma shames us still!

Though we term the masters *bosses*
And the slaves are *hired hands*, free,
Free to toil and at their leisure
Starve and learn economy!
Hands are free, unkempt and hungry,
Well-fed slaves were bought and sold;
Masters furnished food and shelter,
Clothed, protected slaves from cold.

Pale and sickly untaught children,
Where the noisy looms must run,
Are the factory hands now toiling
From the dawn till set of sun;
Where the threads are always breaking
White mill hands pace to and fro,
Young lives spent in mutely watching
Whirling spindles swiftly go.

But no master gives them shelter;
From his bounty they're not fed,
But the pittance of their earnings
Buys the hungry children bread.
And before the week is ended
All their scanty hoard is spent,
For it pays for shabby clothing,
Goes for doctor's fees and rent.

Robbed of childhood, hopes soon blighted,
Wearily they tread their round,
For to Capital, the tyrant,
Baby "hands" for life are bound!
But mill owners have invested—
They must have their dividends;
They elect the legislators
And the law their right defends.

Now the voices of the people,
In their dire necessity,
Cry in vain, 'neath grievous burdens,
For diffused prosperity.
When shall righteousness and wisdom
All the ways of men control?
Ah! God grant a wave of justice
O'er our country soon shall roll.

May the stars and stripes float proudly
O'er a nation truly free,
And no more the cry of bondage
Stain our boasted liberty;
May our leaders bravely, nobly,
Steer aright the "Ship of State"
Till love and peace and charity
Banish avarice, strife and hate.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Kirkwood, Ga.

To Boom Our Union Label

We offer an article designed to keep before the public an imprint of our new union label which is being registered as rapidly as possible in the different states—our MATCH-BOX, an article of great utility, keeping constantly before the public the fact that the Brotherhood has a union label. As will be seen by the illustration our match-box is an article which



will be appreciated, not only by members of our Brotherhood, but by members of other unions, and one that will serve the purpose of reminding the public of our label. The Brotherhood union label on one side of the box and the emblem and motto on the other are lithographed in beautiful colors on white ground, representing enamel.

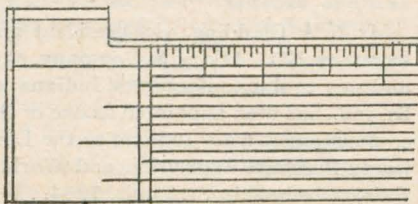
No better investment could be made by



local unions than the purchasing of our match-boxes for agitation purposes. They are also a creditable souvenir to be used at the occasion of festivals.

The General Office is in a position to furnish any quantity of the article at the established price of 15 cents each. A sample will be sent immediately upon request accompanied by the necessary amount.

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For "setting up" molding machines. When ordering state size of molding head and projection of cutter. Price \$1.00. Write for particulars.

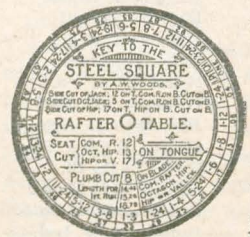
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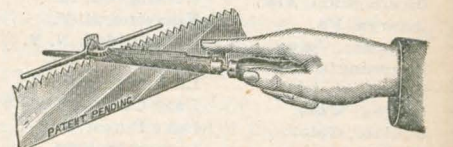


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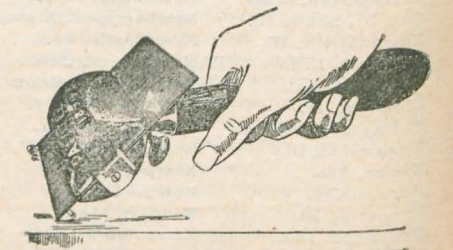
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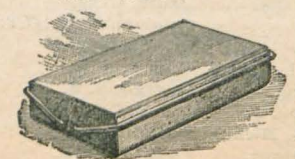
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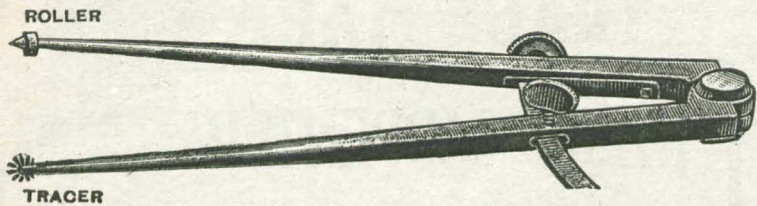
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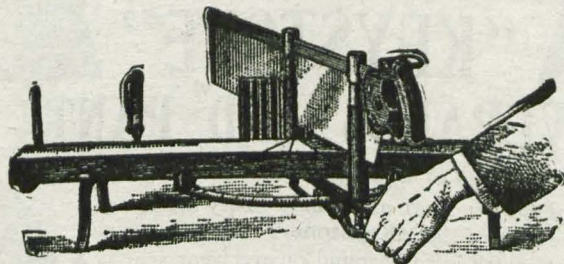
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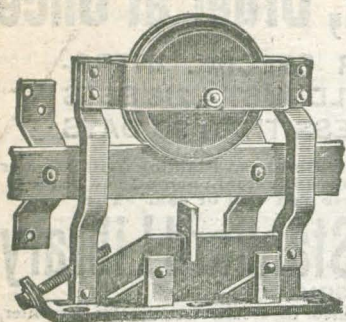
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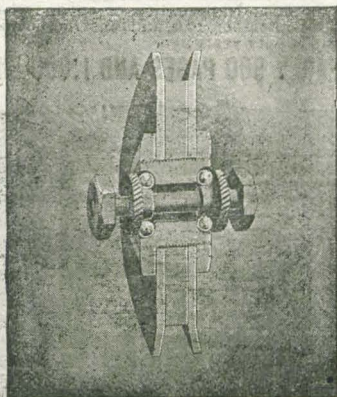


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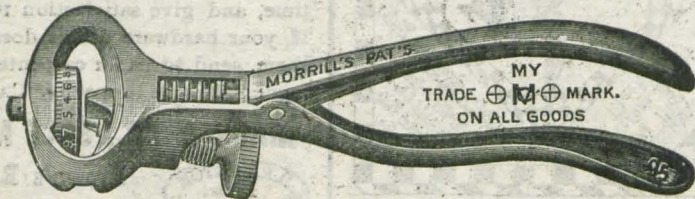
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Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1903

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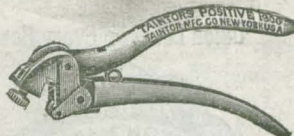
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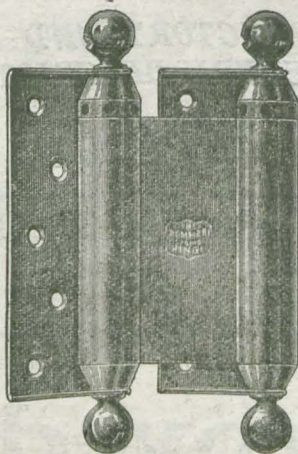
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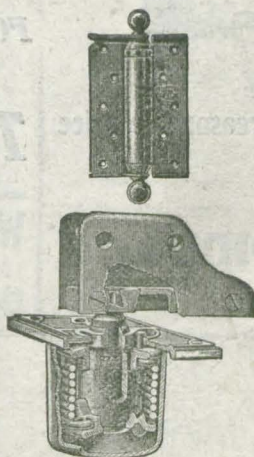
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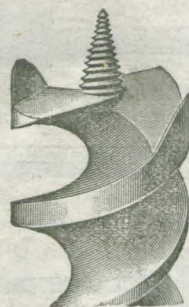
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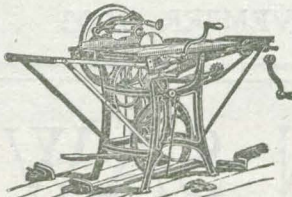
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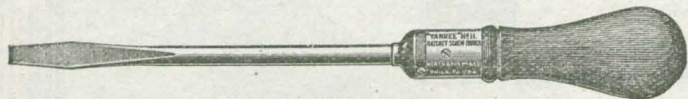
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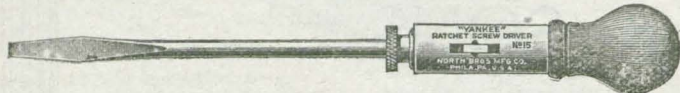


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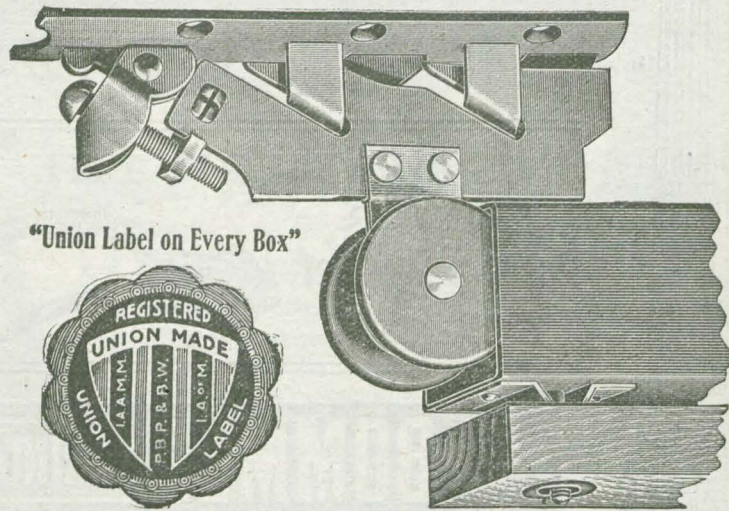
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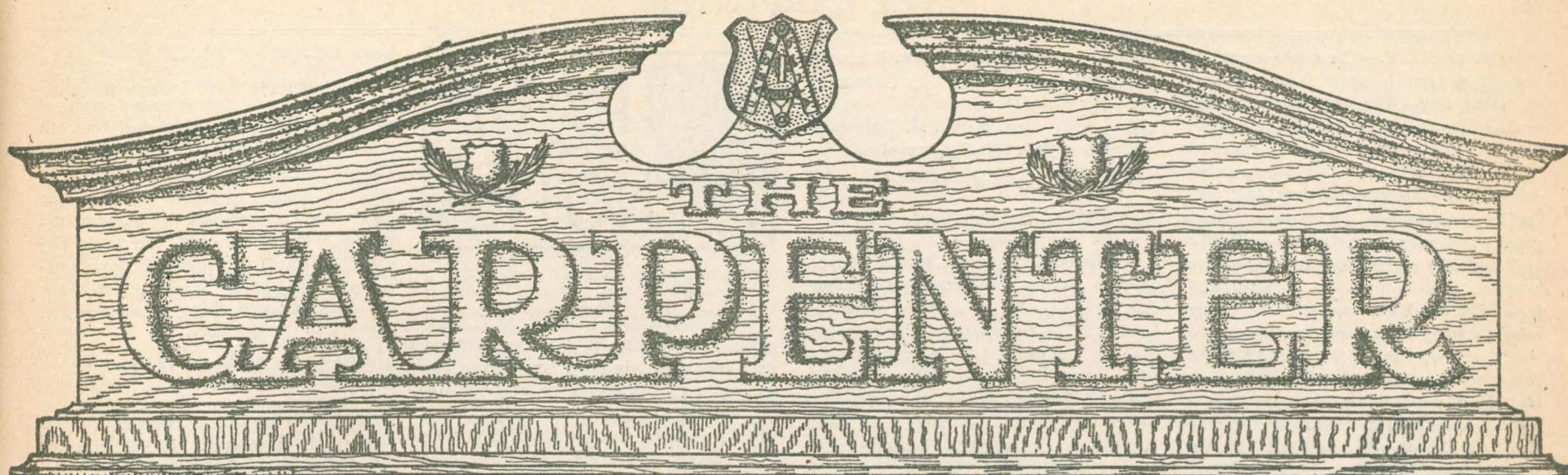
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VOLUME XXIII--No. 11
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1903

Fifty Cents Per Year
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SEATTLE, WASH.—Local Union 131 is progressing nicely now and times promise to be fair this winter.

SPARTANSBURG, S. C.—Our local union is improving, its present standing is very promising and we have great hopes for the future. Labor Day was generally observed. We held a big barbecue and picnic.

VAN WERT, O.—Since the organization of our Local Union 1711, we have increased our membership to over fifty members in good standing. We have also obtained an increase in our wages of 2½ cents per hour.

ALBANY, N. Y.—This city at the present time is conspicuous for depression of business in the building line. We have plenty of idle carpenters trying in vain to obtain employment. Carpenters are advised to give Albany, N. Y. a wide berth. Stay away.

PARSONS, KANS.—Trade conditions here are favorable for the winter season. So far all our members are employed and there is but one contractor working in opposition to the requirements of our Union! Still, as yet he is doing us no harm.

KEWANEE, ILL.—Work is very slack at present. We would request you to place Kewanee among the localities where work is dull in the next issue of THE CARPENTER. The eight-hour workday being in operation here for some time, we would also desire to be listed among our eight-hour cities.

CLEVELAND, O.—Work here is exceedingly dull. We have a good number of our men idle and the trade generally is in a deplorable condition at the present time. There is no prospect whatever of obtaining employment, and we would request all carpenters to stay away.

CINCINNATI, O.—Prior to August 25th, our L. U., 1582, met in a hall rather inconveniently located for our membership,

and we met only twice a month. On the above date we changed our meeting hall to Lawrence St., between Pearl and Third Sts., where we meet every Wednesday, and hope to have better results.

LEWISTON, ME.—We note that Lewiston and Auburn are not included in the list of eight-hour cities in the September CARPENTER. We were granted the eight-hour day April 1st, shortly after Brother Shields visited here. Please insert a note to that effect in your next issue and place Lewiston and Auburn, Me., on the list.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y.—Notwithstanding the fact that there are as many non-union carpenters in this town as there are union men, the condition of L. U. 835 has greatly improved this summer. We have secured the nine-hour day at ten hours' pay without any difficulty and the union men are getting the best of the work.

WOODSIDE, L. I., N. Y.—In perusing the eight-hour list in the September CARPENTER, we find that Woodside, L. I., is omitted. The eight-hour workday has been observed in this town for the last three years and all the carpenters are members of our United Brotherhood. Please classify Woodside, L. I., among the eight-hour towns.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.—The Stout Lumber Company, of this city, having refused to work union hours, or hire union men, has been placed on the unfair list by L. U. 236 of Clarksburg. We hope all other local unions will co-operate with us for the promotion of labor interests, by refusing to use any material sent out by this unfair company.

ELKHART, IND.—Our new union here, organized in the forepart of August, has made some progress in membership, most of our members, however, have been admitted on clearance cards. There is quite a number of carpenters working in the railroad shops who are still on the outside; we are now using special efforts to get them to join.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—Trade is very dull here, and to make matters worse, some of our contractors are fighting us and employing non-Union men. Other contractors are inclined to be fair, but the former are the stumbling block in our efforts to get full recognition of our un-

ion schedule. We would request all carpenters to stay away from Bloomington, Ill., pending an adjustment of our difficulties.

WESTERLY, R. I.—The carpenters' strike of this place, which lasted seven months, has ended. Local Union 217 has made a good fight and asserted itself as a strong union. We have won a little; but work is very dull here now, making it impossible for a good many of our men to secure employment. All carpenters are requested to keep away.

SISTERSVILLE, W. VA.—Having some misunderstanding with the Paden City Land Company and Tyler-Wetzel Railroad Company, we would request all carpenters to keep aloof from Paden City until a settlement has been effected. We have more men here than work. Don't pay any heed to advertisements setting forth that work is plentiful; they are entirely false and misleading.

PITTSBURG, KAN.—There is good prospect for a final settlement of the difference existing here between our Local Union and the employers since last April, relative to the wage question. We have obtained the signatures of the most prominent contractors to an agreement providing for a scale of \$2.75 per day of 8 hours. We have reason to believe that in a short time other contractors will follow suit and peace will again prevail.

MADISONVILLE, KY.—Local Union 1506 is in good shape and the outlook for a busy season is bright. Our members have all the work they can do. Since October 1st we have been working under the nine-hour rule. We have no agreement with the general contractors, but those of our own craft are favorably inclined towards our union and are keeping our members at work under the new schedule. Other contractors who heretofore were hostile begin to call on us to work for them. If traveling brothers will assist us by staying away, we will have everything our own way at an early date.

NATICK, MASS.—We are in fairly good condition and have enjoyed the eight hours since Spring, 1902, and \$3.00 per day since last May. Very few of our men are walking the streets. We had a Frenchman floating around here scabbing on us, and as he could not show a union card and refused to join, he was fired on

two jobs. Prospects for the winter season are pretty good; there are a number of jobs being started up, hence, we shall not freeze this winter unless the Amalgamated Wood Workers or some other scabs come here to take our places. Please list us among the eight-hour towns in THE CARPENTER.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—The Building Trades Council of this city has issued an appeal to all unions in the building line, urging their members to stay away from Jacksonville. There is not enough work in that locality to occupy the home men; a great many of them are idle and walking the streets looking for employment. Do not pay any attention to advertisements for men—they emanate from the bosses who are trying to discourage the home unions and to cause an influx of idle men as a preventive from any attempt on the part of the unions to secure the eight-hour day in the coming spring. Keep shy of Jacksonville, Fla.

AUGUSTA, GA.—We have had a hard struggle with our contractors and the non-union men here; but we have gained the nine-hour day for all union men. We are now making strenuous efforts to educate the outsider on trades union lines and show them the benefit they will derive from their adhesion to our organization. We have raised our initiation fee to \$10.00. In order to get our wives and daughters to take more interest in union affairs and to assist us in our missionary work, we have lately held a Smoker and Musicales where some good and appropriate speeches were made. The hall was crowded with ladies, members and their friends.

CHICO, CAL.—Carpenters should beware of the Diamond Match Company, which is bringing many carpenters here from the East, principally Massachusetts, to work on their big plant near this place. The men, as a rule, find that the working conditions are greatly at variance from the company's representations, the latter insisting on their men to work one hour longer and for from 50 to 75 cents per day less than customary in Chico and surrounding localities. Twenty dollars per month for board and \$5 for a place to sleep are charged at the company's camp, the men furnishing their own blankets. Carpenters will avoid sad disappointment and loss of money by paying no attention to the false promises of this company.

MUSKOGEE, I. T.—The trade organizations here turned out in large numbers on Labor Day. The parade was headed by the Mayor and City Council and the members of the Trades Council, followed by the tanners, stone and brickmasons, carpenters, plumbers, painters and decorators, hod-carriers, printers and typograph and railway switchmen. L. U. 1072 had 130 men in line attired in blue overalls, jumpers and caps. We had sixteen different floats decorated in flying colors; among them one representing the result of union labor and the other the result of scab labor. In the afternoon a big picnic was held in the park, where able speakers delivered addresses on the aims and objects of organized labor. In a ball contest between painters and carpenters, the latter turned out winners. At night a ball was given in the Opera House.

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KREBS, IND.—L. U. 1716 is getting along O. K. and growing in membership and otherwise. In consideration of the class of work required here, we have adopted \$2.25 per day as our minimum scale. Most of our men, however, receive \$2.50 and up. Our last meeting passed the following resolution:

Whereas, We deem it our duty to assist organizations who uphold the dignity of labor and seek by peaceful means to secure to the laborer the result of his toil, and

Whereas, We believe that by co-operation of all labor organizations the lot of each will be alleviated; therefore be it

Resolved, That we ask the support and co-operation of the United Mine Workers of America and the National Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting Engineers of Krebs, Ind., in our struggle to uphold union principles and the dignity of our craft.

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Stay Away From Erie, Pa.

The members of the building trades unions employed by Constable Brothers, of this city, being on strike, all building tradesmen are requested to keep away from Erie, Pa., pending a settlement of the difficulties.

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Localities Where Trade Is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Providence, R. I.	Danvers, Mass.
New Haven, Conn.	Beloit, Wis.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Aniston, Ala.
Chicago, Ill.	Bethlehem, Pa.
Portsmouth, N. H.	New York City.
Houston, Tex.	Albany, N. Y.
Cleveland, O.	Kewanee, Ill.
Marquette, Mich.	

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Information Wanted.

Information is desired as to the whereabouts of Elton Lohr, formerly a member of L. U. 142, Pittsburg, Pa., who left that city about two years ago, presumably for St. Louis, Mo., and has never been heard from by his relatives. Any one in a position to give the desired information will greatly oblige and relieve an anxious mother by communicating with W. R. PATTON, R. S. L. U. 142.

Ruch and Ashland Sts.

Pittsburg, Pa.

* * *

James L. Greer, a carpenter by trade, last heard from at Durango, New Mexico, several years ago, will learn something to his advantage by communicating with his relatives. Persons knowing James L.

Greer's present whereabouts will greatly oblige him and his friends by forwarding his address to his sister.

MRS. SARAH J. GASTON.
Stockton, Cal., 613 E. Channel St.

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Reception to Gen. Pres. Huber.

Our General President, Wm. D. Huber, recently having transferred his membership from L. U. 277, Philadelphia, to L. U. 281, of Indianapolis, this local union, on October 21st, entertained him with a reception in its hall on Virginia Avenue. The officers of the various national organizations having their headquarters at Indianapolis, General Secretary Frank Duffy, General Treasurer Thomas Neal, 1st Vice-President Guerin and the members of the Executive Board, then in session, and the members' families and friends, were the invited guests. The evening was spent by speechmaking, recitations and general merrymaking, the principle feature being the recitation of the following poem by the bright little ten-year-old son of Bro. D. L. Stoddard.

My papa has worked from sun to sun—
Helped make this Union, 281;
And now tonight we are truly proud
As we are mingling with this crowd,
We are proud of brothers that we sent
That caused Head Office to move its tent;
And also proud here this very night
General President is treating us right.
We thank him for the work begun,
Invite the rest to 281.
I asked some one why all this spread,
"General President" was all they said,
But though no one has the story told,
Grandpa today is 70 years old,
And he by the President not outdone
Has placed his card in 281.
And now tonight as they become
Members of Union 281
May you ever unto each other be
Strong, true, helpful, kind and brotherly,
And Union flourish until I come
And place my card in 281.

General President Huber was presented with a huge cake bearing suitable inscriptions and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters' and Joiners' union label.

The occasion was a very pleasant affair, lasting until a late hour.

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Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Mount Vernon, Ind.	Shrewsbury, W. Va.
Sorrento, Ill.	Bonnetterre, Mo.
New Haven, Conn.	St. Marys, W. Va.
Fairview, Okla.	Washington, Ia.
Salem, N. J.	Bayfield, Wis.
Le Claire, Ia.	Fruitvale, Cal.
Cleveland, O.	Montgomery, W. Va.
Farmersburg, Ind.	Decoto, W. Va.
Greenfield, O.	Loyalton, Cal.

Total: 18 Local Unions.

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Thoughts of Thanksgiving.

Bare fields of stubble hint of garnered sheaves,
The harvest time, abounding in good cheer,
Has come again. Rife autumn's falling leaves
Are whispering low that wintry blasts are near;
Yet peace and plenty—labor's just reward
A sense of rest pervades the atmosphere;
Content's full measure claims a treasured hoard—
Thanksgiving joy is reigning everywhere.

Right fittingly a nation's gratitude
Pours forth in eloquence of fervent praise;
Methinks the giver of all earthly good,
Is pleased to note our glad thanksgiving days—
The days of feast and song and wholesome rest
And praise to Him whose love our lives hath blest.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.
Kirkwood, Ga.



Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 1554, Concord, N. C., realizing the necessity of the establishment of a uniform minimum wage scale, we have pledged ourselves to make a demand upon the contractors to that effect at the earliest possible date. We have also passed resolutions demanding that nine hours shall constitute a day's work on Saturday and prohibiting members from working for unfair employers. Knowing full well that we have a good number of members who are young in the trade, we deem it wise not to be too aggressive at this time and to go slow. Our demands being so reasonable, we have no fear of any trouble with our employers, the majority of them have already expressed a willingness to accede to them.

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LOCAL UNION 1189, RUMFORD FALLS, ME.—The International Paper Company, operating a mill in this city, refusing to enter into a new agreement with their employees, the latter, comprising paper-makers, firemen, engineers and pulp and sulphite workers, quit work on September 15th last. All employees thus having struck work, the 30 carpenters, members of L. U. 1189, had no alternative than to quit likewise. Our demands made on the company in behalf of the carpenters and millrights, as early as June, were to the effect that they be granted the nine-hour workday and ten hours' pay, double time for overtime and time and a half for work required on Sunday, and holidays. There are altogether 750 men involved in this strike, or rather, lockout, the bulk of them belonging to other trades. We (the carpenters) can do little more than watch developments and the settlement of the controversy largely depends on the action of the representatives of these trades whose arrival here is expected at any moment.

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Successful Trade Movements.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Our demand on contractors for an eight-hour workday and prevailing scale of wages, made June 20, 1903, and to take effect on September 1st, was granted without any friction. Everything is running smoothly and most of our members are employed. Labor Day was celebrated in this city by all the unions, including carpenters, bricklayers, clerks, labor unions and the local branch of the Socialist party. Also L. U. 1458, of Tarpon Springs, being the invited guests of our L. U. 531, turned out to the number of 30 members. The day's celebrations were a complete success. The unions formed in parade and marched to the selected grounds where dinner and refreshments were served and appropriate addresses delivered by Mayor Edwards and Rev. T. J. Hoyt. Capt. Hill, State Secretary of the Socialist party of Florida, also addressed the audience at length on behalf of the toiling masses, his remarks being appreciated by all present. The celebrations were concluded by a lecture on Socialism by Capt. Hill, at the opera house.

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BROOKHAVEN, MISS.—Local Union 1548, recently organized, demanded the nine-hour workday at ten hours' pay,

which demand was granted without a struggle by most of the contractors, while others have come over after a few days' lay-off. The agreement signed by both our Union and the contractors is agreeable and satisfactory to both parties. The ten-hour system is now a thing of the past. All our members are smiling and saying, "I told you so." Our Local Union is the only organization in town comprising all resident carpenters. They are standing up manfully for all their rights.

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Still in Its Creeping Clothes, but Prospering.

Local Union 1750, Savannah, Ga., is going well at present. It has initiated three new members recently; five more applications being under consideration. Work has been plentiful this season, this moment, however, most of the larger jobs are completed. This local union is yet in its creeping clothes, but prospering nevertheless and initiating new members every meeting night. We have a big bank job here, known as the German Bank, on which none but scabs were employed. The supervising foreman being one Grant Wilkins from Atlanta, Ga., with whom our brothers in that city had some trouble. For a while we made it quite hot for this man, with the result that his right bower sent his resignation to the master builder in Atlanta, whereupon Grant Wilkins was ordered from the job and had to promise to employ union men exclusively on any work under his charge.

T. J. N.

Savannah, Ga.

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What Organized Labor in Connecticut and Westchester County Is Up Against.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

A movement has been started among the master builders, contractors and dealers in building material in Connecticut and Westchester county, having for its object a merger of all the associations identified with the building trade into one organization, to be called the Interstate Builders', Contractors' and Dealers' Association. Although the promoters of the combination assert that the aim and purposes of the organization are not to antagonize organized labor, but for purposes of maintaining peace and mutually benefiting both the employer and the employee, the association members are trying to prevent any men from obtaining a job that took an active part in any strike. The names of these men have been sent to the employers all over the district and when a man applies for a job the first question they ask him is, "Where have you been previously employed?"

The subjoined Roll Book and Laws for the guidance of members of the association during the strikes show what we are up against.

ROLL BOOK.

RULES TO GUIDE.

Rules to guide the members of the Builders' and Contractors' Associations of Greenwich and vicinity during strikes.

RULES.

Each member to continue his work or business to the best of his ability. Employ any Union or non-union men except Union men from the strike territory who are willing to work at the present prevailing rate of wages and hours.

Should a Boss have in his employ at the present time one or more men to whom he is now paying more than the regular Union wages he is to continue the employment of those men and work the same hours and pay them the same wages they are now receiving if they are willing to work.

Should a Boss have in his employ one or more apprentices he is to have the right to continue the employment of these apprentices if they are willing to work same hours,

paying them the same wages they are receiving at the present time.

In no case shall an Employer make any change whatever in the present schedule of hours or wages until a settlement of the strike is effected.

All members are advised to make no promises to stand by the men who may work for them during the strike, but allow the men themselves to assume all responsibility for the future that may result from their determination to continue at work. All members will hand to the Secretary of this Association at once a list of the names of all his men that have gone on strike.

The Lumber Yards will continue to furnish material to the best of their ability to members of this Association and to individuals who will not employ Union men.

They will not sell any material to Union men or any person who will employ Union men except to fill any contracts that they may have on hand prior to April 1st. They will not ship into any of the strike territory any material whatever unless first assured that by so doing the Union men will not be benefited.

Outside dealers will be requested to cooperate with us and to ship no material into this territory without first consulting our Executive Committee.

THOMAS NEWTON,
D. K. ALLEN,
JOSEPH A. WHELAN,
ANTHONY THOMPSON,
HOWARD DANARD,
THOMAS RITCH,
FRANCIS J. TALBOT,
Executive Committee.

ROLL BOOK NO. —

Name

Address

SECTION 1. This Book is the property of the International Builders', Contractors' and Dealers' Association and is loaned to the member above named with the distinct understanding that it is not to be shown, nor anything therein contained made known to any other person, and it is to be returned to said Association at the request of the General Organizer.

Members receiving this book sign here.

Remember, this Roll-Book is for your personal use. It is not to be shown, nor is anything in it to be told to any one.

If there is anything in it you do not understand thoroughly, write to the General Organizer.

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL BOARD.

Read these instructions carefully:

When a workman applies to you for a job, ask him his name and by whom he has been employed, if he has worked for any member of this Association since March 15, 1903. He must give you a Reference Card before you hire him. If he has no Reference Card, send him to his previous employer to get one. Failure to do so may cost you considerable. (See Art. 7, Sec. 2, of the By-Laws).

When you hire a man who has a Reference Card, take his card, write your own name and the date you hire him on the back of it, put it in one of the printed envelopes you have, addressed to the General Organizer, stamp and mail it at once.

The By-Laws call for a fine of One Dollar for neglecting to do this. (See Art. 7, Sec. 3).

When you hire a man on his statement that he has not previously worked for a member and therefore has no Reference Card, fill out the Blanks on one of the Brown Private Mailing Cards, which you have addressed to the General Organizer, put a one-cent stamp on it and mail it at once. Failure to do this costs One Dollar. (See Art. 7, Sec. 4).

If you are informed that a man has entered your employ through misrepresentation, require an explanation from him and forward same to the General Organizer. This is very important. The By-Laws impose a penalty for neglecting to do this. (See Art. 7, Sec. 5).

When a man leaves your employment or is discharged, fill out the Blanks on one of the Pink Private Mailing Cards addressed to the General Organizer, put on a one-cent stamp and mail it at once. Failure to do this costs One Dollar. (Art. 7, Sec. 6).

When a man leaves your employ (or is discharged), except in the case of a strike, and asks you for a Reference Card, give it to him, but not otherwise. Do not offer a man a Reference Card under any circumstances—let him ask for it, let him go without it, he will come back for it later on.

If a man leaves you on strike, do not give him a Reference Card no matter if he does

ask for it; never give a Reference Card to a striker under any circumstances whatever. Consider this an order from the Official Board. The By-Laws impose a fine. The fine may be a large one, so please be very careful about it. (See Art. 7, Sec. 1).

The color of Reference Cards for the different crafts are:

CarpentersYellow
PaintersWhite
Metal WorkersGray
RoofersRed
DealersGreen
Masons and Tile SettersBlue

Notify the General Organizer whenever you require any Reference Cards, small envelopes, Brown or Pink Mailing Cards, and they will be sent to you at once.

In view of the organized efforts of the employers to annihilate our faithful workers in the cause of unionism, the labor organizations of this district will certainly not remain on their oars. We are trying this moment to get each one of them interested in this new move of the bosses and dealers, trusting that by concerted and intelligent action we may succeed in repulsing any encroachment on our rights as citizens of this liberty-loving country.

Fraternally,
PORTCHESTER AND VICINITY
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Constable Bros., of Erie, Pa., Declared Unfair.

No doubt the general office is aware of our controversy with the firm of Constable Brothers. This firm has been exceptionally antagonistic to the carpenters' union during the past two or three years, but matters never came to a crisis till about two months ago. At that time we learned that our sister local union in Franklin, Pa., had encountered some difficulties on the work being done by Constable Brothers in that city, and failing to arrive at an amicable adjustment, the carpenters, painters, bricklayers—in fact, all the building trades of Franklin placed the firm on the unfair list for violation of trade rules.

Local Union 409 then appointed a committee which, in conjunction with the business Agent of the Building Trades Alliance, waited on the president of the firm, with the object in view (1) to endeavor to unionize their shop and have it placed on the nine-hour basis. (2) to try, if possible, to settle the Franklin difficulty in a way satisfactory to our brothers in that locality.

The committee held a conference with the firm's representative, lasting a whole half of a day and upon his desire two days' time, for the consideration of our requests, was granted him. In the meantime the firm discharged our members in their employ and prepared for a fight. After the expiration of the two days, our committee again waited on the president, to hear his ultimatum, which was a flat refusal and to the effect that he would never settle with our Franklin Union, never take any of its members back in his employ and that he would fight us to a finish.

On hearing the report of its committee, L. U. 409 decided to join in with our Franklin brothers, and on their part placed the firm of Constable Brothers on the unfair list. This action has been endorsed by a general vote of the painters, plumbers, tanners, stonemasons, bricklayers, electricians and hod-carriers, and finally by the Building Trades Alliance as well as the Central Labor Union. All organized trades are now fighting this obnoxious firm, and in Grove City, North East and Ashtabula (Ohio) every man of the above named trades, working on a job controlled by Constable Brothers, has been called off.

The Master Builders are, of course, taking issue with the unfair firm; they have blacklisted every man involved in this strike movement; they are trying to get men from out of town to take the union men's places and are making special efforts to get men from Jamestown, N. Y., and Alliance, O., to come to this city.

We now would most earnestly call upon every union man in the building line, especially in Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, to give the trouble existing in Erie and Franklin, Pa., the widest publicity possible and to refrain from working on any of Constable Brothers' jobs wherever they may be found.

Erie, Pa. LOCAL UNION 409.

Call for Conference.

To Officers of Structural Building Trades:

An informal conference of Structural Building Trades representatives, whose names are attached to this letter, was held at Indianapolis, Ind., at the headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on August 26, 1904, for the purpose of making arrangements for calling a general conference or convention for the object only of devising means whereby plans can be arranged for the better protection and welfare of structural building tradesmen who work on buildings.

The Indianapolis conference decided: That an International Alliance can be established, whose internal policy shall be the establishment of local and international boards of arbitration to give international sympathetic support when necessary, if local boards fail in their efforts to adjust difficulties and to safeguard, protect and watch over the interests of the members of all bodies affiliated. To oppose the formation of dual bodies. To protect the autonomy of our several trades. To keep agreements inviolate, avoid strikes and prevent friction.

The conference decided that the time has now come when representative men connected with building trades unions must see the necessity of a closer combination of their interests, in order that we may regulate and control our own affairs locally and internationally, and obviate the necessity of bringing questions concerning our interests before men who have no knowledge whatever of our needs.

Should the objects stated herein meet with your approval, you are respectfully invited to have the proper officials of your organization appoint or elect three delegates to attend the General Conference to be held at the headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind., on Thursday, Oct. 8, 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Trusting to hear from you at an early date,

Fraternally yours,
M. P. CARRICK,
Secretary-Treasurer Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, and Temporary Secretary.

GEO. P. GUBBINS,
President Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, and Temporary Chairman.

L. W. TILDEN,
Secretary-Treasurer International Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers.

HERMAN LILLIAN,
President Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' International Union.

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

FRANK BUCHANAN,
President Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association.

REPORT

Of Committee Appointed by Gen. Pres. Huber to Attend Conference of Representatives of Structural Building Trades.

Mr. Wm. Huber, Gen'l. Pres. U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We, the undersigned Committee, appointed by you to confer with the representatives of the several "Basic Structural Building Trades," for the purpose of consolidating the structural building trades industry into an alliance that would be beneficial to all trades affiliated, beg leave to report as follows:

The above conference was held in the Grand Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., on October 8th, 9th and 10th, and the following results were arrived at:

OCTOBER 8TH: We assembled in Room 26, Grand Hotel, and in the absence of Temporary Chairman, Geo. P. Gubbins, Brother Frank Buchanan, General President of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was chosen Chairman pro tem and M. P. Carrick, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Temporary Secretary; also the following Committee on Credentials was appointed:

Herman Lillian, Laborers; L. W. Tilden, Plumbers; J. J. Hanrahan, Hoisting Engineers. The meeting then adjourned to again assemble at 2:30 p. m.

OCTOBER 8TH, 2:30 p. m.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Geo. P. Gubbins, of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was received and Delegates from the following organizations were seated:

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, National Association of Plumbers, Steam, Gas and Hot-water Fitters, Plasterers' Protective Association, International Association of Hodcarriers and Building Laborers, International Association of Steam Hoisting Engineers, International Association of Electrical Workers.

A committee was then appointed consisting of one representative of each of the above organizations to draft a "Skeleton Constitution," and also a Committee of Five on Rules. After considerable debate as to the most desirable mode of procedure, the Convention adjourned to give the above named committees an opportunity to compile their reports.

OCTOBER 9TH: Meeting called to order with Geo. P. Gubbins in the chair, and M. P. Carrick, Acting Secretary.

All delegates being present, the report of the Committee on Rules was adopted. A resolution was then introduced by the Delegates representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, on account of the many rumors that have been circulated in the past and also at present, "that this movement was inaugurated by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, for the purpose of antagonizing the A. F. of L., and the N. B. T. C."

Your Committee, believing that our organization has been subjected to unjust criticism, submitted the following

resolution to the Convention, defining our position in this joint movement, and the same was unanimously adopted:

"RESOLUTION.

"WHEREAS, Ever since the formal conference of the Structural Building Trades, held in this city August 26, 1903, representatives of organized labor outside of the building trades have claimed and openly expressed their opinion that this body was being formed in opposition and antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor, and the National Building Trades Council, and

"Whereas, It has been claimed through the public press, that we were a rival body to those two great organizations, and that as soon as this body was perfected, the trades now connected with either the American Federation of Labor or the National Building Trades Council would withdraw therefrom; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we emphatically deny these statements as being unwarranted and uncalled for and not authorized by the representatives of the Structural Building Trades, who met in this city August 26th; and be it further

"Resolved, That this Convention go on record and hereby give an expression of their friendship toward the American Federation of Labor and the National Building Trades Council, and will give any assistance we possibly can to either body, to alleviate the conditions of affairs from which the wage-workers of the country are suffering at the present time."

The Committee on Constitution submitted the following report which was taken up and unanimously approved:

OBJECTS OF ALLIANCE.

"The objects of this alliance shall be the encouragement and formation of local central bodies of building tradesmen and the conferring of such power and authority of the several locals of this alliance as may advance the interests and welfare of the building trades; to adjust trade disputes along practical lines as they arise from time to time between affiliated unions and create a more harmonious feeling between the employer and employee.

"Recognizing the justice of local trade jurisdiction, we aim to guarantee to the various branches of the building trades industry control of such tributary trades as by legal or technical belong to the main or basic trades in the building line, and to award to each associated national or international union rightful jurisdiction of new and improved methods of construction or installation of any division or subdivision of existing established or basic trades.

"With a view of curtailing the effect of sympathetic strikes in this Alliance, it is intended to require all affiliated organizations to submit all grievances, whenever practicable, to this Alliance or its Board of Governors, and it is especially understood and agreed that all demands for increase in wages or other trade improvement shall be referred to this Alliance or its Board of Governors for general approval, but such approval must be solicited by the affiliated national or international unions."

"PREAMBLE.

"Recognizing the necessity of combined and co-operative action, to safeguard the interests of the building trades to the end that each integral part shall partake of the advantage of uniform hours, wages and conditions, and in order to form a closer combination of our collective interests, that we may obviate the necessity of removing from disinterested parties the management of dis-

tinently building trade affairs, and to better protect the autonomy of the international trades unions employed on structural building work, we have adopted and subscribed to the following declaration of principles:

"1. The establishment of local and international boards of arbitration to settle disputes as they arise, without having to resort to strikes.

"2. When necessary, to give international sympathetic support to all trades affiliated where local boards fail in their efforts to adjust difficulties.

"3. To safeguard, protect and watch over the interests of the members of the organization affiliated.

"4. To protect the autonomy of the several trades represented.

"5. To keep agreements inviolate.

"6. To avoid and discourage strikes, if possible, and to prevent internal strife and friction in the building trades industry and substitute arbitration to settle trade disputes.

"7. To oppose the foundation of dual and rival bodies; demand their complete annihilation and to assist only such unions as are affiliated with their respective national or international union, conforming to this declaration of principles.

"8. To encourage and maintain fraternal relations with existing recognized central bodies, and to emphasize the necessity of centralization of organized wage-earners."

Realizing the impossibility of perfecting a Constitution in full to suit the needs of the many organizations affiliated, the Convention decided to refer the matter of building up the temporary Constitution as submitted and approved to a committee of three, consisting of Brother M. P. Carriek, Brother J. W. Spencer and Brother T. M. Guerin. It was agreed that this Committee should proceed to Lafayette to compile the same and submit it to the Board of Governors, consisting of one representative of each national or international association, and upon its meeting with their approval, to be further referred to each national or international union for their final consideration and approval.

Realizing that some expense would be entailed for printing, etc., the representatives of all organizations affiliated agreed to bear their pro ratio of all bills incurred in this work, which will be submitted when the labors of the aforesaid committee are completed and the Constitution placed in the hands of the national or international organizations.

Your committee, after giving the objects and principles of the Alliance the most thoughtful consideration and study, feel that if all national and international organizations affiliated with same, will give it their conservative and best support, and enter into the perfecting of it, it will be the most beneficial and permanent institution ever launched in the trade and labor movement—beneficial not only to the national or international unions, but to the individual member of the building trades industry, as it will be a preventive to the internal strife in our different trades which for the last 20 years have been gnawing at the heart-strings of every honest trade unionist. It will be the means of fewer strikes, and more successful ones; it will be a safeguard that each national and international union will have to protect them from what has crept into the movement—that of dishonest representatives. It will also be a power to keep agreements inviolate, both by the employer and the journeyman; it will curb over-ambitious men who would divide our several

trades into small bodies, in order to secure or retain positions at the cost of the wage-worker without results to the rank and file who have been led to believe that it was for their best interests to be separated from the basic trade of their calling. True, it will take some prestige from some of the institutions now in existence, but will put in place of that prestige actual results that our local unions pay for now, but do not receive. It will educate and elevate our members to a higher standard of skill and efficiency and create a more brotherly feeling among the members of the different trades employed in the construction of a building, which have not existed under our former system of affiliation.

We feel, and are convinced, that neither the A. F. of L. nor the N. B. T. C. are capable of rendering the assistance to the mechanics of the building trades through their form of organization that would meet the many wants of our members, as both bodies are of such a nature that it is not within their province to give the direct support needed to our members.

We feel that should our members allow this opportunity to pass without affiliating with the Structural Building Trades Alliance at this time, it will leave the gap open for men who have not the interests of the wage-worker at heart, and give them an opportunity to fill that gap with men who are devoid of principle and honor and worthy of only scorn and contempt of the fellow-men.

This being the case, we pray that you use your good offices as General President to have our local unions accept membership in this alliance, in order that we may be in position to decide our trade rights among mechanics who are familiar with the building industry.

T. M. GUERIN,
THOS. NEALE,
FRANK DUFFY,
Committee.

A Memorable Gathering.

The Indianapolis representative of the Whitehead Hoag Company, of Newark, N. J., learning of the presence of the national officials of the building trades, then in session in Indianapolis for the purpose of launching the now established Structural Building Trades Alliance, on October 8th tendered them and the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers a banquet at the German House. The occasion, although one for mere enjoyment, was of great significance to the labor movement and unique in its kind.

There were sixty guests present, representing the Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers, Bricklayers and Masons, Plumbers, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitters, Structural Iron Workers, Plasterers, Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, Hoisting and Portable Engineers, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Wood Workers and Barbers. The Executive Board of the Mine Workers was present in full force, accompanied by their General President, John Mitchell, their General Secretary-Treasurer, W. B. Wilson and S. M. Sexton, editor Mine Workers' Journal. A general exchange of views on the most vital labor topics took place after the feasting, the numerous speakers paying due tribute to the host, Mr. Eli Hirshfield, for his hospitality and respect shown to organized labor. The gathering was a memorable one and a very pleasant affair, long to be remembered by all participants.

Union of Am. Woodworkers Unlawfully Chartered and Scabbing.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In this town of Peru, Ill., we have to saw wood with a so-called union affiliated with the Amalgamated Wood Workers. Said union was organized at the solicitation and desire of the mill firm of W. H. Maze & Co., in order to get cheap labor and because our union demanded eight hours' work and 38 cents an hour. In compliance with the firm's request, T. I. Kidd sent an organizer here who organized six men over eighteen years of age and six or seven boys from fourteen to sixteen years old. Now, the constitution of the Amalgamated Wood Workers provides that not less than ten men over eighteen years of age may obtain a charter. T. I. Kidd, however, in open violation of their constitution, granted a charter to this newly formed union of but six men over eighteen years of age. On these grounds our Central Body here rejected the application for representation of this employers' union and refused to seat their delegates. They are not making any fuss about their rejection, either, knowing full well that they are scabbing, and I should think that if the American Federation of Labor should continue to uphold and foster an organization that is subserving the employers' interests and scabbing on our U. B., it will be time for the building trades to keep house for themselves.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN HENKEL, R. S.

L. U. 195, Peru, Ill.

A Rebuke to Sam. Gompers.

The subjoined is a copy of a letter addressed to Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L., by Brother A. E. Randall of L. U. 898, Bay City, Mich., in reply to a letter informing him of his appointment as a local organizer of the A. F. of L. Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS, PRESIDENT,

A. F. OF L., WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR SIR—Find inclosed my commission as local organizer. You understand that I am a member of L. U. 898, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and I am a loyal member of that body, therefore can not accept a commission as organizer from a body that is unfair to them, which I consider you have been in connection with the trouble between the U. B. and the Amalgamated Wood Workers.

I consider the action of your body and yourself in this matter to be (at least) the opposite of unionism, and hope that unless you change your tactics the U. B. will see fit to withdraw their support from your body to the tune of \$835.00 per month until such time as you can give us justice.

A. E. RANDALL.

Bay City, Mich.

Expulsions.

Ole Iveson has been expelled from L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M., for stealing tools from his fellow-men and selling them.

Walter Ames, a member of L. U. 1456, Spartansburg, S. C., has been expelled by the local union for misappropriation of funds.

H. C. Ayres, formerly treasurer of L. U. 40, Kingsbridge, N. Y., has been expelled for embezzling funds belonging to the local union.

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of **AMERICA**

General Office

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General President

WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary

FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer

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JOSEPH AINBY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue, Montreal, Can.

J. P. OGLETHREE, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Brooklyn Federation of Labor.

HEADQUARTERS LABOR LYCEUM,
MYRTLE AND WILLOUGHBY AVES.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., October, 1903.

To all National and International Bodies
Affiliated With the A. F. of L., Greeting:

The Convention of the American Federation of Labor is near at hand and among the many questions of interest to the wage-workers of the country that will be considered at that gathering, there will be one of importance that we would like to have the delegation from your honorable body to the said Convention in Boston, pay special attention to.

The question of jurisdiction of the different branches of one industry will likely be an interesting discussion at that great Congress of Labor. In our locality we have had for the past two years two rival organizations, each claiming jurisdiction over separate branches of the same trade, which has caused hard feelings and considerable demoralization. If more solidarity among the intelligent workers would prevail, friction of such nature would find no ground to exist.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which is represented in this body, has been elevating the conditions of Cabinetmakers, Stair-builders, Framers, Carpenters, Millwrights, Millmen, etc. Through their efforts the Eight-Hour workday has been secured and the Saturday half-holiday established. They have promoted Trades Union principles in their line of trade all over the country, and have helped to better the conditions of all wage-workers accordingly. They now have a rival organization, which is working in direct opposition to the advancement of Trades Unionism, and particularly the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, by offering to the employers to furnish men who will work longer hours for less wages in case trouble arises with the Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. By the use of such miserable tactics as these, the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union has

endeavored to increase their membership and foist themselves on the Labor world as Trades Unionists.

They have put forth the claim that they have jurisdiction over all inside men—Cabinetmakers, Millmen, etc. Let us lay aside for the time being, the wrong done to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and especially to the many thousands of men following the occupations of Cabinet-maker, Bench and Machine Hand, under the protection of the United Brotherhood, and study the matter from another point of view.

If it is advisable to separate the Cabinetmakers and Mill Hands from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and relinquish jurisdiction over them in favor of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, then it is equally as advisable to separate the filler and binder stripper, the bunch maker, and cigar roller and the packers from the Cigar Makers' International Union; or to separate the Linotype Operator from the International Typographical Union, and the Cracker, Biscuit, Cake and Bread Baker from the Bakers' International Union. Let us separate the Cloak, the Coat, the Pants, the Vest makers, etc., from the United Garment Workers' Union, and let each of those branches form a little National body of their own, and the result will be controversies, frictions and complete demoralization.

Jurisdiction over all workers in wood, whether engaged in the preparation of same, should be vested in one organization. The men engaged in wood work should therefore be united under one head. It does not make a trifle of difference to us whether the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union shall have jurisdiction, or whether the same be awarded to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, but we think that the latter organization is entitled to supreme control on account of their numerous battles to advance the interests, not only of their own members, but of all organized workers—being the organization selected by the American Federation of Labor to make a National fight for the Eight-Hour day in 1890—as against the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, whose sole aim of late, right in our own vicinity, has been to tear down the good work already accomplished by the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, by furnishing men to work Nine Hours per day, where the members of the United Brotherhood have enjoyed the Eight-Hour day for more than two years past.

What we want, and desire your organization to do, is to instruct your delegates to the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Boston, Mass., to vote and work in favor of one organization having control and jurisdiction over the wood working industry. We believe that will be the only manner in which the present jurisdiction fights can be settled and PEACE and PROGRESS secured for the members of all Trades Unions.

Yours fraternally,

AUG. JOOS, Secretary.

A Voice on Attitude of A. F. of L. Executive Council Toward the U. B. of C. and J.

The Houston (Tex.) *Labor Journal*, in its issue of October 10, 1903, says the following on the attitude of the A. F. of L. Executive Council towards the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

in their controversy with Amalgamated Wood Workers:

Considerable interest has been aroused among the members by the attitude of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in the controversy between the Amalgamated Wood Workers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

The carpenters' organization has grown during the last two or three years until it has become the largest organization of skilled mechanics in the world, and its numerical strength is not its only glory. There are some of the most brilliant men in the labor movement among the carpenters. The discipline among the membership is excellent. There is an abiding faith among the carpenters of America in the future of their organization and to the unprejudiced mind it should seem that the U. B. has a destiny as grand as any labor union in existence.

How the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. can defend their action in turning down such an organization as the U. B. of Carpenters and endeavoring to foist upon the labor movement in such a way an organization like the Amalgamated Wood Workers is mystifying.

The following letter will show how well the U. B. stood with the A. F. of L. in years gone by.

This letter, written thirteen years ago, shows the advanced position accorded the Carpenters' Brotherhood by the A. F. of L. at that time.

(Copy.)

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President, Samuel Gompers,

21 Clinton Place, New York City.

March 20, 1890.

To the General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Pursuant to instruction from the Boston Convention of The American Federation of Labor, to the Executive Council, to select a trade to make a demand for the eight-hour workday May 1, 1890, I beg to inform you that at the meeting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. held in the city of New York, March 17, 1890, the following resolutions were adopted upon this question:

"Resolved, That we hereby select the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to make the movement for eight hours as a day's work on May 1, 1890, and will sustain them in such localities as the Executive Board of the said organization may select to make the movement; and next after them we will sustain the United Mine Workers of America in making a movement to establish the eight-hour workday on such date as the executive officers may select as most advantageous to the interests of their trade. Then we will next select and sustain each and every trade in continuous succession, as rapidly as they can perfect their organizations and prepare to make the demand."

Permit me, dear sir, on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, to congratulate your grand brotherhood upon the proud distinction imparted, conveyed and implied in being chosen as the best disciplined, appropriate and determined to lead the movement for a reduction in the hours of labor to eight per day.

There is no doubt in my mind that few of the historians of the great events in the history of the developments of our people, will accord a higher place of honor and distinction than to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Sincerely hoping and expecting that success may crown our efforts and that hereafter the wage workers may be placed upon the more advantageous ground of the eight-hour workday, so that all may be prepared for the great struggles yet in store to ameliorate the condition of the working classes.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed)

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

Child Labor and Tramps.

Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, in Chicago, writing in *Charities*, a New York weekly review, says that child labor has a debilitating effect upon the mental and physical system that drives men to tramp life. Miss Addams says: "We have a municipal lodging-house in Chicago filled with tramps. In addition to housing them, an intelligent effort is made to get them into regular industry. A physician in attendance makes a careful examination of each man who comes to the lodging-house, and last winter we tried to see what connection could be genuinely established between premature labor and worn-out men. It is surprising to find how many of them are tired to death of monotonous labor and begin to tramp in order to get away from it, as a business man goes to the woods because he is worn out with the stress of business life. This inordinate desire to get away from work seems to be connected with the fact that the men have started to work very early before they had the physique to stand up to it, or the mental vigor with which to overcome its difficulties, or the moral stamina which makes a man stick to his work whether he likes it or not. But we can not demand any of these things from a growing boy. They are all traits of the adult. A boy is naturally restless—his determination easily breaks down and he runs away. At least this seems to be true of many of the men who come to the lodging house. I recall a man who had begun to work in a textile mill quite below the present legal age in New England, and who had worked hard for sixteen years. I give the words as he gave them: "At last I was sick in bed for two or three days with a fever and when I crawled out, I made up my mind that I would rather go to hell than go back to that mill." Whether he considered Chicago an equivalent for that I do not know, but he certainly tramped to Chicago, and has been tramping for four years. He does not steal. He works in the summer and wanders about the rest of the year getting something to do when he can, but the suggestion of a factory throws him into a panic and quickly causes him to disappear from the lodging house. The physician has made a diagnosis of general debility. The man is not fit for steady work. He has been whipped in the battle of life, and is spent prematurely because he began prematurely.

"What does this mean? That the young can not stand up to the grind of factory life; that they break down under it, and that we have no right to increase the list of paupers—of those who must be cared for by the municipal and State agencies because when they are still immature and undeveloped they are subjected to a tremendous pressure."

When a person is down in the world an ounce of help is better than a pound of preaching.—*Bulwer*.

No man ever did a designed injury to another but at the same time he did a greater to himself.—*Home*.

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INDIANAPOLIS, NOV., 1903

The Free Contract Theory.

BY HAL SCRIVVER.

IN THE October number of this magazine I wrote at some length on the anomalies of the legal theory of employers' liability. I showed that at every point the law operated against the workingman, so that—quite apart from the employers' advantage in being able to employ the ablest counsel and bear the expense of long litigation—even supposing the workingman plaintiff to have equally good counsel and the court proceeding to be prompt and inexpensive, still the chances are overwhelmingly against a workingman injured at his task getting any damages from his employer. This legal theory, I showed, is so complete, so logical, and so diabolically ingenious, that one might suppose it to be the deliberate work of a single mind, that some learned lawyer had, at some time in the past, been commissioned by the employing class to work out a system for the express purpose of guarding the employers' interest, and that this system had been adopted *en bloc*, once and for all. Yet this is not the case. Like many another legal theory or ethical doctrine or social custom which has the appearance of having been specially devised to serve the purposes of the ruling class, this theory of "employers' irresponsibility"—as we would better call it—has been built up gradually and, on the whole, unconsciously by the bench and the bar.

We must not suppose that most lawyers and judges know that they are daily perverting law from the ends of justice in the interest of one class against the other and against society as a whole. Most lawyers and judges are nearly as conscientious and benevolent as carpenters or tailors or bakers or miners. If their systems of law, so far as they deal with the relations of employer and employed, are a frightful travesty of justice, the fact is to be explained by two considerations: First, that law is conservative, that it holds to precedents and traditions, that legal rules and theories long outlive the social conditions which originally produced and justified them; second, that most lawyers and nearly all judges and teachers of law either belong to the "upper" or capitalist class or, at least, associate chiefly

with that class and accept its ideas, in virtual ignorance of the condition under which the people of the "lower" or proletarian class live and work, in ignorance of our needs, our wrongs, and our aspirations.

Even the capitalists, from whom the lawyers take their ideas of justice and of policy, are not necessarily cruel or insincere; they live in another world than ours, they look at the world with other eyes; they see things only as reflected in the ledger and the balance sheet, whereas, we see the world with our own eyes and feel it with our own hands. A workingman maimed by a machine is to us a fellow human being tortured with pain and reduced to helpless want; in the business man's eyes, he is only one item in the factory damaged, like a broken wheel or a twisted shaft, and the chief question is how to get rid of the useless piece of living machinery and put in a fresh one with the least expense to the business. The capitalist may be a fairly kind-hearted man and yet his acts may be hideously inhuman; he tests every thing by the criterion of profit, because it is by profits that he and his associates live; and whatever safeguards and increases profits, it seems to him must be the right thing, with which only ignorant fanatics or malicious "agitators" can find fault.

"We too often forget," says Herbert Spencer, "that not only is there 'a soul of goodness in things evil,' but very generally also a soul of truth in things erroneous." It is safe to say that there is no wide-spread and long-accepted falsehood, however mischievous its effects, that has not, at some time in the past, been founded in truth and served some useful purpose for society.

So it is with the legal theory we are discussing. Utterly false to facts and contradictory to justice and injurious to humanity as it is today, it was once, at least, approximately true.

We have seen that this theory of law, with all its astonishing conclusions, is deducted with perfect logic from the premise that the relation between employer and employed is a voluntary agreement between free and equal contracting parties, and just like the buying and selling of goods among merchants. Grant, that the workingman in accepting a job is a free and independent individual, dealing on equal terms with another individual, and making a voluntary contract for the sale of his labor—power—then it follows that he must take into account all the risks of the work—including the risk of injury by another workingman's negligence—and that when he closes the bargain and takes the job he voluntarily assumes all these risks and tacitly releases the employer in advance from all responsibility, and if he finds the risks to be greater than he had supposed—for instance, he discovers that the machinery is in bad order—he is free to quit the job and if he does not do so, he thereby voluntarily assumes this extra risk and tacitly releases the employer from responsibility therefor.

Once upon a time the premise was true. The majority of the people owned little farms or little shops and were economically independent; industry was carried on by simple methods and on a small scale and any man could, by a few months' moderate industry and frugality, provide himself with the things necessary to set him up as an independent producer. There were few great corporations or very rich men, few very poor except by their own fault, no large

wage-working class; in proportion to the number of men seeking employment as wage-workers, the number of competing employers was very large, and there was no permanent "array of the unemployed." That in fact as well as in law, in economic opportunity as well as in legal right, men were approximately equal and the relation between employer and employed was really a free contract. In the face of such facts, the legal theory we have described was not very unjust.

How greatly the state of affairs has changed, the average workingman knows from experience. The actual relations of employer and employed in the present stage of development were vividly set forth in the brutal remark of Henry C. Frick, when asked, at the beginning of the Homestead strike, how he thought it would end. Taking a dollar from his pocket, he said: "If I lay that dollar on the shelf and leave it there a month, when I come back I have a dollar on the shelf; if you put a workingman on the shelf for a month, you will come back and find a skeleton."

As the Stuffed Prophet used to say: "It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us." The condition that confronts us is this: A large and increasing proportion of the people have no means to live by except the sale of their labor-power; there is always a large number of men willing to work and competing for jobs; labor-power, unlike other commodities, can not be stored up or held back from the market; every day's employment the workingman loses, he loses forever; competition among the workers keeps wages so low and the restriction of competition among capitalists keeps prices so high, that for the majority of the working people a week's unemployment brings them face to face with actual want.

When the workman hunting a job and the capitalist's agent looking for men meet in the labor market, then they do not meet as equals in economic strength, and no legal theories or Fourth-of-July phrases can compensate for their inequality. The employer has many applicants to choose from; if he waits a day or a week before hiring anybody, he does not feel the loss; even if his works are shut down for a time, the consequent rise in the price of his stock for sale partly balances the loss of prospective profits; at the worst, he fears only the loss of a part of an accumulated fortune. The workingman can not wait long; it is eviction and hunger and cold that he sees before him; he knows that if he does not take the job, some other man, a little poorer than he, will snap at it; and he knows that if he passes this job and spends time hunting another, he will find similar conditions everywhere—he may "go farther and fare worse." He and the employer both know that he is the one who is in need, who is begging for a chance to work. "Beggars can not be choosers." He takes the job offered, risk and all—not voluntarily, as the law pretends, but under the pressure of economic necessity.

The theory that the workingman is an absolutely free man, that he is the equal of the richest capitalist, that he chooses his employment voluntarily and quits or changes it at his pleasure, is a very sweet theory and makes nice material for campaign speeches and sermon on "The Dignity of Labor." The only trouble with it is that it is false. That is a serious fault with any theory. So long as as the American workingman accepts this false theory, concedes the premises from shrewd capitalist politicians and

lawyers argue, so long he can not effectively protest against or resist the life-destroying conditions to which it logically leads. It is not only in this matter of the law of employers' liability that the theory of free contract operates against the working class; it is used also by the courts as a pretext for over-throwing labor laws; it is used by political agents of capitalists to dissuade workingmen from carrying their class interests into politics; but space forbids our discussing those points here. The simple fact remains that our passive acceptance of a false theory of freedom and equality serves to keep us in a position of servile inferiority and empty phrases about the dignity of labor soothe us into submission to the vilest indignities.

The bitterest truth is better than the most flattering falsehood. "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make ye free." There is no easy road to the goal of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity and the first step on the true path is the recognition of the unpleasant fact that we are neither industrially free nor equals in opportunity, nor capable, as so-called society is now organized, of living together like brothers.

Right View of Unions.

Every open-minded man who has come in personal contact with the better class of labor unionists and labor leaders has seen something very like a revelation. Even a little first-handed knowledge of union life shows that most of what is written about it is worse than nonsense, and that most of the criticism that is published is only an invitation to pig-headedness and to wrongdoing. To an angry union man or to one who has, or thinks he has, a grievance, the world is divided into two classes—the oppressed and the oppressors. When any one who speaks for the oppressors, or is suspected of speaking for them, thunders forth only threats and warnings, he adds fuel to the fire. Men were never managed in that way.

The right view to take of the unions is to regard them as machinery for the training of their members—for training in economic knowledge, in self-restraint, in the patriotic view of American industry. The strongest and wisest labor leaders so regard them. Primarily they are organizations for self-protection, and their fundamental purpose is to get power to fight. But if they are properly led they become great organizations for training men as well as for massing them.

So far, public opinion and public leaders have paid too little sympathetic attention to them. It may fairly be said that most industries and most communities so far have the kind of labor unions and the kind of labor leaders they deserve to have. They can be made instruments for the misguidance of men or for their larger and patriotic development, and the public will have itself to blame if they are misdirected.—*World's Work*.

TO DISTRICT AND LOCAL SECRETARIES.

As our list of Recording and Financial Secretaries will not appear in the December and January issues of *The Carpenter*, District and Local Secretaries are urgently requested to keep this issue on file. The list is published but once every three months. It will again appear in the February (1904) issue.

L'Union Ouvrière et la Grève

(Suite.)

Dans le Numéro précédent du CARPENTER nous parlions du moment à choisir pour aller en grève. Nous ne saurions pas assez insister sur l'importance de cette question. Serait-il de bon sens qu'un maçon, un briquetier se mette en grève vers le Noël, lorsque le froid, la neige et le mauvais temps rendent le travail à l'extérieur impossible? Nous avons vu des bijoutiers se mettre en grève au mois de Mai c'est à dire en pleine Morte saison quand il n'y avait rien à faire, quand il n'y avait pas de commande, et les patrons ne demandèrent pas mieux que de réduire leurs frais. La bonne saison dans ce dernier métier est aux environs du Jour de l'an, c'est à dire dans la saison des Etrennes, quand on achète des bijoux pour faire cadeaux à ses famille ou ses amis. Une fois le mois de Mars arrivé, les bijoutiers n'ont guère d'occupation jusqu'au mois de Septembre. La moitié de ces ouvriers est donc mis à pied. L'autre moitié passe le temps tant bien que mal. Poser une demande aux patrons de ce métier dans ces conditions. C'est s'assurer d'avance un refus formel. Nous avons comme un cas semblable dans la fabrication de la boîte de montre. Les ouvriers de cette partie se sont mis en grève au mois de mai, et ils ont perdu une cause juste qui eût été gagnée haut la main, si les demandes furent formulées au mois d'octobre. Voyez vous un charpentier demander une augmentation de salaire à son patron, lorsque ce dernier vient de terminer une construction, sans avoir d'autres travaux en vue? Croyez vous la chose bien possible à obtenir, si vous, demandez une réduction des heures de travail, disons de 9 heures par jour à 8 heures si le patron ne peut même pas vous en accorder 4 par jour? Ce n'est donc pas assez d'être bien organisé, encore faut-il bien choisir le bon moment.

Une autre, très grande faute que la chambre syndicale commet souvent, c'est de dire à l'avance au capital que l'on se prépare à une lutte avec lui. Un vieux proverbe français dit, "Un homme prevenu en vaut deux." Voilà deux mois bientôt que dans l'Etat de New Jersey nous avions l'Epée de Damoclès suspendu sur notre tête.

La Compagnie des voitures trolley tirannisait si bien ses hommes, que ces derniers décidèrent que le meilleur moyen de régler la chose serait une bonne grève. Mais les hommes sages, conservateurs, comme disent les journeaux capitalistes, essayèrent de transiger. On y envoya des Comités il y eut des conférences avec les officiers de la Compagnie, on échangea des promesses de part et d'autre, et en fin de compte, la Compagnie n'entrant au qu'une de ses promesses, la grève fut mise à un vote général. Cette question resta en suspend pendant deux mois. En attendant, la Compagnie engagea plusieurs centaines d'hommes nouveaux, elle fit bâtir des hangars, établit des cuisines pour nourrir les Scabs, si le besoin se ferait sentir, et travailla si bien l'opinion publique, que police, députés, sheriffs et milice étaient préparés à l'avance. Quoi d'étonnant, si après tout cela les membres sages et conservateurs prêchèrent contre une grève qui fut perdue à l'avance? N'avait-ils pas fait tout ce qu'ils pouvaient, pour arriver à ce résultat? Voyez vous une armée en temps de guerre, envoyer ses éclaireurs prévenir l'ennemi, et lui dire quand l'armée adverse s'approche, bien armée et par quel chemin qu'elle va s'approcher? Voilà pourtant bien le cas, quand une corporation d'ouvriers litige

trop longtemps avant d'entrer en lutte. Résumons donc: Evitez la grève le plus longtemps possible; n'en parlez jamais, n'y pensez que quand vous serez prêt à foudre sur l'ennemi, et pour ce faire, soyez assuré de la discipline de vos membres. Choisissez le bon moment, et ayez votre caisse bien garnie.

Mais, si toutes ces conditions se réunissent, c'est à dire que vos patrons sauront qu'au moins les deux tiers des hommes du métier appartiennent à l'Union, que cette dernière a un fond de réserve suffisant pour engager la lutte et nourrir ses grévistes, que la chambre syndicale saura choisir le bon moment, où le Capital engagé ne saurait souffrir aucun délai, vous aurez toutes les chances pour gagner une victoire élatante. Voici le bon côté de la chose; soyez bien préparé, comme nous le disons plus haut, et Mrrss les patrons le sauront aussi bien que vous, et ne risqueront pas d'être battus. La grève sera gagnée avant d'avoir commencé.

Si, au contraire une lutte avec le capital est engagée, et la chambre syndicale omet une ou toutes les conditions citées plus haut, la grève sera perdue à l'avance, et il prendra des années de temps avant d'avoir réparé le mal fait à l'organisation.

N'oublions donc pas les conditions indispensables pour gagner la victoire: l'Union doit au moins contrôler les deux tiers des hommes du métier, elle doit avoir un bon fond de réserve pour nourrir les grévistes, et elle doit avant tout bien choisir le moment d'engager la lutte.

Ayez tout cela, et vous n'aurez pas de grève, on ne refuse rien à qui est assez fort pour se prendre ce qu'il demande.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

PAR GEORGES GUÉNARD, PARIS.

LA GRÈVE D'HENNEBONT.

Il me reste bien peu de place pour parler comme il conviendrait de la grève d'Hennebont, dont le développement menaçait pendant quelque temps de tourner au tragique. L'origine de ce mouvement gréviste remonte au 2 juillet, date à laquelle quelques ouvriers (les chauffeurs-gaziers de la Compagnie des Cirages français) allèrent se plaindre à leur syndicat d'être astreint à un travail supplémentaire non payé. Une centaine d'autres travailleurs de la même Compagnie, dont le salaire quotidien n'est que de 1^{fr}75 par jour, joignèrent leurs réclamations à celles des gaziers et demandèrent une augmentation de 0^{fr}50 par jour. Comme on voit, leurs prétentions étaient des plus modestes, aussi le syndicat décida-t-il de les appuyer et les transmit-il à la Compagnie. Cette dernière répondit par un refus net et tranchant. La grève fut immédiatement déclarée et, par esprit de solidarité, tous les autres travailleurs employés soit à la fabrication des cirages soit aux forges d'Hennebont qui appartiennent à la même société, quittèrent les ateliers. Le nombre des grévistes était ainsi porté à 1,800.

Conformément à la loi, le bureau syndical demanda à ce que le conflit fut soumis à l'arbitrage du juge de paix, mais la Société des Cirages français repoussa non seulement cet arbitrage, mais refusa même d'entamer aucun pour parler avec les représentants des ouvriers pour essayer de concilier le différent. Pendant trois semaines la grève se déroula d'une façon calme et sans incidents notables, mais les mesures de police prises par l'autorité administrative pour parer aux troubles

possibles, ne tardèrent pas au contraire à les faire naître.

Des arrestations opérées au cours de différentes manifestations, notamment celle d'un délégué de la Fédération des métallurgistes, aigrissent les esprits et poussèrent au paroxysme la colère des ouvriers. Les soldats chargèrent à différentes reprises et les ouvriers ripostèrent avec des pierres. De part et d'autre il y eut des blessés. Mais où le conflit menaçait de devenir aigu ce fut à Lorient, ville voisine d'Hennebont, où les ouvriers arrêtés furent conduits. Une grande effervescence se déclara chez les travailleurs; ceux de l'arsenal parlèrent de faire cause commune avec les grévistes. De violentes bagarres s'y déroulèrent; la prison fut un moment assiégée et ses portes faillirent céder sous les coups des assaillants, le tribunal lui-même fut un moment entouré et sérieusement menacé. Mais, comme toujours, la troupe eut le dernier mot et les abords du tribunal purent être dégagés.

Voyant la tournure menaçante que prenaient les événements, quelques hauts personnages, notamment le ministre de l'intérieur, s'interposèrent entre les grévistes et la Compagnie des Cirages français, et, le 8 août, le conflit prenait fin par un compromis accepté par les ouvriers, lequel stipulait qu'une augmentation de 0^{fr}25 par jour serait accordée aux grévistes.

On voit, par ce qui précède, à quels efforts sont astreints les travailleurs français pour obtenir des résultats plus que modestes.

L'histoire du développement de l'organisation ouvrière en France pendant les deux derniers siècles, la description des divers modes qu'elle dut adopter sous la pression des circonstances tant politiques qu'économiques avant d'arriver à sa forme actuelle, ne manqueraient certainement pas d'intérêt pour mes lecteurs de l'autre côté de l'Atlantique; mais la place qui m'est réservée ici ne me permet malheureusement pas de l'esquisser même à grands traits. L'actualité à déjà peine à se mouvoir dans le cadre restreint de deux ou trois colonnes du CARPENTER et ne saurait accepter de voir sa part réduite encore par un retour vers le passé. Il ne m'en faut pas moins, pour l'intelligence de ce qui va suivre, expliquer en quoi et comment le mouvement syndical français proprement dit, tel que nous le concevons aujourd'hui, est de création relativement récente.

A la fin du dix-huitième siècle, patrons et ouvriers, producteurs et consommateurs souffraient depuis longtemps du régime imposé aux corporations de métiers. Pour couper court aux abus qui en découlaient, la Révolution proclama la liberté du travail, et une des premières lois de la Convention (14-17 juin 1791) interdit formellement les associations et réunions de personnes de même profession. Cette prohibition frappait jusqu'aux sociétés destinées à procurer des secours aux malades et aux chômeurs. Cependant sur ce dernier point une certaine tolérance fut par la suite laissée aux ouvriers. Comme ils n'avaient à leur disposition que cet unique moyen pour se grouper, les travailleurs s'empressèrent d'y recourir, dans les grandes villes surtout. Sous le couvert de la mutualité, de véritables associations de résistance ne tardèrent pas à fonctionner chez les corporations les plus avancées. Mais ce ne fut guère qu'à partir de 1860 qu'ils s'hardirent à créer quelques syndicats sous la forme que nous leur connaissons de nos jours. Consacrant le fait acquis, un rapport du ministre de l'intérieur annonçait, huit ans plus tard, que les syndicats ouvriers jouiraient dorénavant de la tolérance accordée aux syndicats patronaux. Les

événements de 1870-71 marquèrent inévitablement un temps d'arrêt dans l'organisation ouvrière; mais, sous l'influence des Expositions internationales, où les délégués français prirent contact avec leurs frères étrangers, elle reprit de plus belle, et quand en 1884 le Parlement vota la loi qui régit actuellement les syndicats professionnels, on pouvait évaluer à environ 500 le nombre de ces derniers avec 60,000 adhérents. C'est à cette date qu'il faut placer la naissance du mouvement syndical actuel, qui, depuis lors, n'a cessé d'avancer à pas de géant.

Leur existence légale assurée, les syndicats ouvriers ne tardèrent pas, en effet, à se développer rapidement, bien qu'au début l'accueil réservé à la loi fut loin d'être chaleureux, certains la considérant comme policière et tout au plus bonne à ralentir la marche en avant du prolétariat. Toujours est-il qu'en 1885 le nombre des syndicats qui s'étaient soumis aux prescriptions de la loi n'était que de 221; il passa à 280 en 1886, à 501 en 1887, à 725 en 1888, à 821 en 1889 et à 1,006 en 1890. Ou 31 décembre 1901, le nombre des syndicats ouvriers s'élevait à 3,680 avec 614,204 adhérents. Comme on le voit, la progression de l'organisation ouvrière a été considérable et la loi de 1884 n'a pas été funeste à son développement ainsi qu'on le craignait lors de sa promulgation.

Il nous reste maintenant à indiquer, d'après une récente publication officielle, qu'elle était la situation des groupements professionnels au 1^{er} janvier 1903. A cette date, le nombre des syndicats ouvriers était porté à 3,934 avec un effectif total de 643,757 adhérents, accusant encore une importante augmentation sur les chiffres de l'année précédente. La répartition des syndicats et de leurs membres par groupes professionnels donne les résultats suivants: pour l'agriculture (non compris les syndicats agricoles proprement dits au nombre de 2,433 comptant 598,834 membres), forêts, pêche et élevage on trouve 145 syndicats avec 15,592 syndiqués représentant 0.46 p. de la population ouvrière totale de cette catégorie; pour les mines, 69 syndicats, 68,900 syndiqués (44.28 p.); pour les carrières 19 syndicats, 4,590 syndiqués (8.25 p.); pour l'alimentation, 289 syndicats, 40,411 syndiqués (6.72 p.); pour les produits chimiques, 96 syndicats, 15,091 syndiqués (14.22 p.); pour les industries polygraphiques, 297 syndicats, 21,391 syndiqués (17.71 p.); pour les cuirs et peaux, 232 syndicats, 22,179 syndiqués (13.12 p.); pour les industries textiles, 285 syndicats, 59,691 syndiqués (9.36 p.); pour le travail des étoffes, 222 syndicats, 23,945 syndiqués (5.48 p.); pour les industries du bois, 261 syndicats, 19,015 syndiqués (8.45 p.); pour le travail des métaux, 427 syndicats, 87,692 syndiqués (17.84 p.); pour le travail des terres et des pierres, 100 syndicats, 12,239 syndiqués (8.40 p.); pour le bâtiment, 740 syndicats, 58,779 syndiqués (11.29 p.); pour les transports et la manutention, 584 syndicats, 176,356 syndiqués (11.40 p.); et pour les soins personnels et domestiques, 56 syndicats, 9,979 syndiqués (1.24 p.).

C'est donc chez les mineurs et dans les industries des métaux et polygraphiques que l'organisation syndicale a atteint le plus grand développement, quant au nombre tout au moins. Par contre, les travailleurs agricoles, les domestiques, les ouvriers du vêtement et de l'alimentation sont les plus en retard. Mais étant donné l'état des esprits et les efforts constants qui sont tentés pour amener les ouvriers à se grouper, il est à prévoir que, d'ici peu, de notables modifications devront être apportées à ce tableau.

Sympathie-Strikes.

Sympathie-Strikes sind dem Unternehmertum immer schon ein Dorn im Auge gewesen, und wenn diese Herren gegenwärtig so scharf dagegen in's Feld ziehen und in den Verträgen mit ihren Arbeitern eine Klausel vorsehen haben möchten, die obige verpönt, so darf uns dies nicht Wunder nehmen. Das solidarische Handeln der organisierten Arbeiter, das in einem Sympathie-Strike gipfelt, paßt den Unternehmern nicht in den Kram. Sie möchten letztere abgeschafft sehen, wohl wissend, daß ein Gewerk, wenn auf sich allein angewiesen, ihren Annahmen nicht den nötigen Widerstand entgegensetzen kann und den Wünschen der Ausbeuter gefügiger gemacht wird. Wir organisierte Arbeiter haben ja schon unzählige Male erklärt, daß uns Strikes überhaupt unerwünscht sind, daß wir sie, wo nur immer möglich, zu vermeiden suchen und nur, wenn alle Versuche, herrschende Differenzen auf gutlichem Wege beizulegen, gescheitert sind, als äußerstes Mittel, unsere gerechten Forderungen durchzusetzen, zum Auslande greifen. Umso mehr suchen wir Sympathie-Strikes zu vermeiden, bei denen es sich nicht um Beschwerden über unsere eigenen Arbeitsverhältnisse, sondern um andere Gewerke berührende Fragen handelt. Und doch hieße es, alle unsere Grundsätze auf den Kopf stellen, wollten wir uns des Rechtes des Eintretens in einen Sympathie-Strike in irgend einer Weise begeben.

Eine Entäußerung dieses Rechtes hieße unserem Lösungsworte: „Einer für Alle und Alle für Einen“ den Rücken kehren. Wir müßten die längst erkannte Wahrheit, daß die Interessen der Lohnarbeiter aller Berufszweige identisch sind und diese daher solidarisch handeln müssen, verleugnen, und unser altes Axiom: „Vereinigt sind wir schwach, vereinigt aber stark und mächtig“, verwerfen.

Welchen Zweck würden gemischte lokale oder nationale Centralkörper überhaupt noch haben, wenn wir solidarischen Handelns mit den Arbeitern anderer Gewerke entsagen und ihnen in ihren Kämpfen für bessere Arbeitsbedingungen die oftmals einzig wirkliche Hilfe, das Eintreten in einen Sympathie-Strike, verweigern würden?

Wenn die den Centralkörpern zugehörigen Gewerksorganisationen mit ihren Arbeitgebern einen Vertrag eingehen würden, welcher Sympathie-Strikes verbietet, so würden diese Körper, zu deren Aufbau wir Jahre der Mühe und Opfer verwendet haben, zu einfachen Debattier-Klubs herabsinken, oder sie müßten das Feld ihrer Tätigkeit ausschließlich auf Boycott-Verfahren oder auf politische Fragen beschränken. Letzteres wäre zwar nicht das Schlimmste, wenn die Vertreter in diesen Körperschaften von ihrem wahren Klasseninteresse befeelt und in der Beurteilung dieser Fragen von Klassenbewußtsein geleitet wären, was aber bis jetzt bekanntlich nur selten der Fall ist.

Die Gefahr, die Zugeständnisse an die Arbeitgeber in der Frage der Sympathie-Strikes für jedes einzelne Gewerk in sich bergen würden, ist besonders in die Augen springend, wenn man sich die Lage eines Gewerkes, nachdem solche Zugeständnisse gemacht worden sind, vergegenwärtigt.

Wir sind längst darüber klar, daß jedes einzelne Gewerk des Bestandes anderer Gewerke bedarf, um der eigenen Sache zum Siege verhelfen zu können; auch unsere Brüderschaft war schon häufig in der Lage, Beistand von Außen anrufen zu müssen. Wenn wir uns also unseren Arbeitgebern gegenüber verpflichten, keine Sympathie-Strikes einzugehen, so können wir selbstverständlich von anderen Gewerken den Beistand nicht erwarten, dessen Gewährung wir ihnen unsererseits verweigern.

Die Frage der Sympathie-Strikes ist eine so tiefstehende, und eine Entäußerung des Rechtes, solche anzuordnen, können von so weittragenden und schlimmen Folgen begleitet sein, daß durch sie die ganze gewerkschaft-

liche Organisation in ihren Grundfesten erschüttert wird.

Das Unternehmertum bezeichnet das Anordnen eines Sympathie-Strikes gegen einen Arbeitgeber, der seinen Arbeitern keinen Grund zur Klage giebt und die Union-Regeln beobachtet, als eine Ungerechtigkeit und Ungeheuerlichkeit. Nun, wir geben zu, daß vom Standpunkte der Unternehmer aus betrachtet, diese Auffassung eine logische ist. Doch auch wir Arbeiter haben einen Standpunkt zu vertreten, und besonders in dieser Frage dürfen wir uns von der Ausbeuterlogik nicht irre führen lassen.

Das Gesetz der Selbsterhaltung schreibt uns Arbeitern vor, daß wir unseren Brüdern anderer Gewerke in ihren Kämpfen um ein menschenwürdigeres Dasein bis zum Äußersten beistehen müssen, und wenn dadurch auch Unschuldige in Mitleidenschaft gezogen werden, so liegt dies an der heutigen verkehrten Gesellschaftsordnung, die wir nicht eingeführt haben, die den Arbeiter zum Paria stempelt und die ihm in seinem Streben nach günstigeren Lebensbedingungen schließlich keine andere Wahl übrig läßt, als dem Ausbeuter, dem Besitzer der Arbeitsmittel, sein einziges Besitztum, seine Arbeitskraft, zu verweigern, um Erfolg zu erzielen.

Bei dem Unternehmertum, das sich in seinem Konkurrenzkampf gegenseitig zu zerfleischen gewohnt ist, das nur unter sich einig ist, wenn sich Gelegenheit bietet, immer noch mehr Profit aus den Arbeitern heraus zu pressen oder ihre Waarenpreise hinauf zu schrauben, findet selbstverständlich der unter den organisierten Arbeitern herrschende Geist der Brüderlichkeit, der sie zu selbstlosem Opferbringen und zu solidarischen Handeln anspornt, wie dies ein Sympathie-Strike erfordert, keine Würdigung.

Was auch immer die Arbeiter zur Wahrung ihrer Interessen unternehmen mögen, ist natürlicherweise den Interessen der Unternehmer zuwider und in deren Augen ungerecht. Wenn aber dieselben Handlungen von Arbeitgebern ausgehen, so sind sie recht und billig.

Die Unternehmer rotten sich zu Fabrikanten-Vereinigungen und Bürger-Vereinen (Citizens' Alliances) zusammen; sie bilden eine Strikekassette zur Unterstützung solcher Arbeitgeber, deren Arbeiter in den Ausstand getreten sind; sie schließen die Arbeiter ganzer Städte aus, weil sie sich ihren Bedingungen nicht unterwerfen wollen, wie in Omaha, Neb.; Norfolk, Va.; Denver, Col., und viele andere mehr. Dies sind Maßnahmen, die den Sympathie-Strikes so ähnlich sind, wie ein Ei dem anderen; sie sind aber gegen Arbeiter gerichtet und daher gerecht und in der Ordnung. Wenn die Minenbesitzer durch Vornachleistungen und andere Chikanen ihre Arbeiter zum Ausstande zwingen und dann, angeblich auf Grund des dadurch entstandenen Kohlenmangels, die Kohlenpreise erhöhen; wenn die Schlächter die Fleischpreise, die Zucker-Fabrikanten die Zuckerpreise erhöhen und so fort, unter denen alle Konsumenten, von denen die meisten an einem etwaigen Arbeiter-Konflikt gar keinen Antheil haben, leiden müssen, so ist dies nichts mehr und nichts weniger als ein Sympathie-Strike. Und zwar ist dies ein Sympathie-Strike auf Kosten der Arbeiter, weil sich Unternehmer durch Erhöhung ihrer eigenen Waarenpreise wieder schadlos halten können, während es auf Seiten der Arbeiter abermals harter Kämpfe bedarf, um ihre Löhne den erhöhten Preisen der Existenzmittel wieder anzupassen.

Wir haben in letzter Zeit wiederholt ausgeführt, daß gerade das vereinigte Vorgehen des Unternehmertums die Arbeiter zu festem Zusammenschließen ihrer Reihen und solidarischerem Handeln drängen werde, und wir sind auch heute noch der festen Zuversicht, daß dies geschieht, obgleich in einzelnen Fällen die Arbeiter, wie die Baugewerke in New York, bereits Verträge mit ihren Arbeitgebern eingegangen sind, welche eine Sympathie-Strikes verpönende Klausel ent-

halten. Wir befürchten keinen Augenblick, daß sich die Masse der organisierten Arbeiter, trotz Drohungen und Einschüchterungen der Unternehmer, eine so wichtige und wichtige Waffe, wie es Sympathie-Strikes sind, entreißen lassen wird.

Was übrigens die New Yorker Vorgänge betrifft, so sind diese für das Große und Ganze nicht maßgebend, weil in keinem anderen Orte dieses Landes die Baugewerksorganisationen so zerfahren, ihre Vertreter so korrupt und das gegenseitige sich in den Rücken fallen so allgemein ist, als zu jener Zeit in New York. Diese traurigen Zustände haben sich die New Yorker Bau-Unternehmer einfach zu Nutzen gemacht, und die Arbeiter waren in Folge innerer Kämpfe so geschwächt, daß sie sich den Bedingungen ihrer Arbeitgeber, wenigstens momentan, unterwerfen mußten.

Der erfreuliche Gesinnungsumschwung unter den organisierten Backsteinlegern ist unter Anderem ein Beweis, daß wir in unseren oben erwähnten Ausführungen nicht fehlgegangen sind. Die Organisation der Backsteinleger war immer als eine der konservativsten bekannt; alle ihre Verträge mit ihren Arbeitgebern enthielten gegen Sympathie-Strikes gerichtete Bestimmungen; sie hat immer jeden engeren Anschluß an andere Gewerke abgewiesen. In den seltenen Fällen, wo sie mit letzteren solidarisch handelte, ging ihr Solidaritätsgefühl, sobald es zu einem Ausstande kam, in die Brüche. Diese selbe Organisation der Backsteinleger hat kürzlich den Anschluß an die American Federation of Labor in Erwägung gezogen und ein dahingehender Antrag wurde von ihrer letzten Convention nur mit sehr geringer Majorität verworfen. Ferner waren die Backsteinleger unter den eifrigsten Befürwortern der jüngst gegründeten Federation der Baugewerke und eines ihrer Mitglieder ist deren Präsident. Wir sehen also, daß sich auch in dieser Gewerkschaft die Einsicht Bahn gebrochen hat, daß sie isoliert und ohne die Sympathie und Unterstützung anderer Gewerke dem organisierten Unternehmertum nicht mehr Schach bieten kann. Dieser Gesinnungsumschwung ist gerade jetzt um so mehr zu begrüßen, wo das Unternehmertum die wirksamste und wertvollste Sympathie-bezeugung eines Gewerkes für ein anderes in Acht und Bann erklärt hat, und wir hoffen, daß das gute Beispiel der Backsteinleger auch auf andere noch isoliert stehende Gewerksorganisationen eine günstige Wirkung ausüben wird.

Was den organisierten Arbeitern gegenwärtig Noth thut ist nicht Eindämmung ihrer Sympathie, sondern Sympathie-Erweiterung. Wir wollen uns ernstlich bemühen, alle Strikes zu vermeiden, aber wir dürfen an unserer Sympathie, die sich im Nothfalle in einem Sympathie-Strike äußert, nicht rütteln lassen, und Verträge, die Bestimmungen enthalten, welche diese ausschließt, entschieden zurückweisen.

Die Downey'sche Entscheidung und die Interessen der Amalgamated Woodworkers.

In seiner Entscheidung über die zwischen unserer Brüderschaft und den Amalgamated Woodworkers herrschenden Jurisdiktionsstreitigkeiten hat Schiedsrichter Downey bekanntlich den Woodworkers über die in Holzbearbeitungs-Fabriken und Bar und Cabinet-Shops beschäftigten Arbeiter Jurisdiktion zugesprochen. Das Aufstellen der in oben genannten Fabriken und Shops verfertigten Begleitungs-Gegenstände (trim work) und Bar- und Office-Einrichtungen fällt hingegen, laut der Downey'schen Entscheidung, den Carpentern zu.

Nachdem wir nun wiederholt nachgewiesen haben, daß unsere Brüderschaft in dieser Entscheidung vergewaltigt wird, weil sie unsere Gewerksinteressen untergräbt; weil sie die Holzarbeiter des Bauhandes in zwei Sek-

tionen, in inside und outside Arbeiter, theilt, die doch absolut zusammen gehören; weil sie eine Aenderung des Namens unserer Organisation involvirt u. s. w., wollen wir heute den Beweis liefern, daß auch die Interessen der Mitglieder der Amalgamated Woodworkers durch die Downey'sche Entscheidung schwer geschädigt und letzteren eine Stellung zugewiesen ist, die ihnen fast jede Aussicht auf Verbesserung ihrer Arbeitsverhältnisse raubt und sie zur Ohnmacht verdammt.

Die Geschichte der organisierten Möbelarbeiter hat uns gelehrt, daß es für die Arbeiter in Werkstätten, wo Cabinet-, Bar- und Office-Einrichtungen hergestellt werden, eine äußerst schwierige Aufgabe ist, ohne die Sympathie und thatkräftige Unterstützung der Carpenters, welche die von den Fabrik- und Shop-Arbeitern verfertigten Gegenstände in den Gebäuden aufstellen, Annahmen der Arbeitgeber mit Erfolg abzuweisen oder Forderungen für günstigere Arbeitsbedingungen durchzusetzen.

Die bei den Am. Woodworkers heute üblichen Arbeitsregeln, im Vergleich mit den in unserer Brüderschaft eingeführten, die längeren Arbeitsstunden und bedeutend niedrigeren Löhne, sind ein sprechender Beweis für die richtige Kennzeichnung der Lage der Am. Woodworkers, in die sie durch ihre Zugehörigkeit zu einer von den Carpentern abgesonderten Organisation versetzt sind.

Die organisierten Möbelarbeiter beschlossen schon auf ihrer zweiten in Baltimore im Jahre 1874 abgehaltenen Convention, den alten Gebrauch und Unfug des Liefers des großen Werkzeuges abzuschaffen; aber erst 26 Jahre später, nachdem die New Yorker Möbelarbeiter zu unserer Brüderschaft übergetreten waren, konnte diesem Gebrauche in New York ein Ende bereitet werden. Die New Yorker Möbelarbeiter waren bereits im Jahre 1872 zur Erringung des Achtstundentages in den Ausstand getreten, und trotz wiederholter Versuche und fast ununterbrochener, große Opfer erheischender Kämpfe, war es ihnen nicht gelungen, das ersehnte Ziel zu erreichen. Erst nach ihrem Anschlusse an unsere Brüderschaft, und mit Hilfe der Carpenter, konnte die achtsündige Arbeitszeit eingeführt werden. Ja, noch mehr—bei dem Uebertritte der ehemaligen Unions No. 7 und 38 (jetzt 309 und 476) zu unserer Brüderschaft im Jahre 1895 betrug deren Arbeitszeit 53 Stunden und der Minimallohn \$17.00 per Woche. Verbunden mit den Carpentern und unter deren Beistand ist diese Arbeitszeit seitdem auf 44 Stunden per Woche reduziert und der Minimallohn auf \$20.25 erhöht worden. In den Holzbearbeitungs-Fabriken des Bronx Borough und Mt. Vernon waren vor 1901 noch neun und sogar zehn Stunden die übliche tägliche Arbeitszeit und die Löhne betrugen von \$8.00 bis \$15.00 per Woche. Die Arbeiter dieser Fabriken wurden im Laufe der Jahre 1901 und 1902 unter der Jurisdiktion unserer Brüderschaft organisiert und die 44-stündige Arbeitszeit und ein Minimallohn von \$18.00 per Woche eingeführt.

Ähnliche Erfolge haben jene Orte zu verzeichnen, in denen sich die Fabrik- und Shop-Arbeiter unserer Brüderschaft angeschlossen haben und sie nicht mehr von den Carpentern getrennt und in der Durchsetzung ihrer Forderungen an ihre Arbeitgeber nicht nur auf sich selbst angewiesen waren.

Nach Aufklärung obiger Thatfachen sollte es selbst jedem dem Holzarbeitergewerke Fernstehenden einleuchten, daß Fabrik- und Shop-Arbeiter, welche die Begleitungsgegenstände herstellen, und Carpenter, welche dieselben in den Gebäuden aufstellen, zusammen einer einzigen Organisation angehören müssen, wenn sie ihre Interessen verstehen und wahren wollen. Es sollte nach unseren Ausführungen ferner jedem unserem Gewerk Fernstehenden klar werden, daß die Downey'sche Entscheidung die Fabrik- und Shop-Arbeiter einerseits und die Carpenters andererseits in zwei verschiedene Organisationen

einheitlich, aller Vernunft, allen Erfahrungen, die wir in der gewerkschaftlichen Bewegung gemacht haben, zuwiderläuft, und sogar den Interessen der Mitglieder der Am. Woodworkers Hohn spricht, die, soweit sie an der Herstellung von Begleitungsgegenständen beschäftigt sind, dieselben Erfahrungen gemacht haben, wie ihre Kollegen in New York, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Philadelphia, St. Louis u. s. w.

Man könnte nun gegenüber unseren Ausführungen den Einwand erheben, daß die Am. Woodworkers durchaus nicht isoliert dastünden, da sie ja mit der American Federation of Labor affiliert und deren Unterstützung gewiß seien. — Nun, was die Unterstützung seitens der A. F. of L. anbetrifft, so ist es ja hinlänglich bekannt, daß letztere kaum wagen darf, über moralische Unterstützung eines bedrängten Gewerkes hinauszugreifen, und zwar aus dem einfachen Grunde, weil die mit ihr affilierten Organisationen, unsere Bruderschaft nicht ausgenommen, sich noch nicht zu ausweichendem solidarischen Handeln, das heißt zur Belastung mit einer Strikette im Interesse eines im Kampfe stehenden Gewerkes, heraufschwingen können. Ebenso wenig hat die A. F. of L. gegenwärtig die Macht, Sympathie-Strikes anzuordnen, abgesehen davon, daß unsere Bruderschaft, die, wenn es sich um einen Sympathie-Strike im Interesse der Am. Woodworkers handeln würde, doch in erster Linie in Betracht käme, in diesem Falle nicht zu haben sein würde, nachdem die Am. Woodworkers durch an unserer Bruderschaft wiederholt geübten Verrath sich deren Sympathie verschert haben.

Schiedsrichter Downey hat in seiner Entscheidung, sei es aus Unkenntnis der Gewerkschaftsverhältnisse oder aus anderen Motiven, die Interessen der Mitglieder der Am. Woodworkers ganz und gar unberücksichtigt gelassen. Er hat, wie es die Exekutive der A. F. of L. in ihren diesbezüglichen Entscheidungen thut, nur den Namen der Am. Woodworkers einen Liebesdienst erwiesen, indem er ihnen ihre Organisation und damit Amt und Versorgung zu erhalten sucht.

Die Downey'sche Entscheidung ist nicht nur ein Eingriff in die Interessen unserer Bruderschaft, sondern auch in die Interessen der Mitglieder der Am. Woodworkers. Seine Entscheidung mag wohl zeitweilig auf die weitere Entwicklung der Holzarbeiterbewegung einen störenden und hemmenden Einfluß ausüben, wird aber den natürlichen Verlauf der Entwicklung nicht aufhalten können.

Pferd und Mensch.

In der Nähe von Baltimore hat die Maryland Gesellschaft zur Verhütung von Grausamkeiten gegen Thiere ein Alters-Asyl für Pferde errichtet, dem seitens der bürgerlichen Presse großes Lob entgegengebracht wird.

Die Baltimore „Sun“ weicht diesem Thier-Asyl einen Leitartikel, in welchem es u. A. heißt: „Das ist eine vorzügliche Wohltätigkeit, deren Nothwendigkeit jedem Menschen einleuchtet wird. Zu oft kommt es vor, daß nach Jahren treuer Arbeit das Pferd an irgend eine rücksichtslose oder ignorante Person verkauft wird, die es aushungert und überarbeitet, bis es infolge schlechter Behandlung niedersinkt. Im besten Falle wird es erschossen, wenn es zu alt oder zu schwach ist für profitablen Dienst. . . . Der Weg, den die Gesellschaft zur Verhütung von Grausamkeiten gegen Thiere einschlägt, ist ein besserer, indem dadurch den alten Lieblingen gegen Zahlung einer mäßigen Summe durch den Eigentümer Ruhe und gute Behandlung für den Rest ihrer Tage verschafft wird.“

So weit die Ausführungen der genannten Zeitung über dieses Thier-Asyl, gegen die kein Mensch etwas einwenden kann.

Aber uns will scheinen, daß man das, was hier von den alten, abgerackerten Pferden gesagt ist, ganz gut auch auf die alten, abgerackerten Menschen anwenden könnte.

Wie bei den Pferden, so ist es auch nur zu häufig bei den Menschen der Fall, daß sie „nach Jahren treuer Dienste“ nicht einmal, wie die Pferde, an eine andere Person verkauft werden — die immerhin für das ihm übergebene Thier zu sorgen hat — sondern daß der Mensch, der Arbeiter, wenn infolge Altersschwäche seine Kraft nachläßt, einfach auf die Straße gesetzt wird, und wenn er zehnmal jahrelang treue Dienste leistete. Für die Pferde mögen sich Eigentümer finden, die eine mäßige Summe zahlen, um ihnen für ihr Alter ein Asyl zu geben. Wo aber ist der Unternehmer, der Kapitalist zu finden, der für seine Arbeiter, wenn sie lange Jahre ihm ihre Arbeitskraft geopfert haben, eine Summe aussetzt, um ihnen für ihr Alter ein Asyl zu schaffen? —

Unsere verrückten Gesellschaftszustände haben derart das Denken und Empfinden der Menschen auf den Kopf gestellt, daß Jedermann es als durchaus selbstverständlich und anerkenntnismäßig betrachtet, wenn der Eigentümer eines Arbeitstieres durch entsprechende Maßnahmen dessen Alter sichergestellt. Wollte Jemand in derselben Weise die Arbeitsmenschen behandeln, die ihm jahrelang dienten, er würde als ein Sonderling, als ein überpanneter Narr hingestellt werden. Wird doch das Verlangen der Sozialisten, daß der Staat — da die Unternehmer es nicht thun — die Altersversorgung der Arbeiter übernimmt, als etwas Unerhörtes, als eine Utopie, ja, gar als eine „Entwürdigung“ hingestellt und mit allen Mitteln bekämpft!

Dem alten Thiere den Rest seines Lebens zu garantiren, das ist Wohltätigkeit. Dem alten Arbeiter dasselbe zu thun, das heißt Utopie; dazu fühlt der „Eigentümer der Arbeiter“, die kapitalistische Klasse, keinerlei Verpflichtung.

Ist es unrichtig, wenn wir sagen, daß die verrückten Gesellschaftszustände das Denken und Empfinden der Menschen auf den Kopf gestellt haben? Wäre es andererseits möglich, daß selbst Arbeiter sich sträuben könnten gegen Einführung von Zuständen, die ihnen ein sorgloses Leben im Alter garantiren?

New Yorker Volkszeitung.

Jurisdiktions-Streitigkeiten zwischen dem deutschen Schiffszimmerer- und dem Werftarbeiterverband.

Wie aus nachstehender, der „Holzarbeiter-Zeitung“ entnommenen Notiz zu ersehen ist, sind es nicht die Holzarbeiter-Organisationen allein, in denen die Jurisdiktionsfrage viel Staub aufwirbelt. Auch unter den Kollegen in Deutschland gehen die Ansichten über diese Frage noch weit auseinander. Die „Holzarbeiter-Zeitung“ schreibt in ihrer Ausgabe vom 4. Oktober:

„In der vorletzten Nummer des „Werftarbeiter“ finden wir einen Bericht über eine Konferenz von Vertretern des Schiffszimmerer- und des Werftarbeiterverbandes, an der auch ein Vertreter der Generalkommission theilnahm. Der Schiffszimmererverband führt Beschwerde, daß der Werftarbeiterverband Schiffszimmerer aufnimmt, und umgekehrt klagt der Werftarbeiterverband, daß der Schiffszimmererverband unter den Mitgliedern des Werftarbeiterverbandes Hausagitation betreibt. Während letzterer für eine Verschmelzung beider Organisationen ist, will der Schiffszimmererverband, dessen Vortrager der „Stolz auf sein Handwerk ist“, nichts davon wissen. Wir vertreten die Ansicht, daß das Schiffszimmerergewerbe immer mehr im Abnehmen begriffen ist, weil es durch den Eisenbahnbau verdrängt wird, aber da sie nun einmal „Stolz auf ihr Handwerk“ und absolut von einer anderen Organisation nichts wissen wollen, soll man sie gewähren lassen, schon um deswegen, weil auch die sonst auf Werften in Betracht kommenden Organisationen, wie der Holz- und

Metallarbeiterverband, für sie nicht in Frage kommen können. Anders mit dem Werftarbeiterverband. Welche Verufe sind in ihm vertreten? Metallarbeiter jeder Branche, Tischler jeder Branche, Plagarbeiter, vielleicht auch einige Segelmacher. Also zum übergroßen Theil Arbeiter, die dem Metall- oder Holzarbeiterverband sehr wohl angehören könnten; würden diese aus dem Werftarbeiterverband ausscheiden, dann wäre es mit dem Werftarbeiterverband zu Ende. Damit dies nicht geschieht, redet man sich ein, daß „die Industrieverbände nicht diejenige Form der Organisation seien, welche für die Zukunft maßgebend sein würden, sondern die Betriebsorganisation werde die Organisationsform der Zukunft sein.“ — Kollege Dellrich, der so sprach, sollte doch wissen, daß die Industrieverbände alle die in diversen verwandten Berufen und in einem Betriebe beschäftigten Personen in sich vereinigen, und daß für die Werftbetriebe nur der Holz- und der Metallarbeiterverband in Frage kommen. Daß diese beiden Verbände bei Differenzen sich doch sehr leicht verständigen und vor allen Dingen einen größeren Einfluß auf die Gestaltung der Arbeits- und Lohnverhältnisse ausüben können, als der kleine Werftarbeiterverband als Dritter im Bunde, liegt doch wohl klar auf der Hand. Im übrigen meinen wir, es bestehen gerade Organisationsformen genug, ohne daß noch eine neue, die Betriebsorganisation, hinzukommen braucht. Wir haben immer gesagt, daß in heutiger Zeit der Centralisation das Zwitterding „Werftarbeiterverband“ gar keine Berechtigung hat. Es wäre wirklich besser, wenn recht bald darin eine Veränderung eintreten würde.

In Bezug auf die Grenzfreirheiten zwischen letzterem und dem Schiffszimmererverband ist eine Resolution angenommen worden, die es den Vertretern beider Verbände zur Pflicht macht, Hand in Hand zu arbeiten und ein friedliches Verhältnis auch unter den Mitgliedern der beiden Organisationen herbeizuführen. An Orten, wo ausschließlich Holzschiffbau betrieben wird, soll dem Verband der Schiffszimmerer allein die Agitation überlassen bleiben. Wo keine Organisation beider Verbände besteht, soll das Agitationsfeld für beide Organisationen frei sein.“

Ein bemerkenswerthes Urtheil über Arbeitervertreter und Organisationen hat, wie wir der „Holzarbeiter-Zeitung“ entnehmen, gelegentlich einer Rundfrage Gewerbegerichtsdirektor v. Schulz in Berlin ausgesprochen. Derselbe tritt gerade im Interesse des Friedens für die Organisation der Arbeiter ein:

„Wenn Arbeiterorganisationen dem Gewerbegericht nicht zur Hand wären, würde ein schnelles Einschreiten desselben bei Streiks nicht immer möglich sein. Als Beispiel des so herbeizuführenden eiligen Verfahrens erwähnen wir, daß mehrmals eine telephonische Unterredung mit dem Beamten des Gewerkschaftsbureaus ausreichte, um Mißverständnisse zwischen Arbeitgebern und Arbeitern, welche zur Arbeitsniederlegung geführt hatten, aufzuklären. Nur wenige Stunden, und die Arbeiter setzten die unterbrochene Arbeit fort. Mit Ausnahme eines einzigen Falles waren bis heute die Gewerkschaften und ihre Führer — selbst wenn sie bei ihren Differenzen mit den Arbeitgebern in günstiger Lage sich befanden — auf Veranlassung des Gewerbegerichts stets bereit, das Einigungsamt anzurufen. Die viel angefeindeten Beamten der Gewerkschaften thun im übrigen nichts anderes, als was die Arbeitgeber von den Führern ihrer Verbände ebenso verlangen. Sie suchen, wie diese, bestmöglichst die Rechte ihrer Verursachenden wahrzunehmen. Fehler machen sie natürlich auch, ganz so wie die Arbeitgeber. Die Regel bildet, daß die Gewerkschaftsleiter, wie andere, in Streiks eine Kalamität erblicken und sie zu vermeiden suchen. Es ist bekannt, und dies möchte ich ganz besonders hervorheben, daß ungerechtfertigte Streiks von den Gewerkschaften nicht

unterstützt werden. Außerdem pflegen die Führer dem Gewerbegericht bei Streiks jede Hilfe zu leisten zur Beseitigung der Mißlichkeiten. Deswegen ist es uns angenehm, wenn an den Verhandlungen vor dem Einigungsamt sich Beamte der interessirten Gewerkschaften betheiligen. Freilich stoßen sie hier manchmal auf Widerstand bei der Gegenpartei, welche die Einmischung der Vertrauenspersonen der Arbeiter nicht zulassen will. Bei dieser Sachlage kann man es den Gewerkschaften nicht verübeln, wenn sie geeignetenfalls vor dem Einigungsamt auf ihre Anerkennung durch die Arbeitgeber drängen und die Zulassung ihrer Beamten zur Verhandlung fordern. Ein Gesellenausschuß mag für die Verhältnisse der Zunftung selbst vollkommen genügen, wie ein Arbeitsausschuß für einen einzelnen Betrieb segensbringend sein kann. Tarifverträge, welche allgemeine Verbreitung finden sollen, können jedoch nur Berufsvereine abschließen.“

Dieses Urtheil sollte man scharfmacherischen Arbeitgebern in's Gedächtniß rufen, wenn sie sich gegen Verhandlungen mit den Gewerkschaften steifen.

Ueber Frauenarbeit in Japan, oder richtiger Frauenausbeutung, schreibt das Organ der japanischen Sozialdemokraten: „In einer Spinnerei in Matsuyama arbeiten gegen 400 Arbeiterinnen, die in „Mädchenheimen“ untergebracht sind. Ihre Schlafstätten werden als schmutzige, ungesunde Löcher geschildert; in einem Raume von 18x42 Fuß waren nicht weniger denn 80 Mädchen untergebracht, und zwar schlief die eine Schicht des Nachts, die andere am Tage in denselben Schlafstätten. Die Arbeitszeit der Mädchen, unter denen sich solche von unter 10 Jahren befinden, beträgt 12 Stunden pro Tag und es muß abwechselnd eine Woche Nachtschicht geleistet werden. Der Lohn beläuft sich auf 25 bis 55 Pf. pro Tag; 25 Pf. aber müssen die Mädchen pro Tag für Kost und Wohnung bezahlen. Durch ein raffiniertes Prämiensystem sucht man die Arbeitskraft der Arbeiterinnen bis auf den letzten Blutstropfen auszumergeln. Die lange Arbeitszeit, die gesundheitswidrigen Zustände, die unzureichende Nahrung, all dies bringt die Mädchen bald so herunter, daß stets ein großer Theil von ihnen gar nicht zur Arbeit kommen kann. Um ihren Eifer anzufachen, ist bestimmt, daß solche, die im Monate 26 Arbeitstage leisten, einen Tagelohn extra bekommen; wer 6 Monate ohne Unterbrechung arbeitet, erhält 12 Tagelöhne. Die Mehrzahl der Arbeiterinnen, die einen dreijährigen Kontrakt machen müssen, halten nicht aus, sondern laufen wieder davon; immer aber findet sich wieder Ersatz für sie aus den umliegenden ländlichen Gebieten.“

Für eine praktische Erfindung ist Herrn Tischlermeister Dinter in Münsterberg i. Schl. der gesetzliche Patentschutz erteilt worden. Es handelt sich um eine Bettstelle, bei welcher das oft recht beschwerliche Herausheben der Matratzen dadurch vermieden wird, daß die Matratze, die auf Rollen läuft, zur Seite des Bettes herausgezogen werden kann, was mit geringer Mühe ermöglicht wird. Ferner ist das Keilkissen verstellbar angebracht, so daß durch einen Zug an einem Ketten der Ruhende die gewünschte schräge Lage sich selbst reguliren kann. Unter der Matratze befindet sich übrigens noch ein Bretterboden, der das Einstauben der Matratze vermindert und zugleich auch als geheimes Schubfach benutzt werden kann. Die Kosten der Dinter'schen Reformbettstelle sollen sich nicht erheblich höher stellen, als die einer anderen modernen Bettstelle. Die Verbesserungen können auch an alten Bettstellen angebracht werden.

Verhaltet Euch ruhig in den Versammlungen; redet aber, wenn Ihr zur Klärung vorliegender Fragen beitragen könnt.



RECEIPTS

For Month Ending Oct. 31, '03, for
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
2	\$102.40	130	\$3.40	260	\$51.20
3	73.20	131	195.80	261	3.90
4	178.80	132	63.00	262	50.00
5	83.80	133	18.80	263	35.90
6	52.00	134	1050.00	264	20.60
7	295.20	135	28.60	265	30.50
8	305.00	136	38.20	266	34.70
9	103.75	137	33.20	268	65.15
10	222.40	138	42.50	269	35.20
11	136.00	139	40.70	270	11.60
12	85.20	140	1.80	271	11.90
13	65.80	141	37.40	272	27.20
14	36.40	142	170.00	273	65.70
15	84.20	143	27.60	274	44.20
16	45.10	144	26.20	275	15.90
17	21.60	145	21.40	276	32.60
18	149.20	146	67.95	277	141.00
19	31.20	147	44.05	278	25.80
20	34.90	148	61.40	279	10.00
21	309.60	149	8.70	280	4.20
22	46.80	150	11.90	281	94.60
23	49.15	151	36.40	282	28.60
24	46.40	152	17.60	283	16.40
25	178.40	153	13.40	284	6.80
26	72.80	154	20.20	285	4.40
27	30.80	155	38.50	286	21.60
28	365.10	156	6.40	287	31.10
29	58.50	157	6.00	288	44.40
30	58.80	158	9.40	289	28.40
31	323.80	159	14.90	290	13.00
32	22.60	160	3.40	291	39.40
33	18.00	161	18.80	292	29.75
34	139.40	162	11.60	293	24.60
35	31.00	163	20.20	294	2.80
36	18.20	164	20.00	295	9.80
37	29.00	165	25.00	296	28.30
38	5.20	166	58.65	297	28.40
39	16.80	167	58.65	298	16.20
40	23.20	168	21.80	299	56.70
41	94.80	169	67.20	300	20.50
42	47.60	170	9.40	301	33.80
43	88.40	171	123.80	302	29.00
44	33.00	172	12.00	303	45.60
45	95.40	173	3.40	304	30.40
46	3.00	174	16.20	305	26.15
47	11.20	175	43.60	306	115.00
48	136.80	176	37.80	307	10.00
49	177.50	177	24.00	308	43.00
50	29.75	178	17.30	309	1088.10
51	60.85	179	8.80	310	9.00
52	204.60	180	64.20	311	12.80
53	27.20	181	79.75	312	6.10
54	10.80	182	6.00	313	4.40
55	372.00	183	43.00	314	38.90
56	26.75	184	13.80	315	9.60
57	14.40	185	26.20	316	42.60
58	78.20	186	115.00	317	14.40
59	142.40	187	23.06	318	23.06
60	26.40	188	21.40	319	12.40
61	96.50	189	8.00	320	7.00
62	34.00	190	21.60	321	34.75
63	16.80	191	13.60	322	60.40
64	71.40	192	68.00	323	5.80
65	7.40	193	111.60	324	24.40
66	17.80	194	29.80	325	65.00
67	13.90	195	73.40	326	13.80
68	86.20	196	33.20	327	50.80
69	272.40	197	3.20	328	31.20
70	11.60	198	45.60	329	7.00
71	48.60	199	52.00	330	16.00
72	92.80	200	12.30	331	20.20
73	56.45	201	33.60	332	92.00
74	45.50	202	40.00	333	16.40
75	64.70	203	163.76	334	17.40
76	161.60	204	64.40	335	45.20
77	21.00	205	12.20	336	11.80
78	26.60	206	15.00	337	5.40
79	25.85	207	19.40	338	4.80
80	28.80	208	20.20	339	46.80
81	154.60	209	63.60	340	220.30
82	19.60	210	15.75	341	124.50
83	12.80	211	9.00	342	118.20
84	50.60	212	2.00	343	7.90
85	29.30	213	24.80	344	18.00
86	40.40	214	30.40	345	9.40
87	77.40	215	53.40	346	7.80
88	5.00	216	29.30	347	12.40
89	19.00	217	8.80	348	67.90
90	46.40	218	104.90	349	14.20
91	47.80	219	35.10	350	18.40
92	92.10	220	33.05	351	16.80
93	14.00	221	21.00	352	4.00
94	17.00	222	28.00	353	67.70
95	2.15	223	18.20	354	18.50
96	16.20	224	16.80	355	13.00
97	34.40	225	13.10	356	9.60
98	67.50	226	18.50	357	112.40
99	3.20	227	36.90	358	12.20
100	93.00	228	17.60	359	78.20
101	8.40	229	22.40	360	26.30
102	5.40	230	101.20	361	26.00
103	66.30	231	29.00	362	27.70
104	19.40	232	47.60	363	9.00
105	67.40	233	46.80	364	20.60
106	15.30	234	2.80	365	22.60
107	74.95	235	11.60	366	15.60
108	70.60	236	22.00	367	12.60
109	41.80	237	40.38	368	134.00
110	7.90	238	48.80	369	110.50
111	33.90	239	5.60	370	4.80
112	50.90	240	5.00	371	13.50
113	9.20	241	12.60	372	14.80
114	12.40	242	21.20	373	20.80
115	145.80	243	7.00	374	70.40
116	22.80	244	22.40	375	9.30
117	29.80	245	28.80	376	19.20
118	53.40	246	11.80	377	10.50
119	21.00	247	179.90	378	43.20
120	25.20	248	25.00	379	31.80
121	4.35	249	8.40		
122	40.00	250			

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
388	\$28.00	545	\$9.80	706	\$14.80	869	\$2.00	1035	\$48.95	1209	\$11.40	1392	\$7.20	1521	\$34.50
389	20.00	546	11.98	707	130.70	870	2.00	1036	65.60	1210	3.00	1396	4.20	1522	3.00
390	32.60	547	9.20	708	70.50	871	16.15	1037	16.60	1211	3.20	1398	7.20	1524	5.00
391	36.20	548	33.30	709	4.80	872	5.60	1038	5.40	1212	10.40	1399	10.25	1525	8.25
392	55.00	549	5.80	710	13.00	873	52.50	1039	2.20	1213	3.60	1401	43.20	1526	62.00
393	26.20	550	62.00	711	16.80	874	3.80	1040	32.70	1214	8.00	1402	5.26	1527	5.00
394	25.80	551	20.00	712	27.00	875	5.60	1041	43.30	1215	9.20	1403	16.60	1528	2.00
395	8.40	552	8.80	713	15.70	876	32.65	1042	5.00	1216	3.20	1405	14.90	1530	4.00
396	49.40	554	26.80	714	12.40	878	97.60	1045	19.30	1218	4.20	1406	4.00	1531	3.40
397	10.00	555	4.60	715	74.60	879	4.00	1046	4.40	1220	6.60	1407	8.85	1533	10.20
398	13.00	556	13.80	716	41.80	880	13.00	1047	31.90	1222	8.80	1408	5.40	1536	5.60
400	9.75	557	14.20	717	45.40	881	20.50	1048	5.00	1223	5.60	1410	72.40	1538	.89
401	20.40	558	9.20	718	10.80	882	7.40	1049	7.80	1224	15.90	1412	4.00	1539	6.00
402	23.80	559	14.00	719	28.65	883	14.60	1050	21.80	1225	5.20	1414	8.80	1540	1.25
403	11.40	560	6.80	720	18.40	884	42.00	1051	69.20	1226	19.20	1415	12.20	1541	6.40
404	29.20	561	15.60	721	10.00	885	12.60	1052	16.50	1227	20.00	1416	4.30	1542	8.40
405	10.35	562	35.80	722	38.60	886	3.00	1053	8.60	1228	9.25	1417	4.35	1543	5.60
406	.15	563	51.15	723	33.40	887	43.90	1054	2.60	1229	3.20	1418	7.70	1544	2.40
407	30.86	564	28.20	724	3.50	888	28.60	1056	6.80	1230	14.40	1419	23.20	1545	3.20
408	103.50	565	12.00	725	7.55	889	14.00	1058	8.20	1231	22.60	1420	9.60	1549	6.40
409	46.10	567	63.30	726	30.40	890	13.00	1060	12.80	1232	12.40	1423	5.20	1551	9.00
410	6.20	568	8.80	727	25.65	891	27.90	1062	32.80	1233	16.40	1428	5.20	1553	11.80
411	4.50	569	8.20	728	11.75	892	23.60	1063	13.60	1234	8.00	1428	3.80	1554	12.85
412	9.00	570	27.20	729	18.00	893	9.30	1064	7.20	1235	24.20	1429	5.80	1555	9.00
413	25.60	571	27.20	730	18.00	894	14.15	1065	17.30	1236	4.00	1430	10.20	1556	7.20
414	9.40	572	3.40	731	10.80	895	10.20	1066	2.80	1237	6.60	1431	8.70	1558	9.65
415	4.00	573	5.60	732	12.00	896	7.00	1067	9.40	1238	8.20	1432	21.80	1559	4.60
416	72.20	574	16.80	734	7.80	897	46.05	1069	17.20	1239	4.00	1433	7.60	1560	7.40
417	9.20	576	12.40	735	18.80	899	21.00	1070	11.80	1240	12.20	1434	13.80	1561	7.20
418	2.80	577	3.80	736	33.40	900	44.05	1071	5.50	1241	.10	1435	12.20	1562	6.40
419	62.80	578	114.60	737	3.20	901	13.80	1072	36.60	1242	19.80	1436	12.60	1563	4.00
420	2.40	580	16.20	738	2.60	903	20.40	1073	11.10	1243	10.60	1438	8.20	1564	2.20
421	7.50	581	14.30	739	4.40	904	14.80	1074	26.80	1244	21.70	1439	3.40	1565	10.00
423	110.00	582	1.50	740	18.00	905	4.60	1075	16.20	1245	10.00	1440	20.00	1566	9.80
424	10.00	583	22.40	741	4.6	906	9.60	1076	5.60	1247	8.80	1441	11.15	1568	33.85
425	17.20	584	17.20	742	23.60	907	32.20	1077	50.30	1248	11.30	1443	21.20	1570	15.40
426	167.20	585	52.60	743	15.50	908	4.00	1078	5.00	1249	6.05	1444	37.80	1571	9.45
427	38.40	586	45.70	744	6.60	909	54.75	1079	33.40	1250	8.05	1445	9.80	1572	10.60
428	32.80	587	23.60	745	12.60	910	15.60	1080	9.60	1252	10.60	1446	6.20	1573	30.10
429	59.70	588	7.20	746	25.00	911	14.00	1081	4.00	1254	10.80	1447	10.70	1575	7.80
430	80.30	589	8.00	747	28.20	912	8.60	1082	84.15	1255	14.40	1448	11.20	1576	6.80
431	18.90	590	15.60	749	7.40	913	2.20	1083	15.60	1256	9.20	1449	2.00	1577	10.60
433	24.40	591	.30	750	53.05	914	46.60	1084	58.90	1257	6.80	1451	10.40	1579	3.20
434	43.80	592	81.20	751	18.80	916	33.40	1085	7.20	1258	44.60	1453	22.00	1580	9.80
435	4.60	593	72.30	754	6.20	917	13.00	1087	7.65	1260	18.20	1455	11.40	1581	7.00
436	17.00	594	12.40	755	36.70	918	9.45	1088	3.20	1261	23.40	1456	8.30	1582	5.40
437	20.40	595	7.75	757	11.20	919	24.80	1089	12.60	1262	6.00	1457	2.60	1583	48.00
438	41.10	596	3.80	758	5.40	920	3.00	1090	20.00	1263	17.00	1458	6.40	1584	4.60
439	7.80	597	7.20	759	21.90	922	10.55	1091	1.40	1264	10.80	1459	12.80	1585	4.00
440	82.40	598	7.60	760	7.80	924	21.00	1092	7.20	1266	10.00	1460	11.20	1587	22.25
441	50.45	599	18.00	761	16.00	925	1.16	1093	43.26	1267	7.60	1461	6.20	1588	5.35
442	8.15	600	15.00	762	59.50	927	13.80	1094	21.20	1268	9.65	1462	6.20	1589	3.75
443	53.80	601	62.00	763	30.70	930	9.75	1095	7.40	1269	8.40	1465	6.60	1591	7.35
444	49.00	603	42.20	764	10.40	931	28.40	1096	18.00	1272	14.60	1466	15.25	1592	26.80
445	6.25	604	12.50	765	3.15	932	11.70	1097	7.45	1273	18.20	1468	4.40	1593	30.95
447	13.00	605	12.30	766	21.80	933	3.20	1098	7.20	1274	5.40	1469	7.00	1595	6.60
448	25.60	606	25.00	767	15.00	934	4.20	1099	19.40	1276	.25	1470	4.40	1596	151.20
449	34.40	607	1.25	768	12.80	935	5.60	1100	76.80	1277	7.20	1471	7.10	1598	40.60
450	14.80	608	5.90	769	41.40	936	42.30	1101	4.80	1278	14.60	1473	10.00	1599	4.00
451	18.60	611	10.00	770	10.95	937	3.20	1102	4.00	1279	42.80	1476	13.40	1600	10.10
453	53.80	612	19.25	771	14.20	938	14.00	1103	40.20	1280	8.40	1478	5.00	1601	12.25
454	14.80	613	17.40	772	17.80	939	3.90	1104	12.20	1281	9.60	1480	12.80	1602	5.60
455	10.60	614	4.72	773	35.00	940	10.60	1105	11.20	1283	2.80	1481	4.40	1603	13.40
456	6.60	615	10.00	774	67.00	941	18.40	1106	27.00	1284	4.40	1482	4.80	1604	4.00
457	401.80	616	12.60	775	10.40	942	14.80	1107	12.40	1286	12.80	1483	6.60	1605	6.40
458	32.30	617	95.40	776	2.40	944	11.00	1108	33.70	1288	4.40	1484	7.60	1606	5.15
459	45.00	619	17.40	777	8.40	945	11.00	1110	12.60	1290	4.40	1485	8.00	1608	6.00
460	13.00	620	10.20	778	20.25	947	12.60	1111	18.00	1291	6.20	1486	7.60	1609	16.40
461	12.90	621	44.60	779	4.40	948	43.00	1112	8.00	1292	3.80	1487	19.10	1611	8.80
462	6.40	622	22.00	780	19.20	949	20.40	1113	3.80	1294	10.20	1488	4.00	1612	6.40
463	54.00	623	5.80	781	19.80	950	6.80	1114	5.80	1295	7.00	1489	5.65	1614	3.40
464	150.50	624	41.60	782	7.80	951	17.20	1115	10.80	1296	6.00	1491	11.40	1615	3.60
465	78.00	625	180.40	783	9.40	952	13.00	1116	4.80	1297	30.70	1492	4.80	1616	29.80
466	10.60	626	63.00	784	4.60	953	30.60	1117	10.00	1298	7.00	1493	8.40	1618	15.20
467	20.40	627	20.60	785	6.40	954	25.60	1118	3.50	1299	4.60	1494	3.20	1619	12.85
468	121.80	628	19.76	786	4.90	955	12.00	1119	6.20	1301	19.60	1495	2.20	1623	5.20
469	16.20	629	85.20	787	39.00	956	7.25	1120	6.80	1301	9.80	1498	15.20	1624	5.20
470	7.00	630	78.00	788	5.00	957	15.80	1121	10.80	1302	5.60	1499	5.00	1625	30.00
471	47.80	631	10.80	789	7.40	958	23.60	1122	8.00	1303	6.60	1500	2.60	1626	9.50
472	34.50	632	530.30	790	12.20	959	10.10	1123	14.70	1304	2.20	1501	4.20	1627	2.20
473	2.00	633	31.20	791	11.40	960	11.40	1124	12.20	1306	.80	1504	13.40	1628	3.20
474	11.60	634	5.60	792	34.40	961	15.00	1125	25.20	1307	22.80	1505	5.40	1630	6.60
475	3.60	635	20.60	793	18.50	962	13.90	1126	11.65						

Slayton, J. W.	175.00	886 Jas. L. Lytle	339	200.00
Wheeler, F. C.	150.00	887 Mrs. E. Boyack	355	50.00
Deputies, Org., Investigating, Etc.		888 Geo. P. Bailly	370	200.00
Wilson, Wm., Conn.	34.88	889 Mrs. Julia A. Yokom	374	50.00
Murray, Geo. R., N. Y. & Conn.	198.40	890 Lewis J. Bealafeld	430	200.00
Krentzinger, J. H., Mt. Vernon, Ind.	10.50	891 Mrs. Katie S. Miller	468	50.00
Savage, M. J., Wisconsin	222.75	892 Jas. Skinner	494	50.00
Kent, S. J., Missouri	196.90	893 Mrs. M. T. S. Goosins	509	50.00
Grimes, J. F., Texas	100.00	894 John Bartell (disability)	537	200.00
Wilde, H. C., Wisconsin	76.50	895 Mrs. Bertha Rockhill	585	50.00
Cunningham, S. G., Ind. & Ill.	205.34	896 Isaac L. Olmstead	621	50.00
Shields, W. J., New Eng. Sts.	245.05	897 Rudolph Berling	632	200.00
Lewis, I. O., Penna.	19.75	898 Geo. J. Leonhardt	632	200.00
Tipton, T. G., Rossville, Ga.	8.40	899 Geo. Colwell	661	50.00
Connolly, R. E. L., S. C.	197.50	900 Mrs. Mary E. Brigham	673	50.00
Biggins, Wm., Md. & West Va.	215.21	901 Jos. Baumgartner	678	200.00
Quinn, A. A., N. Jersey	153.47	902 Geo. Schadt	723	200.00
Vance, Jos. O., Jackson, Mich.	10.10	903 Mrs. Amelia Watson	767	50.00
Guerin, T. M., N. Y. & Pa.	100.00	904 Mrs. Mary M. Bond	822	50.00
Hogan, D. C., Ashland, Wis.	9.50	905 Geo. Grover	827	200.00
Ogletree, Jas. P., Charleston, S. C.	55.65	906 Mrs. T. O. Thompson	883	25.00
Legrand, Jas., Bonnetiere, Mo.	9.50	907 Mrs. Desdmona Lenhardt	1011	50.00
McFarlane, Wm. B., N. Y. & Mich.	213.44	908 Frank Dudley	1019	50.00
Plunket, J. F., N. Haven, Conn.	15.00	909 Mrs. Matilda M. Walker	1089	50.00
Crume, S. J., Topeka, Kans.	10.00	910 Mrs. Ella Strubbe	1150	25.00
Matter, L. W. (Sec'y.) Washington, D. C.	42.75	911 Mrs. Bertha L. Hildreth	1184	50.00
Alney, Jos., Southbridge, Mass.	25.50	912 Walter J. Gardner	1258	100.00
Fischer, Wm., Baltimore, Md.	24.00	913 Mrs. Leevley C. Parker	1379	25.00
Arcand, A. N., Canada	10.00	914 Daniel Doran	7	200.00
Walker, W. J., Montana & Washington	54.20	Total		\$8,109.50

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Albany, N. Y.—C. B. Marshall, 250 Delaware avenue.
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. F. Grant, Box 75, Bradley Beach, N. Y.
Asheville, N. C.—J. B. Henderson, 316 N. Main.
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Jas. Nell, 7 Warren ter.
Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E. Baltimore st.
Barre, Vt.—A. J. Stewart, 83 Park st., cor. Highland.
Beaumont, Tex.—J. J. Slaymaker.
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023 1/2 1st avenue.
Boston, Mass.—J. B. Potts, 724 Washington st.; D. H. Deegon, 724 Washington st.
Brainard, Minn.—Robert Coughle.
Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, Carpenters' Hall, 176 Fairfield ave.
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Washington st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Centre ave.
Cambridge, Mass.—Ronald McGilvary, 622 Massachusetts ave.
Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Nooman, Box 427.
Charleston, S. C.—T. S. Galloway.
Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View Road.
Cheyenne, Wyo.—John H. Cassidy.

Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502 Garden City Bldg.; Assistants, John Metz and George Ratcliffe, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 1, W. G. Schardt and John Mockler, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 10, John McKendry, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 13, Thos. Flynn, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 54, P. Kosa, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 62, E. Larsen, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 181, T. F. Church, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 199, J. C. Grant, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 416, C. Christensen, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 419, Jos. Wagner, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 504, I. Birkham, 502 Garden City Bldg.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1818 Walnut st. Millmen, Fred Hilbert.
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant avenue.
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st.; Newport, Ky.
Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.
Dayton, O.—A. C. Cattermull, Room 14, Davis Bldg.
Denver, Col.—M. H. Waltman, 915 15th st.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.
Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storkel, 16 Roby st.; L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida st.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave. West.
East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glenmore Place.
East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 328 Broadway.
Elizabeth, N. J.—John T. Cosgrove, 709 Elizabeth st.
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeson, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839 Davis st.
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
Fort Worth, Tex.—M. H. Rhodes.
Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 1127 Willard st.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Wals, 247 Putnam st.
Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower st.
Houston, Texas.—J. E. Proctor, Box 46.
Ilion, N. Y.—E. A. Mixer.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
Jacksonville, Fla.—W. J. Wilson, Box 155.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Chas. W. Quinlan, 427 E. Market st.
Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Claremont ave.
Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st.; Carl A. Nelson, 4216 Euclid ave.
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur st.
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegon, Ill.
Leavenworth, Kan.—C. F. M. Dewese, 425 Shawnee st.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Louisville, Ky.—M. Gueda, 425 W. Jeff. st.
Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Section and J. B. Johnston.
Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Block.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.
Millwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th st.
Minneapolis, Minn.—John Walquist, 2528 Elliott ave.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Rotterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 137 a Elizabeth st.
Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.; F. F. Kuns, 1247 Springfield ave.
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.
New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.
New York City—Robert Thompson, 77 W. 95th st.; Thomas McCracken, 233 E. 114th st.; H. Umbach, 1836 2d ave.; (Shops)—Wm. Laste, 1526 Washington ave.; (Starbuilders)—Emil Haas, 811 E. 147th st.; C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.; Wm. F. Wood, 37 Stevens ave., Mt. Vernon; Jas. McDonald, 349 59th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. Erickson, 288 Degraw st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, L. I., N. Y.; B. F. Class, Boulevard, cor. Hummels ave., Rockaway Beach, L. I. W. J. Gorman, 26 South st., West Brighton, L. I.; Ch. R. Nagel, 105 Snyder st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Niagara Falls—Frank M. Perry, 530 23d st.
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st. Con. Grow, L. U. 36.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Martin, Box 131.
Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.
Paterson, N. J.—Fred. Swift, Helvetia Hall.
Peoria, Ill.—F. M. Ralsch, 216 Main st.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J. Dietz (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; G. I. Lewis, 349 5th ave., Room 313; J. A. Ross, 8114 Frankstown ave.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Palace ave., Wilkesburg, Pa.
Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Blenis.
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.
Providence, R. I.—T. F. Kearney, 38 Fry st.; O. S. Conery, 11 Seabury st.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205 1/2 Commerce st.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.
Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.—E. F. Closs.
Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 1492.
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.
Savannah, Ga.—B. F. Smith.
Sharon, Pa.—O' Miner, 50 A st.
Schenectady, N. Y.—A. F. Wiley, P. O. Box 1030.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope st.
Summit, N. J.—Albert Snook, Glenwood Place.
St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 2735 Clark ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Jas. Traner, 1629 Grattan st.; Jas. A. Shine, 5451 Odell ave.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mili), 1306 Olive st.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Chas. E. Leslie, 204 N. 5th.
St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.
Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 179 William st.
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th st., West Superior.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
Sioux City, Ia.—James O'Brien, 201 Market.
Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm avenue.
Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltsman, 508 1/2 Ohio st.
Toledo, O.—Peter Peters, 2525 Locust st.
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Richard Southwell, 18 Victoria st., Room 45.

Troy, N. J.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6, Warder Building.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.
Watertown, N. Y.—R. Knight, 8 Arcade st.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—D. F. Grover, 219 N. River.
Wilmington, Del.—Millard F. Ritchie, 916 Orange st.
Worcester, Mass.—J. W.
Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott st.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 376 Ashburton avenue.

Rejection of Candidates.

Clinton Rose has made three applications for membership to Local Union 453, Auburn, N. Y., and been rejected in every case, being unqualified for membership according to Sec. 61 of our General Constitution.

Where is William A. Lewis?

We are requested to advertise for William A. Lewis, a carpenter who left Buffalo for New York in 1894. His only living brother is seriously ill in the city of Chicago and anxious to hear of him. William A. Lewis, or members or readers knowing of his present location, will kindly, and without delay, communicate with his sister, Mrs. Etta Lewis Thomas, 3016 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

\$25.00 Reward.

On September 2, 1903, a chest of carpenter tools was stolen in Carnegie, Pa., the tools bearing the stamp of L. M. McPherron and J. V. Merriman. The undersigned offers \$25.00 reward for any information leading to the arrest of the party who stole the tools.

L. M. McPHERRON.
302 Main St., Carnegie, Pa.

New York Longshoremen Adopt Anti-Liquor Clause.

The new agreement submitted to their employers by the New York City Longshoremen's Union, contains an anti-liquor clause forbidding the bringing of liquor of any kind to the docks where they are working, even the bosses being prohibited from indulging too freely in liquor.

The text of the provision is as follows:

"No beer, whisky, or other intoxicating beverage shall be brought on the premises of the company and it is distinctly understood that no worker or boss shall be permitted to work while intoxicated."

In order to induce men to stay away from the saloons, two of the agreements have a third stipulation. This is to the effect that fresh iced drinking water containing oatmeal be supplied at the docks and piers during working hours.

The agreement does not prohibit longshoremen from visiting saloons when work is over. It is understood, however, that any member who is unduly given to intoxicants can not remain in the union.

UNDER the present system the burglar seems to be about the only worker who gets the full product of his toil.

HANNA says every man can have a job if he really wants one. True enough, so he can. If he can't find any other job, he can have a job hunting a job.

THE working class never get more than a living. The standard of living of the working class may rise or fall, but the worker's share of the product of their labor never increases above the standard.

Claims Paid in October, 1903.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
846	Mrs. Mary Osenburg	4	\$ 25.00
847	Jas. Cavanaugh	8	200.00
848	Lena Wagner	9	50.00
849	John Murphy	10	200.00
850	Mrs. Emma R. Long	22	200.00
851	Herman Bredlow	22	50.00
852	Enoch F. Hanson	29	200.00
853	Chas. Klinger	37	100.00
854	Jas. Kuderna	39	200.00
855	Hy Linde (disability)	47	400.00
856	Erick Backman	58	200.00
857	Thos. Whitley	62	50.00
858	Mrs. Susanne Asgill	69	50.00
859	Jas. A. Keegan	76	50.00
860	Mrs. A. Arnevik	98	50.00
861	M. D. Fogel	104	200.00
862	John N. Dally	119	50.00
863	John P. Kelly	122	50.00
864	Mrs. Mary Pross	146	50.00
865	Mrs. Cornelia Davis	146	50.00
866	Wm. C. Hoskins	147	200.00
867	Chas. McClintock	165	200.00
868	Mrs. Catherine Perthou	167	50.00
869	Lewis Amon	171	200.00
870	Gilbert Chartraw	173	50.00
871	Ivy Cooper	174	200.00
872	Henry Wilde	188	50.00
873	Mrs. Eliza Wagner	191	25.00
874	Henry Schnabel	198	200.00
875	Michael Rabbitt	210	200.00
876	John H. Armstrong	211	200.00
877	Mrs. Elizabeth Beatty	211	50.00
878	Stephen Bira	257	200.00
879	Mrs. Harriet Duffy	275	50.00
880	Frank McClosky	288	184.50
881	John J. Altherr	309	200.00
882	Fredrick W. Groskoff	309	200.00
883	Wesley D. Peterson	309	200.00
884	Mrs. E. W. Stanton	321	50.00
885	Daniel Zieger	322	50.00



LOCAL UNION 863, Conneaut, O.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Master Builder, to remove from our midst our worthy brother, William Sadler, a man of excellent qualities, be it
Resolved, That we bow with deference to the will of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further
Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that a copy be printed in the daily papers, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

R. D. ANDREWS,
F. H. EVERETT,
C. E. SANDERS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 147, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WHEREAS, God in His wisdom and love hath been pleased to call unto Himself our dear Brother Haskins; be it
Resolved, That while we humbly submit to His holy will, we sincerely regret the death of our beloved brother and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further
Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother; that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

M. E. NICHELAS,
J. F. CARLSON,
A. BERRY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 829, Santa Cruz, Cal.
WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our beloved brother, Samuel Love; therefore be it
Resolved, That in the death of Brother Love this Union has forever lost a useful and upright member, and we deeply deplore our loss; also that his family are deprived of a kind and indulgent husband and father; and be it further
Resolved, That a copy be spread in full on the minutes, a copy sent to THE CARPENTER, our official paper, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family of our deceased brother.

F. E. NUSS,
J. M. LASLEY,
L. L. FARGO,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1207, Charleston, W. Va.
WHEREAS, Almighty God in the exercise of His divine will, has removed from this world and the busy cares of life, our beloved brother, E. S. Millward; therefore, be it
Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and devoutly commend them to the keeping of Him who looks with pitying eye upon the widowed and the fatherless; and be it further
Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to be bereaved family of our deceased brother; that a copy be spread on our minute book as a tribute of respect, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. W. FOX,
L. D. KINZIE,
J. W. UHL,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 11, Cleveland, O.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Felix Montgomery, and
Whereas, The deceased brother was a member in good standing in our Brotherhood since the year 1883, he being one of our oldest and one of our most faithful

and trustworthy members; therefore be it
Resolved, That we, the members of No. 11, feel in his death that the Brotherhood has lost one of its most honorable and energetic members, and one whose every thought and action was for the welfare and advancement of Union No. 11, one who merited the respect and esteem of all who knew him; and be it further
Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother, and extend to the many bereaved friends our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further
Resolved, That a page of our record book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother, and that we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions, and that a copy, properly engrossed, be presented to his friends, a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and the Cleveland Citizen for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

MILES DODD, R. S.

LOCAL UNION 1339, Morgantown, W. Va.
WHEREAS, Death has again entered our Brotherhood for the third time within the first year of our history as a Union, and it has pleased the Almighty Architect to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Joseph C. Cunningham, who laid by his tools October 14, 1903; therefore, be it
Resolved, That while we bow to the will of the Universal Architect, we deeply regret the loss to our ranks of our brother, friend and fellow-workman; that we extend to the sorrowing family our keenest and most fraternal sympathy in their hour of darkness and sad distress; and be it further
Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that they be entered on our minutes as a testimony of our respect, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. W. NEFF,
UNION WRINGER,
J. W. HOLLINS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 827, McKeesport, Pa.
WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained by the death of our friend and brother John McCloud, and the still heavier loss to those nearer and dearer to him, who departed this life this 7th day of October, 1903, be it
Resolved, That in just tribute to the memory of the departed, we mourn the loss of one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard; and be it further
Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the afflicted family and recommend them to Him who orders all for the best; and be it further
Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further
Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be given to the family of the deceased brother; that they be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

R. B. LEATHERMAN,
A. C. BAIN,
E. E. REIJARD,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 894, Cairo, Ill.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the All-Wise Ruler of this universe to remove from among us our esteemed and worthy brother, Eugene Parks, to the Great Beyond, where the sound of the gavel is heard no more and where we all, sooner or later, must join him; therefore, be it
Resolved, That we deeply mourn the sudden demise of our worthy brother, and that we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of whom he was ever a kind and loving husband, and indulgent father. And be it further
Resolved, That the charter of this union be draped in mourning for thirty days from this date, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this union, and also that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and one to each daily paper of this city and THE CARPENTER, with a request that they be published.

V. W. WAINWRIGHT,
FRANK BULLARD,
T. O. WEBSTER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 750, Lorain, O.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Allwise Father to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Frank Church; therefore be it
Resolved, That we, the members of this local union, tender our heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved brother and members of his family; and be it further
Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our union; that a copy be presented to Brother Church and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.
JOHN W. WARREN,
O. ECK,
Committee.



Agents for THE CARPENTER

ALABAMA

- 376 Anniston—T. H. Nunley, R. S., 2030 Noble.
E. R. Moore, F. S., 2030 Noble.
870 Adamsville—L. Smith, R. S. and F. S.
454 Bessemer—A. C. Babcock, R. S., Box 435.
R. B. Howard, F. S., Box 435.
Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, J. M. Snelgrove, 417 N. 25th st.
75 " —J. M. Bevins, R. S., Box 780.
E. S. Howell, F. S., Box 780.
722 " —J. L. Whaley, R. S., Gen. Del.
E. J. Knowlton, F. S., Box 597.
1010 " —(Mill) W. A. Harris, R. S., 414 S. 12th st.
J. N. Snelgrove, F. S., 417 25th st.
1510 " —C. T. Bryan, R. S., 1920 Ave. E.
E. A. Smoak, F. S., Box 676.
372 Brighton—C. L. Farley, R. S. and F. S.
1316 Demopolis—T. N. Wyatt, R. S.
(Col.) James Allen, P. S.
296 Easley—Wm. D. Huttis, R. S., Box 176.
A. D. Slye, F. S., Box 176.
1120 Florence—W. E. Temple, R. S., Box 363.
J. W. Gray, R. S., 418 N. Tuscaloosa.
666 Wylam—E. Turner, R. S. and F. S.
870 Blackton—C. T. Williams, R. S., 388.
James H. Deason, F. S., Box 239.
Gadsden—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Nelson.
271 " —C. E. Hood, R. S.
J. P. Garrett, F. S.
1375 " —D. N. Jelks, R. S.
L. B. Stroud, F. S.
1638 Huntsville—D. B. Sweinhart, R. S., 607 Holmes st.
J. H. Duncan, F. S., Jackson st.
312 Montgomery—J. T. Musslewhite, R. S. and F. S., 11 Rulien st., Highland Park.
353 " —S. L. Jenkins, R. S., 33 Mintos av.
C. H. Thorn, F. S., 46 Julia st.
Mobile—Secretary of District Council, R. B. Welch, 311 S. Dearborn st.
89 " —J. C. Calloway, R. S., Oakdale.
C. G. Hutchinson, F. S., 107 S. Hamilton st.
1053 " —F. E. Goff, R. S., 155 Lafayette st.
S. R. McKee, F. S., 208 Canal st.
92 " —(Col.) George Williams, R. S., Davidson and Pecan sts.
Mack Senar, F. S., 260 Kennedy street.
1543 New Decatur—J. T. Pendley, R. S.
W. L. Samuels, F. S.
410 Selma—(Col.) J. H. Bean, R. S., 115 Harrison st.
L. P. Senegal, F. S., 824 N. Mitchell st.
1616 " —F. P. Seale, R. S., 648 Landerdale st.
J. Morgan Jones, F. S.
1007 Sheffield—R. R. Mayes, R. S., Box 13.
R. C. Gannaway, F. S., Box 13.
1671 Virginia City—T. A. Skelton, R. S. and F. S., R. F. D. No. 4, Bessemer, Ala.

ARIZONA

- 1631 Douglas—C. A. Boeving, R. S., Box 240.
J. P. O'Reilly, F. S., Box 40.
1416 Prescott—R. S. Marshall, R. S.
Frank Deary, F. S., 201 N. Alarcon.
1723 Phoenix—R. E. Sunderland, R. S., 301 E. Polk st.
R. A. Maddox, F. S., Box 221.
857 Tucson—Chas. J. Feldman, R. S., Box 624.
R. J. Hassell, F. S., Box 396.

ARKANSAS

- 1232 Fort Smith—C. E. Pope, R. S., 608 N. 17th.
A. E. Bloomberg, F. S., 722 N. 11th.
1740 Hartford—J. C. Smith, R. S., Gwynn, Ark.
W. R. Tatum, F. S., Gwynn, Ark.
1195 Hope—C. Smith, R. S.
T. C. Crossnoe, F. S.
891 Hot Springs—W. M. Clay, R. S., Box 241.
F. Lang, F. S., 717 5th st.
1751 Hoxie—G. W. Blankenbecker, R. S., Box 92, Black Rock.
W. A. Skillen, F. S., Black Rock.
595 Jonesboro—L. A. Stone, R. S.
M. D. Williams, F. S.
690 Little Rock—H. H. Young, R. S., 203 E. 10th st.
J. T. Casey, F. S., 917 W. 7th.
1356 " —A. B. Bartlett, R. S., 208 Cancav.
E. M. Henry, F. S., 2204 W. 14th.
1627 Mena—Geo. W. Dugonne, R. S., Box 132.
R. L. Gore, F. S., Box 408.
576 Pine Bluff—H. T. Peoples, R. S.
H. N. Royster, F. S., 90 Cherry st.
675 " —(Col.) Geo. Moor, R. S., Pine Bluff.
G. W. Broom, F. S., 911 W. 8th av.

CALIFORNIA

- Alameda County—Secretary District Council, R. P. Scanlan, 1241 Broadway, Oakland.
194 Alameda—P. J. Moffett, R. S., 2253 Clinton ave.
G. Kneppler, F. S., 1420 S. Charles.
1487 Chico—R. A. Powell, R. S. and F. S.
1398 Clovis—C. I. Mast, R. S.
1241 Dunsmuir—S. O. Pierce, F. S.
W. T. Allen, F. S.
815 Haywards—George Toyne, R. S.
36 Oakland—J. J. Victory, R. S., 1626 11th.
Chas. Jacobs, F. S., 1836 Grove st.
550 " —(Mill) H. K. Sovenson, R. S., 933 Addison st., W. Berkeley.
Charles Wallburg, F. S., 1625 Le Roy ave., Berkeley.
1667 " —J. W. Bearsey, R. S., 1020 32d st.
B. A. Stewart, F. S., 834 Isabella st.
743 Bakersfield—B. F. Coburn, R. S., 630 Pst.
Geo. Hudson, F. S.
1158 Stock Yards—C. D. Norwood, R. S., 1039 Folger ave., Berkeley.
C. R. Carrick, F. S., Stock Yds.
642 East Yard Richmond—O. J. Gibbon, R. S., Pt. Richmond.
W. L. Thompson, F. S., Pt. Richmond.
1040 Eureka—B. C. Wing, R. S., 1223 B st.
G. F. Hill, F. S., 1735 6th st.
701 Fresno—Rob't A. Walker, R. S., 1130 Q st.
T. G. Templeton, F. S., 327 Howard st.
854 Gilroy—T. B. Galloway, R. S., Box 97.
George W. Seay, F. S.
1043 Hanford—J. M. Dean, R. S. and F. S., 302 W. Canaan st.
710 Long Beach—H. J. Meier, R. S.
A. F. Nichols, F. S., Box 443.
1641 Lodi—W. R. Phillips, B. S., R. D. No. 1.
K. Gum, F. S.
Los Angeles—Secretary District Council, L. E. Martin, 1013 1/2 Lincoln st.
—Geo. Martin, R. S., 355 N. Breed.
C. M. Stamm, F. S., 431 Ruth ave.
—A. Vinette, R. S., 1539 W. 1st st.
T. J. Goodwin, F. S., 1234 Dewey av.
—J. J. Thurman, R. S., 920 Stamford ave.
L. Frank, F. S., 232 Newell st. E. Los Angeles.
1279 " —J. E. Stanton, R. S., 2006 Bay st.
F. Lambert, F. S., 2104 Bonita av.
844 Los Gatos—L. B. Hamilton, R. S., Box 4.
Wm. F. Mason, F. S., Box 29.
1486 Marvsville—C. E. Swift, F. S., 915 P st.
828 Menlo Park—Wm. H. Weeden, R. S.
Charles M. Weeden, F. S.
1451 Monterey—C. W. Day, R. S.
Harry G. Walker, F. S.
1376 Oroville—J. V. Braden, R. S. and F. S., Oroville, Butte Co.
668 Palo Alto—M. M. Harrie, R. S.
W. T. Hughes, F. S.
769 Pasadena—C. W. Ryan, R. S., 132 N. Pasadena ave.
Clyde Bell, F. S., 676 N. Raymond.
1414 Pomona—I. B. Nicklin, R. S., 287 W. 8th.
B. B. Bromley, F. S.
981 Petaluma—B. B. Lamb, R. S., 582 Fair st.
J. W. Overton, F. S., E. Wash. st.
1343 Redlands—A. L. Parker, R. S., 63 Eureka.
J. D. Storts, F. S., Baker House.
235 Riverside—John Cross, R. S., 1001 Pine.
B. P. Clanson, F. S., 335 3d st.
586 Sacramento—C. T. Harwood, R. S., 2504 J street.
C. C. Hall, F. S., 1317 Q st.
1618 " —R. B. Passmore, R. S., 7-19 1/2 J. st.
F. J. Bounetti, F. S., 1019 J. st.
925 Salinas—A. J. Uncapper, R. S.
R. G. Mauldin, F. S.
944 San Bernardino—A. M. Sampson, R. S., 570 Court st.
G. W. Grigg, F. S., 157 E st.
810 San Diego—Jas. McCormick, R. S., 840 14th st.
E. E. Hiatt, F. S., 708 Franklin ave.
San Francisco—Secretary of Dist. Council, L. B. Regan, 927 Mission st.
22 " —W. E. Smith, R. S., 335 27th st.
N. L. Wandall, F. S., 927 Mission.
95 " —John V. Enes, R. S. and F. S., 121 Turk st.
304 " —(Ger.) H. Schulte, 723 Tehama.
W. Jile, F. S., 405 Ellsworth.
423 " —E. J. Daley, R. S., 2405 18th st.
J. G. Fallon, F. S., 331 Duncan.
483 " —Chas. L. Apperson, R. S., 1990 Folsom st.
Guy Lathrop, F. S., 915 1/2 Market st.
616 " —(Stair) Thos. Pepler, R. S.
E. B. Dwyer, R. S., 854 Folsom.
766 " —(Mill) G. W. Martin, R. S., 1273 8th st., Oakland.
C. A. Kinnear, F. S., 3317 Army.
1082 " —E. B. DeRoin, R. S., 909 Market.
Frank Stradling, F. S., 915 1/2 Market st.
1710 San Salito—Jos. V. Hall, R. S.
Eugene G. J. La Rose, F. S.
316 San Jose—R. O. Summers, R. S., 1019 Sherman st.
W. Reinhold, F. S., 490 N. 8th st.
262 " —(Mill) A. L. Argello, R. S., Box 438, Santa Clara.
D. W. James, F. S., Santa Clara.
162 San Mateo—H. F. Gittings, R. S.
L. Huyck, F. S.
1140 San Pedro—J. D. King, R. S., Box 2218.
J. R. Howerton, F. S.
35 San Rafael—W. W. Miller, R. S., 121 Ross.
Wm. Barber, F. S., Box 194.
1415 Santa Ana—J. H. Haddock, R. S., Orange Cal.
R. F. Foss, F. S., Fullerton, Cal.
1062 Santa Barbara—Wm. I. Murphy, R. S., R. F. D. No. 3.
W. S. Coleman, F. S., 319 W. Ortega st.
829 Santa Cruz—J. B. Brazelton, R. S.
A. D. Benjamin, F. S.
1400 Santa Monica—W. W. Coffis, R. S., Box 216.
Harry Hines, F. S., Box 305.
751 Santa Rosa—F. E. Elliot, R. S., 769 Humboldt st.
Geo. Wolfe, F. S., Monroe st.
266 Stockton—A. V. Hoffman, R. S., 1036 E. Church st.
J. D. Finney, F. S., 322 W. Oak st.
1295 Toulumne—Henry C. Smith, R. S., Carthers P. O.
W. J. McGee, F. S.
1537 Vacaville—J. B. Wren, B. S.
180 Vallejo—Jesse Milliken, R. S., 110 Main.
L. C. Pray, F. S.
1484 Visalia—Wm. M. Nair, R. S., 219 W. Main.
Geo. Pratt, F. S., 711 S. Church st.
771 Watsonville—Walter Payne, R. S.
R. B. Woodworth, F. S.

CANADA

- 553 Berlin, Ont.—Jacob Fenner, R. S., Box 222, Waterloo, Ont., Can.
Peter Jacobs, F. S., Box 329.
1204 Brandon, Man.—Geo. Glover, R. S.
P. John Morgan, F. S., Box 22.
498 Brantford, Ont.—Chas. Wilmont, R. S. and F. S., Box 596.
799 Brockville, Ont.—W. A. Fitzsimmons, R. S., Box 404.
E. Parcelow, F. S., Box 200.
1055 Calgary Alberta—J. C. Boyd, R. S. and F. S.
933 Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Alex. Currie, R. S., Box 89.
H. Corcoran, F. S., Bx. 89.
1006 Chatham, Ont.—E. Courtney, R. S.
James Leak, F. S.
1583 Collingwood, Ont.—J. V. Buify, R. S., Box 559.
Wesley Graham, F. S.
1325 Edmonton Alberta—Wm. F. Tennison, R. S., Box 383.
W. B. Wilk, F. S., Box 166.
796 Fernald, B. C.—Edw. Cusack, R. S., Box 337.
D. M. McLennan, F. S., Box 337.
1012 Frank—R. W. Johnson, R. S.
J. McDonald, F. S., Box 18, Frank, Alberta.
1498 Fort William, Ont.—W. J. Huston, R. S., Box 57.
Geo. Possinghour, F. S., Box 57.
1216 Galt, Ont.—Jos. Schofield, R. S., Concession st.
H. Taylor, F. S., McNaughton st.
727 Glace Bay, N. S.—E. L. Wilson, R. S.
D. McIsaac, F. S.
1744 Grand Mere, Que.—A. Damphousse, R. S.
Germain Corneau, F. S.
529 Greenwood, B. C.—W. Connell, R. S., Box 121.
K. McKenzie, F. S., Box 121.
663 Guelph, Ont.—Jonathan Hugill, R. S., 77 London Road.
Geo. A. Scroggie, F. S., 105 London Road.
83 Halifax, N. S.—James P. Planagan, R. S., 164 Argyle st.
Fred E. Hull, F. S., 231 Brunswick.
18 Hamilton, Ont.—Edgar Cummings, R. S., 63 Wellington st., N.
W. J. Frid, F. S., 25 Nelson st.
249 Kingston, Ont.—W. H. Hubble, R. S., 26 Quebec.
W. J. Veale, F. S., Frontinac st.
817 Midland, Ont.—G. A. Gibbon, R. S., 3d st.
J. L. Beaudoin, F. S., Queen st.
71 Moncton, N. B.—Geo. Lidstone, R. S.
Fred Brown, F. S., High st.
Montreal, Quebec—Sec. Dist. Council, Ed. Berthiaume, 137a St. Elizabeth st.
184 "—(Fr.) Thos. Ortiguy, R. S., 586 Drolet st.
J. Bayard, F. S., 523 Sanguinet st.
1084 "—Jos. St. Jean, R. S., 127 Drolet st.
A. J. Lessard, F. S., 222 St. Christopher st.
1127 "—(Mill) J. F. Milot, R. S. and F. S., 4702 Sanguinet st.
1244 "—John Dick, R. S., 2671a St. Catherine st.
John Baker, F. S., 246 Council.
524 Nelson, B. C.—J. Collins, R. S.
Edward Kilby, F. S., Box 202.
713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—Hewlett Green, R. S.
C. J. Webber, F. S., Box 992.
672 Peterboro, Ont.—W. J. Johnson, R. S., Box 750.
R. Ritchie, F. S., Box 750.
618 Phoenix, B. C.—W. H. Bambury, R. S., Box 198.
Alex. Strachan, F. S., Box 198.
1168 Port Colborne, Ont.—W. Morningstar, R. S., Humberston.
O. F. Minor, F. S., Humberstone.
730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) Louis Mathieu, R. S., 447 DuRoi.
J. O. Dugal, F. S., 188 Du Roi.
1674 Red Deer Alberta—Jas. A. Stuart, R. S.
E. T. Matchett, F. S.
1301 Sarnia, Ont.—Thos. C. Sloan, R. S.
Henry J. Stimmerman, F. S., Box 665.
1169 Sault Ste. Marie—G. McLeod, R. S., Box 547.
Andrew Brown, F. S., Box 507.
1681 Sherbrooke, Ont.—Joseph Tremblay, R. S., Box 2650.
1152 Smith's Falls, Ont.—C. McDonald, R. S. and F. S., Box 367.
761 Sorel, Quebec—Frank Lansault, R. S., Box 529.
Adelard Levigny, F. S., Box 527.
1584 St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Patric Fagin, R. S.
V. Francour, F. S.
38 St. Catharines, Ont.—Jas. Carty, R. S., Box 193.
C. O. Malley, F. S., Victoria st.
108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Measler, R. S. and F. S., Box 413.
919 St. John, N. B.—A. E. Hamilton, R. S., 33 Union st.
W. A. Johnson, F. S., 50 High st.
1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—James P. McQuellen, R. S., Champlain st.
A. Menard, Jacques, F. S., Cartier st.
560 Stratford, Ont.—Wm. Stark, R. S., Box 254.
C. J. Cummings, F. S., Box 254.
943 Sydney, N. S.—J. Steele, R. S., Box 185.
A. H. Ross, F. S., 372 Townsend st.
1677 Thorold—H. N. Higgins, R. S., Front st.
B. G. Grisdale, F. S.
27 Toronto, Ont.—D. D. McNeill, R. S. and F. S., 288 Hamburg ave.
1408 Toronto Jct., Ont.—W. G. Hammett, R. S., 226 Concord ave.
A. P. McLellan, F. S., 342 Delaware ave.
1320 Truro, N. S.—R. R. Stevenson, R. S., Pleasant st.
J. D. McKay, F. S., Brunswick st.
617 Vancouver, B. C.—U. Chaplin, R. S., 261 Francis st.
B. J. Moore, F. S., 431 Barobson st.
1490 Wallaceburg, Ont.—John Gonyon, R. S. and F. S., Box 37.
Berlin, Ont.
969 Welland, Ont.—Weldon Roads, R. S.
Wm. Spencer, F. S.
689 Windsor, Ont.—W. F. Dumouchelle, R. S., 143 Windsor ave.
C. Hall, F. S., 71 1st st., Walkerville.
343 Winnipeg, Man.—R. Merrick, R. S., 357 William ave.
E. Dyer, F. S., 66 Charlotte st.
1201 Woodstock, Ont.—M. Leflar, R. S.
A. Stephenson, F. S.

COLORADO

- 264 Boulder—G. H. Drake, R. S., 1013 Hill st.
E. W. Hockaday, F. S., 325 Walnut.
489 Canon City—A. J. Granger, R. S., 1216 Harrison st.
E. E. McKinnan, F. S., 615 Harrison.

- 417 Colorado City—Martin Tower, R. S., 1717 Grant ave, W. Colo. Springs.
B. Martin, F. S., Box 750.
515 Colorado Springs—W. C. Dally, R. S., 115 S. 2d st.
D. R. Blood, F. S., 17 W. Fountain st.
547 Cripple Creek—J. A. Gallant, R. S., 128 Crystal st.
W. M. Teeter, F. S., Box 623.
55 Denver—Wm. Stocker, R. S., 140 S. Lafayette.
D. M. Woods, F. S., 89 S. Pearl st.
475 Florence—S. S. Lindeman, R. S., 127 E. 5th st.
J. H. Charman, F. S., 520 Pikes Peak av.
1340 Fort Collins—E. A. King, R. S., 305 Whedbee st.
W. S. Jensen, F. S., Gen. Del.
1396 Golden—E. W. Bingsler, R. S.
P. O. Unger, F. S.
244 Grand Junction—D. Friedman, R. S., Box 365.
F. M. Dehl, F. S., 317 S. 6th st.
850 Leadville—R. W. Peabody, R. S., 227 E. 10th.
E. E. Kirchoff, F. S., 213 E. 3d st.
1394 Longmont—Jas. Grace, R. S., Box 228.
C. O. Porter, F. S.
681 Loveland—Jas. R. Adams, R. S., Box 182.
Geo. Bell, F. S., Box 182.
1633 Monte Vista—
1640 Paonia—J. T. Palmer, R. S.
Josiah Osborn, F. S., 183.
362 Pueblo—E. C. Forney, R. S., 512 Main.
A. L. Reed, F. S., 1717 Spruce st.
832 Salida—A. Selvers, R. S., Box 52.
O. A. Blades, F. S., Box 52.
1257 Silverton—Phil Schuppon, R. S., Box 579.
J. W. Bunker, F. S., Box 104.
267 Telluride—A. B. Cooper, R. S.
D. B. Updgraff, F. S.
1173 Trinidad—Julian Brion, R. S., 328 S. Commercial st.
Jno. W. Adams, F. S., Box 301.
584 Victor—C. J. Wallace, R. S., 120 S. 7th st.
C. E. Palmer, F. S., Box 384.

CONNECTICUT

- 995 Branford—Albert S. Rich, R. S., Box 576.
E. K. Hosley, F. S., Box 681.
115 Bridgeport—B. O. Houghton, R. S., 179 Golden Hill st.
M. L. Kane, F. S., 158 George st.
952 Bristol—G. H. Andrews, R. S., 21 Summer st.
C. H. Peck, F. S., 323 Summer st.
927 Danbury—W. T. Wooden, R. S., 12 Crane.
M. L. Barber, F. S., 11 Lake ave.
623 Danielson—L. H. Foster, R. S., Box 239.
Van R. Andrews, F. S., Box 116.
127 Derby—F. P. Dommerworth, R. S., Shelton, Conn.
Geo. A. Lewis, Sr., F. S., 235 Main st.
647 Fairfield—Thos. Carey, R. S., Southport, Ct., Box 259.
Henry Williams, F. S., Box 65.
196 Greenwich—Gus. Newman, R. S., Sackett House.
F. K. Herbert, F. S., 25 Davenport ave.
43 Hartford—P. J. Pagan, R. S., 54 Cedar st.
G. E. Miskill, F. S., 21 May st.
920 Meriden—Geo. Thorrett, R. S., Baldwin ave.
H. E. Tracy, F. S., 58 Charles st.
1512 Middletown—D. L. Redfern, R. S., 18 Grew.
Roderick Dixon, F. S.
804 Naugatuck—W. H. Sharer, R. S., 238 N. Main st.
H. W. Wells, F. S.
97 New Britain—R. W. Dorman, R. S., 30 Florence st.
Geo. Simons, F. S.
1672 "—(Mill)
79 New Haven—C. W. Mordecai, R. S., 38 Ivy D. F. Early, F. S., Box 339.
611 "—Geo. H. Nickerson, R. S., 32 Whiting st.
Levi Mollene, F. S., 183 Chathu.
183 New London—O. Smith, R. S., Croton, Ct.
S. D. Leadbetter, F. S., 55 Willits av.
1172 "—Frank Burdick, R. S., 8 N. Main.
Den. B. Gallagher, F. S., 61 Crystal.
1005 New Milford—Erskine H. Bradley, R. S., Box 386.
E. Howland, F. S., Wellsville ave.
137 Norwich—W. J. Kelley, R. S., Box 52.
F. S. Edmonds, F. S., 293 Central ave.
746 Norwalk—Homer Buttery, R. S.
Wm. A. Kellogg, F. S., Box 74.
818 Putnam—Fred W. Teft, R. S., 82 Mechanics st.
Geo. A. Youngs, F. S., 15 Centre st.
1119 Ridgefield—Charles Bennett, R. S., West Lane.
F. J. Walker, F. S.
757 South Manchester—Frank C. Ingraham, R. S., 6 Welherell st.
J. McCarty, F. S., 74 Oleott.
210 Stamford—R. D. Black, R. S., 28 William.
J. F. Flynn, F. S., Hanrahan ave.
234 Thompsonville—Edward S. Welch, R. S., Box 40.
Thos. McCarri, F. S., Box 166.
216 Torrington—Albert Bray, R. S., 135 Post ave.
Wm. Eichner, F. S., Box 280.
1341 Unionville—Wm. A. Rutherford, R. S.
Arthur Graham, F. S.
1626 Wallingford—W. Stevens, R. S., 453 Main.
R. Clark, F. S., 180 Center st.
260 Waterbury—L. Courtemanche, R. S., 955 Baldwin st.
N. J. Engelle, F. S., 31 Meadow st.
825 Willimantic—T. J. Reagan, R. S., 399 Pleasant.
Geo. Taft, F. S., 155 Main st.
583 Winsted—J. A. Dean, R. S. and F. S., 92 Ridge.

DELAWARE

- 422 Dover—Isaac D. McNatt, R. S., 237 N. Bradford st.
Oliver C. Hayes, F. S., 20 New st.
594 "—Aug. S. Berry, R. S., 17 Guy st.
Olaf Berg, F. S., 33 Dewey ave.
Wilmington—Secretary Dist. Council, L. F. Goodley, 1013 Kirkwood st.
626 "—T. B. Hoover, R. S., 1216 Heald.
Henry Mulford, F. S., 105 E. 8th st.
1626 "—(Mill) R. E. Davis, R. S., 71 E. 10th st.
W. B. Wellows, F. S., 1012 Kirkwood st.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Secretary Dist. Council, L. W. Matter, 409 G st., N. E.
190 "—C. H. Sherer, R. S., 936 4th st., N. E.
F. J. Niedomanski, F. S., 358 N. St., S. W.
884 "—Chas. E. Torney, R. S., 120 Taylor st., Anacostia.
Chas. Crutchley, F. S., 120 Taylor st., Anacostia.

- 1103 Washington—(Mill) P. L. Rogers, R. S., 228 A st., S. E.
L. C. Golladay, F. S., 1254 Concord, Brookland, D. C.
1651 "—Jos. K. Potter, R. S., 148 A st., N. E.
Jas. F. Sebald, F. S., 411 Mass. ave., N. W.

FLORIDA

- 1746 Bradenton—R. Kretschman, R. S.
Wm. Kellar, F. S.
1725 Daytona—Walter Edwards, R. S., Bx 249
H. C. Quattlebaum, F. S., Box 88.
1741 Fernandina—M. J. Taylor, R. S.
J. S. Belton, F. S.
Jacksonville—Secretary District Council, C. W. Crabb, 440 Oak st.
224 "—(Col.) Geo. Lillenthal, R. S., 622 W. Union st.
C. P. Davis, F. S., Box 90.
605 "—J. M. Cromer, R. S., 9th and Hubbard.
A. C. MacNeill, F. S., 509 W. Adams st.
627 "—Thos. Wigg, R. S., 105 W. 8th.
J. H. Balster, F. S., 1516 Florida ave.
1521 "—L. W. Tucker, F. S., 630 Myrtle av.
1686 "—
655 Key West—Ralph Russell, R. S., Eaton st.
N. P. Nelson, F. S., Williams st., extended.
1137 "—Timothy Tynes, R. S., 207 Julia.
A. B. Kelly, F. S., 825 Virginia st.
1482 Lake City—C. A. Thompson, R. S.
T. J. Clements, F. S.
993 Miami—W. F. Crofts, R. S., Box 475.
William G. Coats, F. S., Box 141.
1685 Palatka—B. W. Wade, R. S. and F. S., Box 170.
74 Pensacola—W. E. Taylor, R. S., 612 Hayne.
John D. Rendall, F. S., 4 W. Chase.
107 "—(Col.) G. W. Scott, R. S.
W. H. Watts, F. S., 208 N. Rens. st.
864 St. Augustine—W. L. Lopez, R. S.
Jens. Jensen, F. S., 65 Hypollita.
1666 "—(Col.) H. C. Clark, R. S., 88 Lincoln st.
H. M. Story, F. S., New st.
531 St. Petersburg—Tracy Lewis, R. S.
W. A. Roberts, F. S., Box 63.
420 Tampa—(Colored) J. J. Hendry, R. S., 211 La Salle st.
A. B. Vearance, F. S., 2008 Ray st.
696 "—G. G. Cooper, R. S., 2407 Tampa.
W. A. B. Kelly, F. S., Box 309.
1458 Tarpon Springs—Victor Casting, R. S., Box 143.
Jas. Nelson, F. S., Box 143.
819 West Palm Beach—J. O. Whitney, R. S.
W. E. Glenn, F. S., Box 227.

GEORGIA

- 1370 Albany—U. S. Pepper, R. S., care C. & P.
W. A. Bell, F. S., 72 Washington st.
1534 "—H. L. Solomon, F. S.
1360 Americus—B. R. Smith, R. S.
H. C. Bell, F. S., 317 Hampton st.
Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, R. W. Hestley, 409 McDaniel st.
317 "—F. M. Bridges, R. S., 350 Cooper.
(Cars) G. M. McKee, F. S., 383 Cooper st.
329 "—J. W. Barratte, F. S., 25 Rankin.
John Chambers, F. S., 47 Plum st.
439 Atlanta—S. H. Livingstone, R. S., 109 Powers st.
T. H. J. Miller, F. S., 16 Venable st.
1391 "—(Cabinet Makers) J. W. Yates, R. S., 1084 S. Forsyth st.
J. T. Newborn, F. S., 138 Rockwell.
283 Augusta—Jno. A. Penwell, R. S., 1745 Walker st.
N. J. Dowds, F. S., 1346 May ave.
1228 "—(Col.) L. A. Thomson, R. S., 733 Taylor.
1580 "—J. A. Demps, F. S., 30 Sherman st.
1321 May ave.
R. F. Lassiter, F. S., 1312 Barlett st.
1068 Bainbridge—J. R. Smith, R. S.
R. W. Smith, F. S.
527 Brunswick—(Col.) J. B. Harrington, R. S., 507 N. Johnson st.
J. M. Pitts, F. S., 714 S. Lee.
865 "—L. E. Edwards, R. S., 1623 D st.
Walter Girvin, F. S., 1120 S. Amherst st.
1622 Carrollton—S. B. Wallace, R. S.
G. H. Cox, F. S.
1617 Cadartown—C. E. Rakestan, F. S.
1683 Columbus—D. G. Harris, R. S., 444 Broad st., Phoenix, Ala.
S. P. McCord, F. S., Railroad st., Phenix, Ala.
1620 Fitzgerald—W. W. Pickins, R. S.
G. J. Smith, F. S.
918 Griffin—S. G. Tingle, F. S.
793 Gainesville—W. J. Wayne, R. S., Box 63.
T. S. Shirley, F. S., Box 63.
Macon—Sec. of Dist. Council, W. B. Breedlove.
144 "—E. S. Horton, R. S., 226 Ross st.
G. S. Bolton, F. S., 520 Elm st.
326 "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, R. S. and F. S., 136 Jackson st.
654 "—W. F. Wemcke, R. S., 511 Cotton avenue.
W. H. Davis, F. S., 211 Clinton.
1390 Newman—E. G. Page, R. S.
J. C. Taylor, F. S.
411 Rome—G. L. Trumbell, R. S.
C. Blackstock, F. S., Calhoun av.
1749 Rossville—W. M. Wheeler, R. S.
T. G. Tipton, F. S., Highland Park.
Savannah—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Anderson, 625 Cemetery st.
256 "—T. J. Naughtin, R. S., Box 251.
W. W. Smith, F. S., Box 251.
318 "—(Col.) I. J. Jones, R. S., 47 Charles Lane.
G. G. Green, F. S., 8 Manpas Lane.
Wm. Percy, R. S., 503 E. 34th st.
M. M. Smoake, 224 Montgomery st.
1421 St. Augustine—M. Nelson, F. S., 48 Charlotte st.
1445 Titus—(Mill) J. I. Waite, R. S., Box 51.
R. E. Evans, F. S., Gen. Delivery.
261 Valdosta—J. B. Lyons, R. S., 519 Jackson.
J. F. Crosby, F. S., 205 Adair.
1389 "—(Col.) G. B. Sanders, R. S., 908 Magnolia.
J. W. Dowdy, F. S., 302 Wiesenbaker Lane.
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
745 Honolulu—Fred Lackwitz, R. S., Box 611.
S. K. Nawaa, F. S., Box 611.
IDAHO
1651 Coeur D'Alene—F. C. Smith R. S., Box 29.
Arthur Eaton, F. S., Box 278.
1420 Idaho Falls—B. A. Jenne, R. S.
R. C. Van Blaricom, F. S., Box 84.

- 398 Lewiston—J. Lasker, R. S., 226 C st.
C. Sherman, F. S., Box 508.
635 Boise City—Frank H. Osgood, R. S., 1609 16th st.
C. M. Abbott, F. S., 306 S. 4th st.
1605 Moscow—W. H. Kinkard, F. S.
1615 Sand Point—F. W. Benjamin, R. S.
C. W. Sines, F. S.
220 Wallace—Jeff D. Fraser, R. S.
H. K. Helbstad, F. S.
1042 Welser—Frank Hopkins, R. S., Box 53.
A. W. McCully, F. S., Box 37.

ILLINOIS

- 377 Alton—Fred Fischer, R. S., 652 E. 4th st.
Chas. B. Grace, F. S., 1114 E. 3d.
788 Anna—G. A. Hill, R. S.
S. F. Baves, F. S.
1184 Auburn—F. O. Lorton, R. S.
W. A. Norcross, F. S.
916 Aurora—D. Cleveland, R. S., 553 Garfield avenue.
Geo. Baxter, F. S., 51 Wilder st.
1248 Batavia—D. F. Morter, R. S., 223 Park.
W. H. Akerman, F. S., 104 Della st.
741 Beardstown—Fred Gersmeyer, R. S.
Frank Niess, F. S.
433 Belleville—Jacob L. Tribout, R. S., 706 Centerville ave.
Adolph Stander, F. S., 738 Union av.
975 Benton—R. L. Moore, R. S.
A. S. Tedro, F. S.
63 Bloomington—Chas. E. Rowley, R. S., 514 S. Lee st.
J. H. Rader, F. S., 602 N. Center.
894 Cairo—J. H. Jones, R. S., 312 33d st.
A. L. Sanderson, F. S., 2405 Com. ave. and Elm st.
1530 "—(Col.) Alexander Payne, R. S.
C. W. Chavers, F. S., 524 Douglas.
989 Campbell Hill (Jackson Co.)—C. T. Luthy, R. S.
H. Huffmaster, F. S.
293 Canton—S. E. Snyder, R. S., 53 N. ave. B.
J. H. Ellis, F. S., 564 E. Ash st.
841 Carbondale—F. E. Chine, R. S.
W. A. Forsythe, F. S., 255 S. Marion.
737 Carlinville—C. Borough, R. S., Box 331.
Jos. Bonte, F. S., Box 331.
1081 Carlyle—J. H. Yonker, R. S.
H. E. Graham, F. S.
588 Cartersville—L. C. Holland, R. S.
R. J. Peterson, F. S.
367 Centralia—B. H. Pitts, R. S.
J. T. Adcock, F. S., 846 Morrison st.
41 Champaign—Wm. Barber, R. S., 404 S. 1st.
J. J. Shook, F. S., 310 Wheaton av.
518 Charleston—Elmer Ranch, R. S., 320 A st.
F. Huffman, F. S., 4 State ave.
Chicago—Secretary of District Council, K. G. Torkelson, 502 Garden City Block, 56 Fifth ave.
1 "—H. A. Fowler, R. S., 1290 S. Trumbull ave.
W. G. Schardt, F. S., 503 Garden City Bldg.
10 "—D. J. Ryan, R. S., 440 W. 42d Pl.
J. H. Stevens, F. S., 3856 S. State st.
13 "—Daniel Galvin, R. S., 540 Washburn ave.
Frank Pieters, F. S., 1191 W. 12th st.
21 "—(French) A. J. Huot, R. S., 102 Arthington Place.
P. Hudon, F. S., 207 S. Center ave.
54 "—(Boh.) V. Hurt, R. S., 336 W. 18th.
James Zitek, 1301 S. 41st ave.
58 "—Albert Drach, R. S., 394 Sedgwick.
Wm. Bennette, F. S., 1876 N. Seeley ave.
62 "—G. W. Bailey, R. S., 513 W. 60th.
A. Wistram, F. S., 6159 Aberdeen.
70 "—Joe La Chance, R. S., 2222 39th.
P. Poulot, F. S., 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
80 "—S. Gaylord, R. S., 614 N. Central ave., Austin.
Henry Bowmaster, F. S., 8 Frankln st., Oak Park, Ill.
141 "—Phil Howley, R. S., 7520 Adams ave.
J. Murray, F. S., 1310 70th Place.
181 "—F. Korsgaard, R. S., 211 N. Humboldt st.
Jens Jensen, F. S., 888 N. Artesian av.
199 "—W. W. McGary, R. S., 8161 Cornell av.
J. C. Grantham, F. S., 8023 Bascomaba ave., Chicago.
242 "—(Ger.) Geo. Wahl, R. S., 5142 Ada st.
Herman Voell, F. S., 5114 Paulina.
416 "—Wm. M. Millar, R. S., 773 W. 12th.
C. H. Wagner, F. S., 364 Washburn av.
419 "—(Ger.) Chas. Butner, R. S., 587 N. Halsted st.
Aug. Mueller, F. S., 82 Emma st.
434 "—(Fr.) W. F. Schuller, R. S., 12113 Parnell av.
J. F. Swalley, F. S., 8543 Morgan.
504 "—(Jewish) I. Birkhan, R. S., 95 Wilson st.
S. Ziskind, F. S., 59 Edgmont ave.
521 "—(Stairs) Henry Goerk, R. S., 89 Florence ave.
Gust. Hansen, F. S., 745 W. Division st.
1597 "—H. C. Rossman, R. S., 6411 Pecoria st.
A. B. Chine, F. S., 7515 Goldsmith ave.
272 Chicago Heights—C. K. Helfrich, R. S., 1429 Vincennes ave.
W. E. Howard, F. S., 1914 Chicago road.
869 Chillicothe—S. H. Cunningham, R. S.
W. B. Steiner, F. S.
1411 Christopher—Guy Kelley, R. S.
J. W. Walker, F. S.
1418 Clinton—S. Grimsley, R. S., Box 184.
H. O. Bogardus, F. S., E. Adams st.
1544 Coal City—Oliver Palmer, R. S.
Andrew De Van, F. S.
204 Coffee—W. W. Whitlock, R. S.
W. H. Snyder, F. S.
295 Collinsville—O. S. Johnson, R. S., Box 14.
M. J. Dooner, F. S., Box 14.
1191 Coulterville—Robert Douglas R. S.
Elmer Garvin, F. S.
269 Danville—L. A. Kraul, R. S., 822 Bowman ave.
C. H. Wilson, F. S., 16 Freemont st.
742 Decatur—C. S. Price, R. S., 430 E. Marietta st.
C. C. Merriis, F. S., 764 N. Monroe.
965 DeKalb—Roy Spicer, R. S., 304 S. 7th st.
John Halane, F. S., 417 Pine st.
1121 De Soto—E. B. Williams, R. S.
L. S. Winter, F. S., Box 114.
928 Diverson—W. B. Dyson, R. S.
J. C. Wall, F. S., Box 141.
790 Dixon—S. J. Friedline, R. S., 213 Pecoria.
R. McMaster, F. S., 610 Spruce st.
510 Duquoin—H. C. Thornsberry, R. S.
A. L. Gothard, F. S.

1439 Dwight—Andrew Nielson, R. S.
I. D. Emple, F. S.
East St. Louis—Sec. District Council, A.
Marr, 135 1/2 Clare ave.
169 " —Gro. Schosser, R. S., 1715 Fred-
erick ave.
W. P. Kirkpatrick, F. S., 722 N. 14th.
697 " —(Stairs and Mill) F. Popp, R. S.,
1612 Hall st.
H. J. Shirliff, F. S., 614 Josephine av.
903 " —C. Bunge, R. S., 1514 Belmont av.
Jos. Winterman, F. S., 613 Jose-
phine ave.
378 Edwardsville—A. H. Eberle, R. S., Box 451
F. 3. Dietz, F. S., Box 138.
363 Elgin—J. C. Jensen, R. S.
Wm. A. Underhill, F. S., 358 Bent st.
1507 Elmhurst—August Lange, F. S.
480 Freeburg—C. L. Ross, R. S.
Otto Rickert, F. S.
719 Freeport—B. M. Lutz, R. S., Lincoln Bld.
H. H. Hinceline, F. S., Douglas ave.
1449 Galatia—E. T. Willis, R. S. and F. S., Box
237, Eldorado, Ill.
1087 Galena—Phil. Fetz, R. S., Box 93.
F. G. Eggleston, F. S., 430 High st.
360 Galesburg—Noah H. Davis, R. S., 1609
N. Broad st.
Ed. Chelstrand, F. S., 1474 N. Seminary st.
1290 Geneseo—L. Colman, R. S.
Oscar Boom, F. S.
1234 Girard—C. B. Boston, R. S.
F. J. Hoover, F. S.
1467 Georgetown—Wm. Thomlinson, F. S.
1421 Grand Tower—H. C. Larson, F. S.
669 Harrisburg—A. C. Hallock, R. S.
Isaac M. Allen, F. S., Box 282.
805 Havana—L. F. Grigsby, R. S., Box 492.
James Johnson, F. S., Box, 492.
581 Herria—W. H. Burgess, R. S.
A. B. Spence, F. S.
461 Highwood—Louis Berube, R. S.
Jos. Severson, F. S., Box 83.
1466 Hoopston—C. N. Yarbrough, F. S., Box 595.
N. Stokes, F. S.
904 Jacksonville—H. F. Reeves, R. S., 603 E. State
Geo. James, F. S., 736 North st.
174 Joliet—H. W. Cook, R. S., 607 Ridge-
wood ave.
A. Leach, F. S., 1201 Vine st.
1029 Johnston—B. W. Stilley, R. S. Lake Creek
Ben Perrine, F. S., Lake Creek, Ill.
496 Kankakee—W. S. Taylor, R. S., 563 Har-
rison ave.
B. C. Hutton, F. S., Box 157.
154 Kewanee—C. A. Caplinger, R. S., 415 S.
Grove st.
F. Johnson, F. S., 700 E. 4th st.
1066 Klamath—I. W. Allen, R. S. and F. S.
250 Lake Forest—Wm. Hansen, R. S.
W. B. Russell, F. S., Box 47.
336 La Salle—Wm. Hindman, R. S., 605 9th.
W. E. Timmons, F. S., 736 Wright st.
1585 Lebanon—E. G. Becherer, F. S., Box 63.
568 Lincoln—S. G. Morris, R. S., 329 Wil-
lard ave.
F. Dalzell, F. S., 329 Sagamon st.
505 Litchfield—C. H. Roberts, R. S., 716 Illi-
nois ave.
Geo. C. Felner, F. S., 813 N. State st.
1688 Lowder—Geo. Jones, R. S.
Lee Nichols, F. S.
1561 Macomb—J. C. Wettengell, R. S., 227 W.
Chare st.
Frank Moon, F. S., 731 S. Johnson.
1623 McCormick—Cole Graves, R. S.
Grove Jenkins, F. S.
633 Madison—M. McFarland, R. S., Box 172,
Granite, Ill.
J. L. Coleman, F. S., Venice, Ill., Box 174.
1684 Makanda—
508 Marion—A. J. Nussy, R. S.
J. L. D. Hartwell, F. S.
789 Marissa—J. H. McConnell, R. S.
A. F. Jensen, F. S.
1037 Marselles—B. A. Blake, R. S.
E. B. Covell, F. S.
765 Mascoutah—J. P. Friess, R. S., Box 43
Edm'd Hoerd, F. S., Box 43.
347 Mattoon—Wm. LaClair, R. S.
W. D. Humes, F. S., 2404 Moultrie.
1296 Mendota—E. G. Boslough, R. S.
J. B. Phelps, F. S., 212 Meridian st.
803 Metropolis—W. Q. Tune, R. S., Box 272.
B. P. D. Schroder, F. S., Box 229.
241 Moline—L. H. Berry, R. S., 1846 12th av.
Chas. Lundquist, F. S., 1409 1/2 7th av.
1265 Monmouth—Fred Ahlstrand, R. S., 322
W. 4th ave.
A. A. Laurie, F. S., 718 S. 6th st.
1161 Morris—P. T. McLaughlin, R. S.
N. J. Mosher, F. S.
1188 Mt. Carmel—G. W. Phillips, R. S.
A. Schuckers, F. S., Box 612.
280 Mt. Olive—Ernest Jubelt, R. S.
K. Beyer, F. S.
999 Mt. Vernon—T. A. Donald, R. S., Box 202.
Geo. Perkins, F. S., 1022 Conger ave.
604 Murphysboro—E. J. Cox, R. S., 421 Mur-
phy st.
J. Weingardt, F. S., 527 N. 9th st.
1559 New Athens—Henry Geiger, R. S., Box 184
Chas. Becker, F. S., Box 184.
671 New Baden—Julius Hummel, R. S. and F.
S., Box 53.
582 Odin—C. Vandercook, R. S.
C. B. Vandercook, F. S.
1192 Oglesby—Fred N. Taylor, R. S.
Robert Pryde, F. S.
1478 Olney—Rolla Dean, R. S.
Jno. N. Shephard, F. S., Box 502.
661 Ottawa—H. W. Thacker, R. S., 413 W.
Jefferson.
J. D. Geary, F. S., 216 Delean st.
1211 Palmyra—Fred O. Crum, R. S.
John Hunt, F. S., Box 49.
648 Pana—Wilbur Ellis, R. S., 214 S. Hickory,
W. L. Wright, F. S., 702 S. Spruce.
1334 Paris—B. T. Buttrican, R. S., 620 Vance
avenue.
Ed. Weiger, F. S., 515 E. Union st.
644 Pekin—Henry G. Herin, R. S., 1208
Broadway.
F. P. Heffenstein, F. S., 1014 Henrietta st.
183 Peoria—L. G. Humphrey, R. S., 129 Bes-
tor st.
H. Rice, F. S., 505 Behrends st.
733 Percy—W. K. Likiss, R. S.
W. C. Fisk, F. S.
195 Peru—John Henkel, R. S., Box 322.
Gustav Schmidt, F. S., Box 317.
1056 Plackneyville—G. G. Etenne, R. S.
J. Funk, F. S.
728 Pontiac—W. L. Bickett, R. S.
L. McCombs, F. S., 416 W. Moulton.
1525 Princeton—J. Thompson, R. S., Ladd, Ill.
J. A. Reed, F. S., 24 N. 4th st.
189 Quincy—Nick Hoffman, R. S., 407 S. 4th.
F. W. Buscher, F. S., 1025 Madison.
792 Rockford—H. C. Pettengill, R. S., Box 92.
A. J. Nyberg, F. S., 602 6th.

166 Rock Island—H. G. Glenn, R. S., 2733 6th
avenue.
A. Johnson, F. S., 917 11th av.
798 Salem—W. U. Huff, R. S.
S. M. Pratz, F. S., Box 302.
1564 Savanna—W. R. Billings, R. S.
H. O. Atkins, F. S.
1299 Seatonville—V. H. Welsenburger, R. S. and
F. S., Ladd, Ill.
1574 Shawneetown—Karl Asplund, R. S.
Peter Roy, F. S.
1755 Sorento—J. M. Enloe, R. S.
J. P. Mathis, F. S.
1083 St. Charles—R. H. Cutler, R. S., Box 191.
Karl Asplund, F. S., Box 191.
479 Sparta—Thos. Dahnke, R. S., Box 427.
H. C. Pillars, F. S., Box 326.
16 Springfield—John McGee, R. S., 124 E.
Wash. st.
John Zaring, F. S., 200 E. N. Grand av.
631 Spring Valley—O. T. Dudley, R. S., Box 567
D. F. Dilts, F. S., Box 567.
156 Staunton—H. J. Furtwengler, R. S., Box
458.
Chas. F. Krause, F. S.
695 Sterling—Wm. Kennedy, R. S.
Thos. Singer, F. S.
495 Streator—W. C. Schroeder, R. S., 119 S.
Bloomington st.
Ed. Kraske, F. S., 1004 S. Bloomington st.
826 Sycamore—S. Bellingdorf, R. S., Box 1028
W. S. Loomis, F. S., Box 1028.
1250 Tamaroa—W. S. Long, R. S., Box 15.
R. D. Eaton, F. S., Box 15.
748 Taylorville—E. Davis, R. S.
P. N. Johnson, F. S.
1515 Thebes—J. P. Watson, R. S.
C. H. David, F. S.
1715 Thompsonville—J. K. Johnson, R. S.,
Akin, Ill.
J. L. Pritchard, F. S., Box 116.
807 Toluca—J. J. Seminger, R. S., Box 234.
S. L. Wells, F. S., Box 21.
1026 Urbana—A. E. Gauble, R. S., 507 E.
Illinois st.
F. C. Wardall, F. S., 1011 W. Illinois.
1338 Utica—Harlow Werts, R. S.
Sam. B. Schmieding, F. S.
1163 Virden—H. H. Padfield, R. S.
Fred G. Becker, F. S.
448 Waukegan—M. D. Adams, R. S., 316 Cen-
ter st.
G. Williams, F. S., 1209 Washington st.
1527 Wheaton—Will Laier, R. S., Glen Ellyn.
E. Taylor, N. Railroad st.
1193 West Frankfort—A. M. Crim, R. S.
S. W. Parrish, F. S., Frankfort.
418 Witt—Hugh Whitenack, R. S., Box 45.
Samuel Kessinger, F. S., Box 45.

INDIANA

477 Alexandria—K. B. Thomas, R. S., 209
Walnut st.
Clarence Noble, F. S.
352 Anderson—S. Russell, R. S., 415 Ruddle av.
W. E. Swan, F. S., 1541 Ohio ave.
1380 Bedford—H. W. Green, R. S., 1911 W. 12th.
J. W. Boyce, F. S., 911 14th.
1712 Bicknell—G. B. Fleming, R. S., Box 11.
Scott Cleveland, F. S., Box 132.
1308 Bluffton—Amos Christ, R. S., 320 N.
Marion st.
J. N. Schiebert, F. S., 1021 F st.
694 Boonville—J. M. Beeler, R. S.
Alf. Abshire, F. S.
431 Brazil—R. W. Grim, R. S., 9 Methodist st.
H. Hays, F. S., 603 1st st.
488 Clinton—Chas. Kehoe, R. S., Box 139.
Edward Oxford, F. S.
1682 Coalmont—C. B. Cushman, R. S., Jason-
ville.
Elmer Gaderby, F. S., Jasonville.
1155 Columbus—C. B. Lackey, R. S.
A. B. Moretor, F. S., B. Columbus.
1355 Crawfordville—P. O. Bowers, R. S., 612
Milligan st.
A. B. West, F. S., 307 W. Main.
1454 Danville—O. E. Nichols, R. S., Box 243.
Jack McCoun, F. S., Box 341.
946 Decatur—Ross Malone, R. S. and F. S.
998 Dugger—O. M. Anderson, R. S., Box 25.
Richard Shepler, F. S., Box 25.
565 Elkhart—D. A. Erwin, R. S., 222 Middle-
burg st.
I. F. Ebersole, F. S.
1734 " —P. E. Neff, R. S., 125 Fremont st.
Ed. Johnson, F. S., 622 Harrison st.
652 Elwood—W. E. Byrnesdorfer, R. S., 2303
S. A. st.
S. T. J. Wray, F. S., Erie House.
90 Evansville—J. J. Schoettlin, R. S., 1611
W. Franklin st.
S. A. Stork, F. S., 920 E. Illinois st.
1465 Frankfort—Ellis Anderson, R. S., 51 S. 1st.
Harry Foley, F. S., 609 W. Walnut.
1402 Franklin—G. C. Nccum, R. S., 382 Yande
J. F. Jones, F. S., 437 W. King st.
232 Ft. Wayne—E. F. Delagrang, R. S., 444
Buchanan st.
L. Delegrange, F. S., 3531 Piqua av.
1350 Garrett—L. O. Swank, R. S.
Sam. M. Noel, F. S., Garrett City.
160 Gas City—James Sholtz, R. S.
I. W. Lucas, F. S., Box 26, Jonesboro.
908 Goshen—H. H. Fletcher, R. S.
M. C. Uley, F. S., 108 Olive st.
1430 Greensburg—Richard Thomson, 228 E.
Worth st.
James Douglas, F. S.
Hammond—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, H. B. Baster, 488 Towle st.
599 " —Geo. P. Pearson, R. S.
H. B. Easter, F. S., 488 Towle.
1110 East Chicago—H. Bainbridge, R. S., Bx 70.
Swan Johnson, F. S., Box 70.
1317 Indiana Harbor—Isaac Harman, R. S. Box
244.
J. A. Porter, F. S., Box 244.
213 Hartford City—Harry Ashbaugh, R. S.
J. W. Canter, F. S., 370 W. Franklin st.
1429 Huntington—J. E. Chamberlin, R. S., 55
High st.
J. W. Satterthwaft, F. S., 86 Sallmonia
avenue.
Indianapolis—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, M. H. Evans, 704 W. 11th.
60 " —(Ger.) T. J. Schlegel, R. S., 663
Sanders st.
H. Schilling, F. S., 1110 Harlan.
281 " —James Jordan, R. S., 424 E. Mar-
ket street.
J. T. Goode, F. S., 24 Kentucky ave.
549 " —(Stairs) L. H. Taylor, R. S., 2824
N. Missouri st.
W. L. Evans, F. S., 516 Bright st.
1003 " —R. W. Sproston, R. S., 610 Shelby.
P. H. Ringolds, F. S., 1005 Jefferson.
1460 " —(Mill) W. Thomas, R. S., 1317
Mass. ave.
Frank Zigler, F. S., 1647 Fennerman st.
909 Jasonville—Rural Ryan, R. S.
Chas. H. Edmondson, F. S.

533 Jeffersonville—C. W. Quinlan, R. S., 427
E. Market st.
Louis Miller, F. S.
1275 Kendallville—Bert Baughman, R. S.
S. E. Carter.
734 Kokomo—G. Mitchell, R. S., 149 Ky. ave.
C. A. James, F. S., Box 514.
215 Lafayette—Wm. Mumzer, R. S., 1404 S.
S. 24th st.
Fred Hilt, F. S., 1529 N. 15th.
1485 La Porte—J. C. Smith, R. S., 915 Scott st.
John C. Bauman, F. S., 1110 Scott st.
1538 Lebanon—Brace Taylor, R. S., 319 East
st., South.
E. Tindler, F. S., 1016 Hamilton.
1557 Lewis—Charles Boston, R. S.
D. F. Woods, F. S.
487 Linton—Frank McCain, R. S., Box 310.
E. L. Merrill, F. S., Box 310.
808 Logansport—H. A. DeFord, R. S.
W. J. French, F. S., Box 491.
1602 Logosotee—Louis J. Walker, R. S.
T. E. Grannan, F. S.
365 Marion—C. W. Hayden, R. S., 3726 S.
Gallatin st.
I. M. Simons, F. S., 709 E. Sherman.
1221 Matthews—J. H. Richards, R. S. and F. S.
1238 Michigan City—Walter Harris, R. S.
A. Jones, F. S., 1408 Franklin st.
1200 Midland—Chas. Glover, R. S.
L. H. Dixon, F. S.
1470 Mishawaka—L. W. Weidler, R. S., 302 W.
2d street.
John Casey, 302 W. 2d st.
1753 Mt. Vernon—Gus Daniels, R. S., 7th st.
Elvis Hughes, F. S., 4th st.
592 Muncie—S. F. Pipin, R. S., Box 474.
D. M. Winters, F. S., 535 Guarkey st.
436 New Albany—S. A. Reeves, R. S., 710 W.
Spring st.
G. W. Lemon, F. S., 203 W. Spring st.
1196 Oakland City—George Christmas, R. S.
F. J. Bacon, F. S.
932 Peru—L. Huffman, R. S., 18 E. Wash. st.
John W. Taylor, F. S., 565 W. 3d st.
1367 " —(Mill) J. W. Snyder, R. S., 202
W. 7th st.
1676 Petersburg—L. E. Woolsey, R. S.
Erastus Johnson, F. S.
935 Princeton—W. J. Curran, R. S., S. Hart.
J. T. Davidson, F. S., 328 Seminary st.
912 Richmond—Harry Lostmeyer, R. S., 607
S. 6th st.
Fred Price, F. S., 605 S. 6th.
806 Rushville—Nate Seybold, R. S., 653 Sher-
man ave.
W. Wollung, F. S., 340 Jackson st.
1071 Seymour—T. E. Abbott, R. S., 106 Carter
C. H. Moritz, F. S., 405 E. 5th.
1435 Shelbyville—J. C. Dugan, R. S., 247 S. West
Oliver Buell, F. S., Colecott st.
1106 Shelbyville—Otho L. Hill, R. S.
John McClure, F. S.
413 South Bend—Burt Gilman, R. S., 806 Vis-
tula ave.
W. H. Stahly, F. S., 649 Cushing.
1304 Spencer—W. M. Crist, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 327.
706 Sullivan—John Haupt, R. S.
W. D. Martin, F. S.
205 Terre Haute—S. C. Mahan, R. S., 1420
Grand ave.
A. E. Saltzman, F. S., 1709 Poplar.
358 Tipton—Llan Cole, R. S.
Henry Speckbaugh, F. S.
1357 Valparaiso—Edward James, R. S., 43 In-
stitute.
D. L. Mathews, F. S., 93 Franklin.
1546 Versailles—Lee Pendergast, F. S.
658 Vincennes—W. G. Case, R. S., 204 Volmer.
Ned Jenkan, F. S., 6th and Main.
812 " —G. J. Benedict, R. S., 1112 N. 1st
T. J. Hernst, F. S., 1022 N. 11th.
Wabash—Secretary of District Council, H.
A. Coppock, 40 High st.
598 " —O. W. Smith, R. S., Ross Heights,
Wabash, Ind.
Frank Clements, F. S., Ross Heights,
Wabash, Ind.
1581 " —H. A. Coppock, R. S., 40 High st.
Geo. Lockman, F. S., 98 Blismark.
1076 Washington—A. P. Hawkins, R. S.,
Lafe Gilley, F. S.
1038 Winslow—D. B. Busch, R. S., Box 52.
B. Gladdish, F. S.
1626 Whiting—Lou Bddy, R. S.
Stilman Meek, F. S.

INDIAN TERRITORY

1752 Ada—H. M. Archy, R. S., Box 165.
M. M. Cotten, F. S., Box 165.
1028 Ardmore—D. N. Ferguson, R. S., Box 16.
A. Z. Harris, F. S., Box 16.
1659 Bartlesville—W. P. Kendall, R. S.
W. McGregor, F. S.
1359 Bokchite—C. C. Abernathy, R. S., Bx 97
T. J. Baker, F. S., Box 97.
653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller, R. S., 210 Iowa
avenue.
B. W. Biggerstaff, F. S., Box 234.
1590 Coalgate—E. L. Bush, R. S.
E. J. Gilpin, F. S.
1199 Durant—L. F. Hearty, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 731.
1092 Halleyville—C. W. Lester, R. S., aud F. S.,
Box 94.
1483 Hartshorne—M. Raines, R. S., Box 292.
T. R. Mitchell, F. S., Box 65.
896 Holdenville—J. E. Bigger, R. S., Box 63.
J. B. Weist, F. S., Box 63.
1417 Hugo—Gates Cargan, R. S., Box 121.
C. P. Johnson, F. S., Box 121.
1716 Krebs—E. D. Miller, R. S., Box 256.
W. F. Taylor, F. S.
1524 McCurtain—J. M. Holbrook, R. S.
J. F. Calwert, F. S.
1072 Muskogee—S. C. Stewart, R. S.
L. P. Stine, F. S.
1680 Quinton—G. G. Hardy, R. S.
H. C. Bozeman, F. S.
1293 Sapulpa—H. G. Reeves, R. S.
C. W. Sargent, F. S.
986 South McAlester—R. O. Hamilton, R. S.,
Box 621.
H. J. Rodgers, F. S., Box 64.
1594 Tahlequah—S. M. Simonds, R. S.
John Huff, F. S.
1629 Tishomingo—J. D. Fryer, R. S.
H. C. Westbrook, F. S.
1575 Wagoner—E. F. Bradshaw, R. S.
D. W. Polly, F. S.
1276 Wilburton—Allen McMurtrey, F. S., Box
212.

IOWA

315 Boone—John Nystrom, R. S., 202 Monana
Theo. Johnson, F. S., 323 16th st.
534 Burlington—Geo. H. Stull, R. S.
Theo. Lehmann, F. S., 1311 N. Oak.
308 Cedar Rapids—H. J. Smith, R. S., 201 S.
1st st.
C. E. Brewer, F. S., 1416 S. 2d ave., W.

597 Centerville—M. B. Pennington, R. S.
G. W. Jones F. S., Box 87.
1523 Chariton—G. H. Poucher, R. S.
W. R. Stafford, F. S.
772 Clinton—G. W. Olney, R. S., 212 Grand av.
M. Hansen, F. S., 250 Peck ave.
1142 Colfax—J. W. Birdie, R. S.
S. S. Hopkins, F. S.
364 Council Bluffs—J. W. Taylor, R. S., 714
Porlin ave.
F. H. Stover, F. S., 1124 S. 6th.
634 Creston—J. A. Thayer, R. S., 502 N. Elm.
J. C. Whipple, F. S., W. Adair st.
Davenport—Sec. District Council, Chas.
Adrian, 1418 Liberty st.
554 " —Louis C. Schmidt, R. S. 428
Oneda st.
Wm. Petarson, F. S., 528 W. 2d.
1272 " —W. T. Gallagher, R. S., 709 W.
16th st.
W. H. Hitchcock, F. S., 1034 E. 14th.
106 Des Moines—S. C. Blair, R. S., 506 7th st.
E. J. Jones, F. S., 3306 N. W. 2d st.
425 " —(Mill) C. Johnson, R. S. 31st and
Easton Road.
B. H. Daniels, F. S., 212 E. 15th st.
678 Dubuque—W. F. Miller, R. S., 834 Rhone-
burg ave.
M. R. Hogan, F. S., 299 7th st.
1579 Eldora—W. P. Pool, R. S.
Geo. Houghton, F. S.
284 Fort Dodge—S. A. Roberts, R. S.
Wm. Leahy, F. S., Box 417.
1648 Fort Madison—A. S. Gaylord, R. S., 533 6th
Joe S. Ewing, F. S., 707 Park st.
514 Hiteam—C. J. Anderson, R. S., Box 213.
Lucius Oaks, F. S., Box 213.
1260 Iowa City—R. J. Hennessy, R. S., 210 N.
Linn st.
Jos. A. Poore, F. S., 210 N. Gilbert.
523 Keokuk—J. Rossen, R. S., 129 N. 7th st.
H. H. Tieman, F. S., 1628 Palen st.
1644 Knoxville—E. B. Eldridge, R. S.
M. M. Monroe, F. S.
1621 Lehigh—
1171 Marion—S. M. Wiley, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 836.
H. H. Kinsey, R. S., 501 S.
3rd ave.
F. Nicholson, F. S., 1006 W. Boone.
1247 Mason City—Chas. E. Frederick, R. S.
Tom Hodges, F. S., 210 S. Jackson av.
1613 Milton—B. E. Gaston, R. S.
C. Beaty, F. S.
1069 Muscatine—D. M. Keckler, R. S. 914 E. 6th
R. K. Rowland, F. S., Monroe.
1213 Mystic—J. W. Hilderbrand, R. S., Box 525.
B. F. Taylor, F. S., Box 597.
1116 Newton—Will Smith, R. S.
W. Sparks, F. S.
1508 Oelwein City—A. M. Boreland R. S., Box
371.
N. F. Hodgdon, F. S., Box 371.
1034 Oskaloosa—J. G. Slemanson, R. S.
J. A. Harriman, F. S., 406 N. D. st.
767 Ottumwa—P. A. Kendall, R. S.
L. L. Lightner, F. S., 603 Fiddley av.
879 Red Oak—W. E. Elwood, R. S.
J. A. Elwood, F. S., 111 S. 3d.
1548 Shenandoah—W. N. Jordan, F. S.
948 Sioux City—R. H. Bridgutte, R. S. 1207
8th st.
Jas. O'Brien, F. S., 291 Market.
615 Washington—A. E. Ritchey, R. S., Rook-
ery Bldg.
552 Waterloo—W. D. Miller, R. S., 453 Locust.
W. C. Eickelberg, F. S., Cor.
Water and 5th sts.

KANSAS

1632 Abilene—W. J. Gunzbacher, R. S.
J. C. Asper, F. S.
253 Argentine—M. Murphy, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 347.
1724 Arkansas City—J. A. Turner, R. S., R. R.
No. 1.
O. M. Heath, F. S., 1108 S. 2d st.
1205 Chanute—J. S. Kieffer, R. S., 20 W. 4th.
John Weber, F. S., 114 S. Santa Fe av.
1404 Cherryvale—W. F. Cleek, R. S., N. Neosha.
Robert Wooldridge, F. S., E. 6th.
1212 Coffeyville—Fred Kinney, R. S., 1315
Maple st.
E. S. Harper, F. S., 509 E. 4th.
1224 Emporia—G. E. Blakeley, R. S., 26 Com-
mercial st.
J. F. Keen, F. S., 802 Sylvan st.
942 Fort Scott—Newton Boatright, R. S., 1222
Scott ave.
Clarence Bell, F. S., 615 S. Wilson.
876 Frontenac—H. J. Snell, R. S. and F. S.
285 Humboldt—R. W. Carpenter, R. S.
Philo Lyons, F. S.
1587 Hutchinson—O. M. Phillips, F. S., 208 W. 5th
1198 Independence—Martin Biorn, R. S.
J. J. Konz, F. S.
123 Iola—J. L. Harris, R. S., 1019 East st.
J. M. Chancellor, F. S., 313 South.
1509 " —H. D. Hanna, R. S., 209 W. 1st.
C. L. Livingston, F. S., 411 N. 3d.
1342 Junction City—H. H. Haffner, R. S.
C. E. Turner, F. S.
138 Kansas City—Lee Menew, R. S., 610 S. 6th
J. Pollock, F. S.
458 Lawrence—A. M. Curry, R. S., 928 N. Y. st.
Chas. Mendenhall, F. S., 357 Locust.
499 Leavenworth—F. M. Stricker, R. S., 516
Lynn st.
G. McCaully, F. S., 217 1/2 N. 5th.
1730 Modesha—J. Davis, R. S.
O. W. Donnelly, F. S.
1556 Ottawa—J. B. Long, R. S., 719 S. Mul-
berry st.
C. C. Stewart, F. S., 758 S. Locust st.
1022 Parsons—John Bero, R. S., 2219 Belmont
avenue.
H. L. Martin, F. S., Main Block.
561 Pittsburg—Will Woody, R. S., 303 B. Park
Asa Mesenger, F. S., 301 E. Park.
1571 Salina—Oliver O. Richardson, F. S., 9th.
1001 Scammon—A. E. Lewis, R. S.
E. F. Lewis, F. S.
158 Topeka—W. G. Stewart, R. S., Oakland,
Kans.
B. B. Dunn, F. S., Station B.
1459 " —J. H. Imbler, R. S., 512 E. 4th st.
J. A. Jessop, F. S., 822 W. 5th st.
1240 " —A. M. Rogers, R. S., 1726 Fill-
more st.
E. T. Hooker, F. S., 2049 Buchanan st.
1220 Wellington—L. W. Robinson, R. S., 413
S. J. st.
L. Mosby, F. S., 409 N. Blaine st.
201 Wichita—J. J. Boies, R. S., Box 881.
W. E. Youngmeyer, F. S., 911 S.
Emporia ave.
1611 " —W. A. Prothero, R. S., 568 W.
Douglas st.
J. B. Chne, F. S., 517 W. Douglas.
1183 Winfield—J. P. Richardson, R. S.
A. L. Hicks, F. S., Box 44.

KENTUCKY

- 472 Ashland—C. L. Herren, R. S., S. Point, O. W. R. Pelphry, F. S.
 684 Bardwell—W. C. Hareless, R. S. and F. S.
 725 Bowling Green—C. A. Campbell, R. S., Park st.
 Thos. F. Hinton, F. S., 1216 College
 1542 Catlettsburg—L. C. Crawford, R. S.
 B. F. Bowen, F. S.
 641 Central City—W. E. Miller, R. S., Box 65.
 L. N. Jenkins, F. S., Box J.
 1589 Corbin—F. H. Leick, R. S.
 J. Eagle, F. S.
 712 Covington—J. H. McDonald, R. S., 1102 Banklick st.
 C. Glatting, F. S., 1502 Kavanaugh.
 785 " —J. F. Muehling, R. S., 136 Trevor st.
 J. Mantz, F. S., 138 Trevor st.
 851 Henderson—W. G. Bell, R. S., 813 Clay.
 G. W. Coomer, F. S., 429 N. Ingram.
 442 Hopkinsville—F. N. Miller, R. S., Box 71.
 E. H. Hester, F. S., 209 W. 18th.
 1463 Kuttawa—A. D. Guess, R. S.
 Robert Gore, F. S.
 1650 Lexington—J. P. Llewellyn, R. S., 626 Chestnut st.
 Albert Miller, F. S.
 1218 Ladlow—J. F. Morgan, R. S.
 James T. Guler, F. S.
 Louisville—Secretary of District Council,
 L. H. Cash, 1407 1/2 W. Madison.
 103 " —C. G. Huffman, R. S., 1721 Bayless ave.
 H. S. Huffman, R. S., 2201 Standard ave.
 214 " (Ger.) Jas. Huecker, R. S., Shelby and Mason sts.
 Jacob Schneider, F. S., 915 East Chestnut st.
 1369 " —Chas. Lang, R. S., 710 Ohio st.
 T. P. Matthews, F. S., 1428 Hull
 1506 Madisonville—J. W. Settle, R. S., Box 278.
 W. L. Adams, F. S., Box 281.
 1039 Marion—G. F. Jennings, R. S.
 Sam. Hurst, F. S.
 698 Newport—W. E. Wing, R. S., 122 E. 1st.
 J. Sexton, F. S., 9th and Patterson.
 809 Owensboro—J. N. Miller, R. S., 1312 E. 7th.
 W. B. Crawford, F. S., 16 Plum.
 559 Paducah—Joe Arts, R. S., 1936 Clark st.
 Wm. H. Hester, F. S., 1303 Timble.
 1352 Princeton—R. H. Harris, R. S.
 John A. Martin, F. S., Box 60
 1017 Sturgis—P. B. Graham, R. S.
 R. B. Williams, F. S.
 1742 Winchester—Walter Boone, R. S., Bx 661.
 Wm. Jones, F. S., Box 206.

LOUISIANA

- 1496 Abbeville—R. J. Montague, R. S. and F. S., Box 30.
 973 Alexandria—M. J. Bauch, R. S., 104 16th.
 R. H. Williams, F. S., 1405 Parke av.
 1147 Baton Rouge—Frank Dunn, R. S., 205 Duncan st.
 J. Lyons, F. S., 211 15th st.
 1225 " —Joe Sanchez, R. S., Gen. Del.
 W. T. Reeks, F. S., 308 Americast.
 1495 Breau Bridge—J. D. Dupins, R. S.
 Alph Mouchet, F. S.
 874 Jennings—B. Miller, R. S.
 T. J. Woodworth, F. S.
 1718 Jeanerette—Robert Rabin, R. S.
 M. Valentine, F. S.
 1057 Lake Charles—M. W. Crabtree, R. S., 312 Iris st.
 E. P. East, F. S.
 868 Monroe—J. W. Thompson, R. S., 219 S. 6th.
 B. W. Anderson, F. S., Box 154.
 758 " —(Col.) Wm. Dunn, R. S., 1213 Texas ave.
 Jas. Hodge, F. S., Box 520.
 1494 Natchitoches—J. P. Prudhomme, R. S.
 B. J. Harkins, F. S.
 1251 New Iberia—L. H. Hudgens, R. S.
 Charles Shaffer, F. S.
 76 New Orleans—C. A. McCohn, R. S., 623 Scott st.
 F. Duhrkap, F. S., 616 Cadiz st.
 Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
 85 " —Joseph Dudenhofer, R. S., Box 261.
 James Cannon, F. S., Box 261.
 764 " —W. R. Sapp, R. S., 838, Laurel.
 E. E. King, F. S., 1669 South av.

MAINE

- 91 Augusta—Ira H. Foster, R. S., Box 198.
 John F. Spaulding, F. S., Box 198.
 1663 Bath—S. J. Elwell, R. S., 1 Fremont st.
 W. A. Hoyle, F. S., 1303 Washington.
 621 Bangor—W. L. Castellon, R. S., 7 Holyoke st., Brewer, Me.
 W. A. Crocker, F. S., 367 Essex.
 459 Bar Harbor—George Guptill, R. S., Mt. Derat st.
 N. Chaney, F. S., 20 Holland ave.
 1669 Chisholm—C. L. Maloon, R. S., 23 Pope.
 1259 Gardiner—C. L. Jaquith, F. S., 76 Spring.
 G. A. Ballard, R. S., 79 Lowell.
 407 Lewiston—J. E. Ballard, R. S., 106 Holland st.
 C. M. Page, F. S., 106 Holland st.
 517 Portland—F. L. Foote, R. S., 268 B st.
 A. H. Parker, F. S., 254 Brackett.
 1474 " —(Mill) Wm. E. Laury, R. S., 401 Cumberland st.
 H. B. Carr, F. S.
 1031 Madison—C. F. Dunbar, R. S.
 Geo. Lane, F. S.
 1707 Millisnoctet—G. McKenney, R. S., Box 56.
 E. B. Wyman, F. S.
 1189 Rumford Falls—J. C. Curtis, R. S., Bx 1202.
 L. R. Neahl, F. S., Box 704.
 787 Skowhegan—C. W. Grovin, F. S.
 M. S. Adams, F. S.
 348 Waterville—J. Frank Partridge, R. S. and F. S., 9 Western ave.

MARYLAND

- 1126 Annapolis—W. H. Smith, R. S., 116 King George st.
 Gust. King, Jr., F. S., 190 West st.
 Baltimore—Sec. District Council, Wm. R. Phillips, 917 Ryan st.
 990 " —C. R. Caldwell, R. S., 910 N. Bond.
 G. Hewing, F. S., 1030 N. Bden.
 29 " —G. Rollman, R. S., 834 Aisquith.
 Wm. Keenan, F. S., 728 Aisquith.
 44 " —(Ger.) Henry Grau, R. S., 1813 N. Gay st.
 H. Bosse, F. S., 125 N. Montford avenue.
 1315 Baltimore—Geo. F. Weldner, R. S., 1411 N. Mount st.
 Lewis N. Bowen, F. S., 1833 N. Patterson Park ave.
 1358 " —Wm. A. Parr, R. S., 1307 E. Townsend st.
 H. Ripple, F. S., 541 N. Washington st.
 1598 " —G. H. Korb, F. S., 1909 Edmundson ave.
 Julius Moeller, R. S., 806 Wash. st.

- 1722 Baltimore—(Mill) C. H. Garrett, R. S., 1919 Pennsylvania ave.
 W. H. Bishop, F. S., 1237 Argyle ave.
 1024 Cumberland—Wm. Loudermilk, R. S., 388 N. Centre st.
 J. D. Rauck, F. S., 13 Cecelia st.
 1702 Frederick—C. W. Stone, R. S. and F. S.
 1661 Frostburg—Clifton Geis, R. S.
 Wm. Preston, F. S.
 1878 Hagerstown—Roy C. Lowman, R. S., 166 W. Franklin st.
 Geo. O. Hame, F. S., 433 N. Mulberry
 1351 Havre de Grace—Clinton M. Jones, R. S. and F. S.
 1363 Salisbury—John J. Redden, R. S., 303 Naylor st.
 G. J. Meyers, F. S., 304 Wilcomico.

MASSACHUSETTS

- 895 Adams—Victor King, R. S., Box, 1213.
 Geo. Rupperecht, F. S., 34 N. Sumner.
 1298 Andover—R. K. Cole, R. S., 115 Elm st.
 Austin Poland, F. S., Chestnut street.
 1059 Athol—H. D. Brock, R. S., Station A.
 L. Bowen, F. S., 2018 Main st.
 1307 Attleboro—A. B. Longworth, R. S., Thacher st.
 Robt. Forbes, F. S., 41 Orange.
 Boston—Secretary District Council, A. M. Watson, 172 High st., Brookline.
 33 " —R. D. Rigby, R. S., 27 Warren av.
 D. H. Deacon, F. S., 77 Romsey st., Dorchester.
 954 " —D. Goldman, R. S., 23 Willard st.
 J. Conwiser, F. S., 25 Bellerica.
 1096 " —(Floor Layers) I. T. Baker, R. S., 2 Moreland st., Roxbury, Mass.
 A. H. Bowers, F. S., 79 Farquhar st., Roslindale.
 1410 " —W. K. Smith, R. S., 22 Cedar st., Roxbury.
 Ira W. Worcester, F. S., 25 Wood st., Neponset, Mass.
 1573 " —Fred E. Harding, F. S., 22 Leonard ave., Cambridge, Mass.
 67 Roxbury—Wm. D. McIntosh, R. S., 120 Dacia st.
 J. McLoughlin, F. S., 35 Valentine.
 218 East Boston—C. McDonald, R. S., 76 Paris.
 C. M. Dempsey, F. S., 321 Paris st.
 386 Dorchester—A. A. Stewart, R. S., 1 Branch st., Quincy.
 J. Lent, F. S., Field's Bldg., Field's Corner.
 438 Brookline—L. J. Smith, R. S., 176 High.
 James Keefe, F. S., 9 High st. Place.
 441 Cambridge—R. D. Sullivan, R. S., 386 Walker st.
 A. W. Morrison, F. S., 19 Bank st.
 443 Chelsea—A. E. Prowse, R. S., 33 Cook av.
 P. S. Mulligan, F. S., 20 Poplar.
 625 Malden—Fred L. Mercer, R. S., Box 70.
 P. A. Leslie, F. S., Box 70.
 629 Somerville—C. W. Erb, R. S., 32 Quincy.
 W. E. Dunning, F. S., 7 Dana st.
 780 Everett—Jos. McIntyre, F. S., 326 Mountaintop ave., Everett.
 W. A. MacDuff, F. S., 3 Blanchard av.
 821 Winthrop—Albert O. Wright, R. S., Thornton st.
 G. Livenstone, F. S., 314 1/2 Hermon.
 846 Revere—John F. Portras, R. S., Box 2.
 Lawrence Brown, F. S., 53 Payson.
 889 Allston—G. W. Clark, R. S., 15 Everett.
 A. Labeau, F. S., 28 Allston st.
 938 West Roxbury—J. J. Smith, R. S., 105 Arundal st.
 M. B. Bryant, F. S., 4368 Washington.
 959 Mattapan—J. F. Forbes, R. S.
 J. J. Orman, F. S., E. Mattapan.
 1197 Saugus—C. A. Borden, R. S., E. Saugus.
 Brainard Perkins, F. S., 21 Johnson st., E. Saugus.
 1424 Charlestown—H. S. Davis, R. S., 44 Chelsea st.
 S. V. McNeil, F. S., 376 Maverick st., E. Boston.
 1550 Braintree—J. A. Ryan, R. S., E. Braintree.
 W. H. Sherman, F. S., Box 147.
 1046 Bridgewater—Wm. H. Swift, R. S., 22 Mt. Prospect st.
 E. J. Richmond, F. S., Bedford st.
 624 Brockton—W. Hanson, R. S., 100 Turner.
 Jos. J. Sheehy, F. S., 69 Florence.
 858 Clinton—J. Purrier, R. S., 157 Mechanic.
 G. D. Savage, F. S., 42 Henry st.
 1123 Cohasset—Dav. McNeill, R. S., Nantasket, Mass.
 Frank F. Antoine, F. S.
 1593 Concord—Chas. M. Cox, F. S., Box 303.
 1372 Easthampton—R. Parsons, R. S. and F. S., East st.
 223 Fall River—E. L. Johnson, R. S., 55 Dyer.
 A. Sampson, F. S., 203 Horton st.
 1305 " —(Fr.) J. A. Andotte, R. S., 886 Chert st.
 Geo. Bergeron, F. S., 196 S. Main.
 778 Fitchburg—J. D. O'Keefe, R. S., Monroest.
 C. Patterson, F. S., 25 East st.
 860 Framingham—W. F. Drake, R. S., Mountwait, Mass.
 E. F. Twitcheell, F. S., Ashland, Mass.
 1335 Franklin—F. L. McDonald, R. S., Winter street.
 Wm. E. Barnes, F. S., 17 Garfield.
 570 Gardner—J. H. Lynch, R. S., 96 Greenwood st.
 Thos. J. Foley, F. S., 65 Chestnut.
 910 Gloucester—J. H. White, R. S., 12 Centennial ave.
 J. C. Tuttle, F. S., Box 254.
 1045 Great Barrington—W. C. Morrison, R. S., 26 Higgins st.
 C. H. Bell, F. S., 54 Dresser ave.
 782 Greenfield—Jos. Desautels, R. S. and F. S., Elm st.
 1292 Hamilton—John Hulbert, R. S., Wendham Depot.
 T. H. Woodward, F. S., Wenhams Depot, Mass.
 82 Haverhill—G. W. Merrill, R. S., 9 Warren.
 Otis A. Hunt, F. S.
 424 Hingham—Fred L. Corthell, R. S., Hingham Center.
 H. B. Hardy, F. S., Box 113.
 Holyoke—Sec. Dist. Council, M. J. Marsh, 217 Hamden st.
 390 " —J. R. Pouliot, R. S., 45 Front st.
 D. Laplante, F. S., 529 Summer.
 656 " —Fred B. Donahue, R. S., 139 Chestnut st.
 M. Couture, F. S., Merrick Lumber Co.
 400 Hudson—A. Glasson, R. S.
 Geo. E. Bryant, F. S., Box 125.
 1645 Hull—Harrison White, F. S., Water st.
 111 Lawrence—Wm. J. Taylor, R. S., 101 Broadway, Methuen.
 J. Labelle, F. S., 451 Broadway.

- 551 Lawrence—(Fr.) Theodore Bladeau, R. S., 47 Inman st.
 Frank Provencal, F. S., 142 Arlington st.
 1566 " —(Ger.) Geo. Roth, F. S., 34 Park.
 1427 Lee—Wm. Walsh, F. S., Box 31.
 370 Lenox—Leon Schmidt, R. S., Box 139.
 John Johnson, F. S., Box 139.
 794 Leominster—D. W. Shalhin, R. S., 68 Church st.
 F. I. Brown, F. S., 15 Harrison st.
 49 Lowell—Peter A. Golden, R. S., 198 Charles st.
 Jos. A. Pion, F. S., 309 W. 6th st.
 (Fr.) Albert Marcotte, F. S., 795 Lakeview ave.
 688 Lynn—W. H. E. Nichols, R. S., 16 Cedar st., W. Lynn.
 G. Blood, F. S., 20 Emery st., Saugus.
 1041 " —J. W. Porter, R. S., 25 Morton Hill avenue.
 M. L. Delano, F. S., 88 Vine st.
 1654 Mansfield—A. H. Deane, R. S., Box 289.
 B. C. Codding, F. S.
 962 Marblehead—Fred A. Bruce, R. S., 29 Lincoln ave.
 R. H. Roach, F. S., 273 Washington.
 988 Marlboro—Geo. M. Charlton, R. S., Newton street.
 Wilfred Bonin, F. S., Church st.
 Middlesex—Sec'y District Council, H. H. Gove, 87 Summer st., Stoughton.
 760 Melrose—Fred R. Logan, R. S., Everett street, Stoughton.
 C. Fletcher, F. S., 39 Boardman ave.
 777 Medford—A. B. Parker, R. S., 52 Morton ave.
 A. A. Perrin, F. S., 67 Neharkam st.
 831 Arlington—Wesley Burwell, R. S., Laurel Pl., Arlington Heights.
 S. Clow, F. S., Box 290, Lexington.
 885 Woburn—S. J. Beanson, R. S., Hart Place.
 Geo. H. Peppard, F. S., 14 Court st.
 991 Winchester—John N. Polley, R. S., 6 Highland ave.
 L. Taylor, F. S., 48 Cutting st.
 762 Quincy—C. L. Bean, R. S., Franklin ave., Wallacetown.
 George Gauthier, F. S.
 1675 " —
 1531 Rockland—S. A. Ward, F. S.
 862 Wakefield—Reuben J. Lefane, R. S., Auburn st., Reading.
 W. Melanson, F. S., 9 off John st., Reading.
 867 Milford—H. C. Warfield, R. S. and F. S., 40 Green st.
 847 Natick—Nelson Carter, R. S., 4 Concord.
 F. Pulsifer, F. S., 21 High st.
 693 Needham—P. N. Smith, R. S.
 Elias W. Adams, F. S.
 1021 New Bedford—Byron A. Briggs, R. S., 37 Campbell st.
 J. Maher, F. S., 181 Belleville ave.
 989 Newburyport—F. H. Davis, R. S., 17 1/2 Boardman st.
 G. W. Henderson, F. S., 3 Winter.
 Newton—Sec. District Council, Thos. J. King, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
 275 " —Thos. Williams, R. S., 24 Emerald.
 Henry Jonah, F. S., 173 Linwood ave., Newtonville.
 1600 " —(Mill) Alex. G. Nicholson, F. S., 250 California st.
 680 Newton Centre—W. S. McPherson, R. S., 99 Craft St. N. Ville.
 James Vachon, F. S., 16 Albion.
 708 West Newton—H. R. Robblee, R. S., 19 Melrose ave., Auburndale.
 D. M. Chandler, F. S., 25 Danstan st.
 Norfolk County—Sec'y of District Council, John W. McAffee.
 892 Dedham—Wm. Greenwood, R. S.
 R. Carleton, F. S., 22 Church.
 802 Hyde Park—J. F. Leighton, R. S., 202 E. River st.
 J. Paulkner, F. S., 419 Hyde Pk. av.
 193 North Adams—J. F. Agan, R. S. and F. S., 243 River st.
 1653 North Cambridge—W. B. Bryant, R. S., 139 Hamilton.
 C. A. White, F. S., 36 Reed st.
 351 Northampton—J. F. Martin, R. S., 38 N. Elm.
 J. E. Chabott, F. S., 44 Cherry st.
 784 North Easton—Henry Holmes, R. S. and F. S.
 North Shore—Sec. Dist. Council, J. H. Reed, 19 Lawrence st., Danvers, Mass.
 South Shore—Sec. Dist. Council, W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st., Quincy, Mass.
 878 Beverly—S. C. Wallis, R. S., 98 Hale st.
 A. W. Dodge, F. S., 7 Bridge st.
 950 Danvers—C. A. Peterson, R. S., 4 Oak st.
 G. B. McRae, F. S., 13 Wenham.
 924 Manchester—Geo. J. Norie, R. S., Box 510.
 Thos. Wiggins, F. S., Box 483.
 888 Salem—Thos. Kane, F. S., 260 Essex st.
 J. H. Reed, F. S., Lawrence and Chester sts., Danvers.
 866 Norwood—J. W. Falkins, R. S., Nahaten st.
 F. M. Prescott, F. S., Islington.
 444 Pittsfield—J. F. Farrell, R. S., 9 Hurlburt.
 Chas. Hyde, F. S., 16 Booth's Place.
 1167 Scituate—W. G. McDonald, R. S., Box 65.
 C. B. Carpenter, F. S., Greenbush, Mass.
 861 Southbridge—Louis N. Langwin, R. S., 14 Hook st.
 Hy. Page, F. S., Wardwell Court.
 Springfield—Sec'y of District Council, W. W. R. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.
 96 " —(Fr.) Nelson E. Maurice, R. S., 27 Hubbard ave.
 177 " —Wm. Foster, F. S., 15 Quincy st.
 W. W. R. Miner, F. S., 31 Middlesex.
 1105 " —(Mill) A. L. Houghton, R. S., 238 Pine st.
 E. O. Dodge, F. S., 46 Reed st.
 685 Chicopee—Geo. P. Dion, R. S., 425 Front.
 Frank Blanchard, F. S., 238 School.
 1063 Stoughton—W. M. Hitchcock, R. S., Box 1042.
 F. E. Nowell, F. S., Box 329.
 1035 Taunton—T. B. Barber, R. S., 6 Hearn av.
 Felix Grise, F. S., 30 Russell st.
 1479 Walpole—Nelson Boulter, F. S., East Walpole.
 540 Waltham—S. Starratt, R. S., 98 Alder st.
 A. Leger, F. S., Lowell Grove.
 1227 " —Jos. J. McCarty, R. S., 4 Gibbs Court.
 S. A. Mathews, F. S., 101 Crescent.
 1630 Ware—A. M. Ramsdell, F. S., 30 Prospect st.
 823 Webster—L. D. Barre, R. S.
 Geo. M. Wilson, F. S., 19 Crosby st.
 222 Westfield—R. C. Dean, R. S., 16 S. Maple.
 A. C. Kenney, F. S., 52 King st.
 979 Williamstown—Jas. Hasfield, R. S., Arelta street.
 Harrison White, F. S., Water st.
 1018 Whitman—Fred. L. Gill, R. S.
 B. A. Vaughan, F. S.

- Worcester—Secretary of District Council, P. B. Keefe, 133 Shrewsbury
 23 " —Edw. F. Brady, R. S., 23 Austin.
 J. Cheatham, F. S., 88 Providence.
 408 " —(Fr.) A. Fontaine, R. S., 16 Portland street.
 F. Gaudette, F. S., 103 Washington st.
 720 " —(Swedish) Chas. R. Meyer, R. S., 7 Perry st.
 Nels Erickson, F. S., 151 Vernon.
 877 " —(Mill) H. T. Sears, R. S., 34 Crystal st.
 R. H. Coates, F. S., 292 Pleasant st.

MICHIGAN

- 984 Adrian—W. A. Smith, R. S., 57 Clinton.
 W. F. Mooney, F. S., 8 Tabor st.
 512 Ann Arbor—W. Olney, R. S., 503 Fountain st.
 Walter Keedle, F. S., 54 Detroit st.
 871 Battle Creek—Newman A. Buck, R. S., R. F. D. No. 3.
 Geo. A. Brittin, F. S., 115 S. ave.
 116 Bay City—Thomas Toohey, R. S., Rural Route No. 2.
 E. G. Gates, F. S., 218 N. Birney st.
 898 Benton Harbor—F. E. Hepler, R. S., 101 Foster ave.
 Harry Graft, F. S.
 1695 Big Rapids—(Mill) J. H. Wampler, R. S.
 E. C. Ely, F. S.
 1344 Boyne—A. R. Hill, R. S.
 Loren Stackus, F. S.
 535 Cadillac—J. G. Carlson, R. S., 886 Farrar.
 Fred Edgell, F. S., 119 E. Pine st.
 797 Charlevoix—R. C. Jones, R. S.
 Jas. Saunders, F. S., Box 307.
 1540 Charlotte—Al. Moore, R. S., 311 W. Shaw.
 Fred Wygrants, F. S., 315 Warren ave.
 1095 Cheboygan—Albert Jewell, R. S.
 Eugene Wansora, F. S.
 1020 Delray—Chas. Schonfeld, R. S., Woodmere P. O.
 John A. Belsie, F. S.
 Detroit—Sec'y of District Council, M. O. Hare, 288 McKinstry ave.
 19 " —Francis Fildew, R. S., 319 Harrison st.
 J. Jordan, F. S., 427 Beaufait ave.
 303 " —John Dreyer, R. S., 330 Willis av. E.
 O. Friedland, F. S., 330 Hunt st.
 1545 " —(Mill) G. Cronin, R. S., River Rouge, Mich.
 Albert McChane, F. S., 554 Boulevard, W. Detroit.
 1572 " —(Car Builders) Wm. Horner, R. S., 99 20th st.
 Jos. Lucier, F. S., 825 Baldwin ave.
 1371 Dowagiac—W. A. Purkey, R. S., 301 1st av.
 H. W. East, F. S., 204 Main st.
 1690 Durand—W. Caldwell, R. S. and F. S.
 577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex, R. S. and F. S.
 1194 Escanaba—Bernard Weiler, R. S., 222 S. Charlotte st.
 Charles Franzen, F. S., 1022 4th.
 643 Flint—R. W. Bassett, R. S., Saginaw st.
 R. H. Porter, F. S., 116 5th ave., W.
 1637 Gladwin—Charles Deye, R. S.
 Fred Stratton, F. S., Box 33.
 335 Grand Rapids—Fred Hest, R. S., Box 24, Station F.
 J. F. Murphy, F. S., 129 Canby.
 1330 " —(Interior Finishers) M. Timmerman, R. S., 257 Hamilton st.
 S. W. Smith, F. S., 433 Terrace ave.
 1336 " —Otto Simon, R. S., 82 N. Lane av.
 A. Kuerzel, F. S., 274 W. Bridge st.
 1493 " —(Mill) Abel N. Kinzenger, R. S., 631 S. Lafayette st.
 T. W. Gilman, F. S., 255 Highland ave.
 1696 " —John Vas, R. S., 60 Sycamore st.
 Edward Krem, F. S., Broadway.
 130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett, R. S. and F. S.
 1254 Harbor Springs—M. Woodruff, R. S.
 Joseph Coulter, F. S.
 1412 Holland—Add Johnson, R. S., 85 W. 26th.
 John Bowman, F. S., 197 W. 17th.
 1122 Houghton—John Allen, R. S.
 J. W. Disney, F. S.
 1310 Hudson—Fred Taylor, R. S.
 B. B. Westfall, F. S.
 1655 Ishpeming—August Hyttsten, R. S., National Mine P. O.
 John Erickson, F. S., 628 E. Ridge st.
 651 Jackson—J. F. Smoyer, R. S., 132 Forte.
 C. W. Davis, F. S., 320 Bush st.
 297 Kalamazoo—Wm. Bonfoy, R. S., 433 East Frank st.
 H. Greendyke, F. S., 1405 St. West.
 1226 Manistee—Jos. W. Snider, R. S.
 Aug. Peterson, F. S., 349 6th st.
 958 Marquette—R. J. Sparling, R. S., 513 Washington st.
 John Bloom, F. S., 122 Hampton.
 341 Marine City—Alb. Klenner, R. S., Box 861.
 Louis F. Rivard, F. S., Box 285.
 1164 Midland—W. L. Hutchinson, R. S.
 G. P. Kell, F. S.
 674 Mt. Clemens—G. W. Ayer, R. S., 71 Welts.
 Wm. Marten, F. S., 132 Market st.
 173 Munising—James Duffey, R. S.
 A. L. Johnson, F. S., Box 25.
 100 Muskegon—Geo. Danay, R. S., 58 Allen st.
 O. B. Taylor, F. S., 15 Bourdon.
 1077 Owosso—George Bonnell, R. S.
 W. A. Kent, F. S.
 791 Petoskey—R. H. Chase, R. S., 808 Petoskey st.
 J. R. Hernley, F. S., 303 Sheridan ave.
 1032 Pontiac—Charles W. Choats, R. S., 44 Douglas ave.
 B. J. Klumpp, F. S., Oakland and Wisner sts.
 585 Port Huron—H. C. Shram, R. S., 1228 Short st.
 C. E. Seebach, F. S., 2340 Walnut.
 59 Saginaw—Charles G. Milne, R. S., 581 Sheridan ave.
 J. B. Sauve, F. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
 334 " —James Anderson, R. S., 321 N. Porter st.
 A. Kondal, F. S., 510 N. 13th, E. S.
 1468 St. Clair—Sam Mortinger, F. S., Box 433.
 46 Sault Ste. Marie—A. W. Sims, R. S., 900 Young st.
 A. Stowell, F. S., 227 Magazine st.
 1080 South Haven—F. M. Weed, R. S., 214 Van Buren st.
 H. Leetson, F. S., 1007 Cook av.
 1551 Three Rivers—I. E. Wing, R. S., 611 French.
 W. H. Snyder, F. S., 720 8th st.
 226 Traverse City—D. E. Warner, R. S.
 E. J. Hammond, F. S., 406 Wadsworth.
 1008 West Lansing—E. C. Hanson, F. S., 903 E. Franklin st.
 814 Wyandotte—O. F. Plotter, R. S., Centre st.
 Chas. H. Renner, F. S., 80 Plum st.
 1283 Ypsilanti—Jesse Alchin, R. S., 437 Madison ave.
 R. N. Phillips, F. S., 318 W. Cross st.

MINNESOTA

- 1385 Albert Lea—H. D. Claybourn, R. S., 243 Charles st.
L. H. Hassing, F. S.
951 Brainard—P. W. Bidwell, R. S., 616 S. Oak
John Fulkner, F. S., 1813 Oak st., S. E.
1634 Crookston—Chas. Johnson, R. S.
John Hair, F. S.
Duluth and Superior—Sec'y Dist. Council,
B. F. Heller, 1424 W. Superior st.,
Duluth, Minn.
361 Duluth—W. H. Appleby, R. S., 2124 E.
5th street.
S. T. Skrove, F. S., 1608 E. 5th st.
1328 Hocking—Henry Little, R. S., Box 128.
F. W. McHarry, F. S.
1679 Little Falls—P. G. Potter, R. S. and F. S.
992 Mankato—W. S. Nichols, R. S., 814 Charles.
C. Keith, F. S., 235 Lock st.
1665 "—Edw. Welch, R. S. and F. S., 110
Cass st.
Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council,
L. E. Bennett, 36 6th st., S.
7 "—E. Klingensmith, R. S., 333 E.
16th st.
548 "—J. Franzen, F. S., 36 S. 6th st.
(Millwrights) C. J. Burdick, R. S.,
1011 E. 19th st.
1568 "—Henry B. Bachman, F. S., 415 W. 28th
(Cable Mkr.) C. G. Lauritzen, R. S.,
2609 7th st.
H. A. Einhorn, F. S., 1807 4th st., N.
980 Rochester—O. W. Schroeder, R. S., 101 W.
Division st.
Frank Taylor, F. S.
930 St. Cloud—F. A. Albrecht, R. S., 1407 4th
st., N.
M. P. Steckling, F. S., 709 17½ ave.,
St. Cloud.
957 Stillwater—J. T. Hudson, R. S., 716 W.
Oak street.
John Zengerle, F. S., 607 S. 4th st.
87 St. Paul—John Frieson, R. S., 223 W. 7th
J. J. McHugh, F. S., 319 Chatworth.
1536 Two Harbors—John Olson, R. S.
R. T. Tubman, F. S., Box 229.
1588 Willmar—Frank E. Holmberg, R. S.
Hans A. Sandven, F. S.
307 Winona—J. T. Barthen, R. S., 406 E. 7th
E. Rohweder, F. S., 453 Grand st.

MISSISSIPPI

- 1348 Brook Haven—W. S. Rutter, R. S.
J. C. Wev, F. S.
1086 Gulfport—S. Vamado, R. S.
S. O. Sumrial, F. S.
1397 Hattiesburg—W. H. H. Davis, R. S. and
F. S., Box 1387.
824 Jackson—R. C. McCleave, R. S., 215 Earl
avenue.
E. C. Moses, F. S., Box 333.
848 McComb City—Geo. R. Gibson, R. S.
J. A. Simmons, F. S.
446 Meridian—Geo. W. Wheeler, R. S., Box 12
H. T. Hubbard, F. S., Paulding & 46th av
1366 "—(Col.) J. V. Coleman, R. S.
L. W. Barron, F. S., 1113 30th av.
619 Natchez—W. L. Protheroe, F. S., 9 Homl-
chitta st.
1606 "—Louis Polk, R. S., 48 Minor st.
Louis Alexander, F. S., 203 St.
Catherine st.
1673 Port Gibson—J. D. Arnette, R. S.
E. B. Jordan, F. S.
970 Vicksburg—(Col.) S. E. Overton, R. S.,
Box 198.
T. B. King, F. S., Box 198.
1047 "—Martin Haller, R. S., Box 71.
Frank Curtis, F. S., Box 71.
1697 Water Valley—D. W. Ballard, R. S.
C. M. Forrest, F. S.
1706 Yazoo City—A. Davis, R. S.
S. Atkinson, F. S.
1721 "—(Col.)

MISSOURI

- 1280 Beaver—C. Baker, R. S.
W. R. Reynolds, F. S.
1349 Bonnetterre—R. J. Brooker, R. S., Box 14
W. P. Yoder, F. S., Box 14.
1303 California—J. E. Spruce, R. S., Box 5.
P. M. Hall, F. S., Box 5.
566 Charleston—D. B. McCray, R. S., Box 333
Geo. F. Moore, F. S., Box 333
1278 Columbia—J. H. Barnette, R. S.
E. S. Baker, F. S., 109 S. 9th st.
1262 Chillicothe—A. D. Sturges, R. S., 1401
Alexandria ave.
T. J. Patterson, F. S., 1501 Calhoun.
1660 De Soto—C. E. Hopson, R. S.
A. W. Neck, F. S.
1337 Doe Run—Frank Sample, F. S.
1522 Doniphan—H. D. Aberotry, R. S.
Arthur Allen, F. S.
922 Farmington—G. P. Ware, R. S., Box 209.
S. P. Counts, F. S., Box 209.
1285 Green City—H. Wald, R. S.
T. B. Wood, F. S.
607 Hannibal—H. Foster, R. S., 308 N. 3d st.
M. B. Velle, F. S., 830 Centre.
1326 Jackson—Sim Penzel, R. S.
George Pedigo, F. S.
945 Jefferson City—R. H. Davis, R. S., 600 Lo-
cust st.
L. A. Korn, F. S., 102 Centre st.
311 Joplin—F. N. Ford, R. S., 2216 Byers av.
C. S. Albright, F. S., 2012 Pearl st.
4 Kansas City—F. M. Glasgow, R. S., 442
Bellefontaine ave.
J. E. Chaffin, F. S., 3704 Michigan.
48 Kirksville—J. A. Barris, R. S.
B. E. Sees, F. S., 801 E. Jefferson.
1329 Kirkwood—Fred Howell, R. S.
Peter C. Bopp, F. S., Box 153.
1177 Marcelline—J. W. Porter, R. S., Box 84.
W. B. White, F. S., Box 73.
934 Marshall—A. D. Hightshoe, R. S., 460 W.
Marion st.
Clay Lemon, F. S., 766 S. Lafayette
avenue.
1643 Mendenhall—M. J. Walter, F. S.
1434 Moberly—C. M. Haynes, R. S., 908 Reed.
L. L. Watkins, F. S., 115 S. Williams.
1187 Nevada—L. A. Grisham, R. S., 1120 W.
Hunter st.
J. C. Cohenour, F. S., 920 W. Arch st.
1165 New Madrid—Wm. Phelon, R. S.
Richard Phelon, F. S.
740 Nevinger—T. E. Wiggins, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 185.
1049 Poplar Bluff—Wm. C. Bush, R. S.
I. D. De Lapp, F. S., Box 47.
445 Rich Hill—H. E. Hutton, R. S.
M. E. Hutton, F. S.
875 Sloans Point—C. E. Otto, R. S.
L. C. Bozarth, F. S., Nefy, Mo.
978 Springfield—B. F. Bohon, R. S.
T. P. Mann, F. S., Box 116.
1701 St. Francis—Thos. Hill, R. S., Desloger, Mo.
G. A. Zander, F. S., Flat River, Mo.
St. Joseph—Sec'y District Council, A. F.
Coder, Box 422, S. St. Joseph

- 110 "—R. C. Light, R. S., 2717 Patee st
Wm. Zimmerman, F. S., 1228 N. 15th
1591 South St. Joseph—A. F. Coder, R. S., Box
422.
A. J. Quick, F. S., 525 Col. ave., St. Joseph,
Sta. "D."
St. Louis—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C.
Newman, 1306 Olive st.
5 "—(Ger.) F. C. Horstman, R. S.,
3707 Iowa ave.
Chas. Thoms, F. S., 2106 Victor.
45 "—(Ger.) Enoch Ulrich, R. S., 4257
N. 21st st.
H. Rosenbaum, F. S., 1801 Warren.
47 St. Louis—(Ger.) Wm. G. Gruenwald, R. S.,
2821 Wyoming st.
Paul Wilms, F. S., 3617 S. Broadway
73 "—Fred Melville, R. S., 3011 N.
Newstead st.
G. J. Swank, F. S., 1306 Olive st.
257 "—Chas. Wesling, R. S., 4036 East-
ton ave.
G. W. Webb, F. S., 1820 N. Grand
avenue.
578 "—J. N. Wallace, R. S., 1435 Webster
avenue.
D. T. Curl, F. S., 4031 Finney av.
1100 "—John H. Rakel, R. S., 3107 Min-
nesota ave.
Adolph Rick, F. S., 2218 Gainest.
1011 "—Thos. Walsh, R. S., 212 E. Mar-
ceau st.
Thos. Mesmer, F. S., 6117 S. 10th.
1596 "—(Mill) E. Blauert, R. S., 1106 S.
4th st.
H. Mueller, F. S., 4130 N. Kings H'way
1206 Trenton—R. S. Southers, R. S., 1305 Elm.
M. C. Pryor, F. S., 301 Shanklin av.

MONTANA

- 88 Anaconda—S. J. Wright, R. S., Box 238.
C. W. Starr, F. S., Box 238.
112 Butte City—Wm. H. Pierce, R. S., 708 S.
Main st.
W. O'Brien, F. S., Box 623.
1102 Glendive—J. C. Ward, R. S.
David Riven, F. S.
286 Great Falls—A. J. Emmerton, R. S., 1120
7th.
Geo. Hanks, F. S., 112 N. 14th.
923 Havre—Charles Olson, R. S.
Chas. T. Emery, F. S., Box 1318.
153 Helena—Frank Lambert, R. S., 548
3rd st.
S. N. Holmquist, F. S., 1009 Bedford.
911 Kalispell—G. L. Brown, R. S., Box 65.
C. L. Fox, F. S., Box 65.
1302 Lewiston—F. M. Partridge, R. S.
C. B. Noble, F. S.
1085 Livingston—Chas. Tubbs, R. S.
T. Brown, F. S., 124 G. st.
816 Lethrop—C. A. Polier, R. S. and F. S.
28 Missoula—J. A. Bailey, R. S., Box 288.
J. E. Dunn, F. S., 238 E. Front
967 Whitefish—L. G. Comstock, R. S.
J. D. Letton, F. S.
744 Red Lodge—G. H. Grune, R. S.
George Devine, F. S.

NEBRASKA

- 1286 Beatrice—J. I. Overman, R. S., 417 E.
Market st.
Bert F. Gurney, F. S., 327 N. Graham.
1501 Columbus—C. J. Clark, R. S., Box 542.
Chas. Wurdeman, F. S., Box 542.
1433 Fairburg—R. J. Kennedy, R. S.
John I. Frissou, F. S.
1395 Fremont—E. Christensen, F. S., 127 N.
K. st.
1386 Grand Island—S. K. Conors, R. S., 121
E. 10th st.
Theo. Gardner, F. S., 814 W. 8th.
113 Lincoln—C. F. Quick, R. S., 1121 Pinest.
Edward Acott, F. S., 1234 A. st.
1306 "—J. A. Chambers, R. S., 2119 P. st.
S. R. Hall, F. S., 936 N. 24th st.
1332 "—(Mill) G. R. McCormick, R. S.,
Box 396.
C. F. Scott, F. S., 846 N. 21st.
960 Nebraska City—John Chase, R. S., 9th av.,
bet. 6th and 7th sts.
W. Lambert, F. S., 1912 1st Course.
427 Omaha—R. McKimmon, R. S., 1024 S. 40th
Jos. Perry, F. S., 1923 Leavenworth.
1535 Schuyler—J. A. Custer, R. S.
C. K. Lord, F. S.
279 South Omaha—John Bjork, R. S., 328 N.
25th st.
A. Buckley, F. S., 25th & P.
1703 "—G. F. Hehl, R. S., 3116
Av. B, Council Bluffs, Ia.
John Larsen, F. S., 276 S. 20th st.

NEVADA

- 971 Reno—K. M. Bicker, R. S., 517 Center st
M. L. Ferris, F. S., 312 3d st.
NEW HAMPSHIRE
1271 Clairmont—Fred J. La Farr, R. S., Clare-
mont, N. H.
Alba Town, F. S.
538 Concord—C. J. Moulton, R. S., 6 Prince-
ton st.
A. J. Williams, F. S., 18 School st.
1138 Dover—E. W. Palmer, R. S., 66 6th st.
J. D. Perkins, F. S., 85 Portland st.
1222 Franklin—E. D. Drake, R. S., Central st.
Napoleon Carboneau, F. S.
1270 Keene—H. C. Moulton, R. S., High st.
C. A. Davis, F. S., 67 West st.
931 Manchester—R. G. Boyer, R. S., 384 Mer-
rimack st.
G. W. Turney, F. S., 23 Appleton.
579 Nashua—Wm. M. Brb, R. S., 23 Gilmore.
A. W. Tye, F. S., 27 Walnut st.
921 Portsmouth—J. M. Harvey, R. S., 6 South.
B. Redden, F. S., 5 Wild st.
1289 West Derry—B. G. McCoy, R. S. and F. S.

NEW JERSEY

- 1002 Arlington—S. R. Hopkins, R. S., 76 Ben-
nett av.
R. S. Pierce, F. S., 110 Stewart av.
750 Asbury Park—F. W. Collier, R. S., 77 S.
Main st.
Jos. M. Bassett, F. S., Box 1013.
432 Atlantic City—E. S. Bonham, R. S., 7 N.
Florida ave.
J. Neill, F. S., 130 S. Tennessee av.
1619 "—(Mill Workers) W. J. Black, R. S.,
2518 Atlantic av.
P. B. Bradley, F. S., 2428 Atlantic av.
811 Atlantic Highlands—T. H. Owen, R. S.,
Box 208.
M. Southall, F. S., Leonard, N. J.
1067 Belleville—A. S. Jenkins, R. S., Nutley, N. J.
Edw. J. Mutch, F. S., 175 Union av.
1327 Bellmar—Willis Bloodgrass, R. S., Box 161.
Samuel Hendrick, F. S.
880 Bernardsville—L. L. Reeves, R. S.
Geo. E. Haley, F. S., Box 165.
121 Bridgeton—T. G. Sloan, R. S., 137 Giles st.
H. M. Wilson, F. S., 130 East av.

- 1489 Burlington—W. H. Kerr, R. S.
John M. Shull, F. S., 213 W. Union.
20 Camden—G. R. Richman, R. S., 222 State.
G. F. Doland, F. S., 143 Boyer Place.
1150 Deckertown—W. H. Buchanan, R. S.
J. B. Fuller, F. S., Box 477.
594 Dover—Aug. S. Berry, R. S., 77 Guy st.
Olaf Berg, F. S., 33 Depew ave.
1443 Englewood—Theo. A. Dubois, R. S., West st.
Gilbert A. Faurot, F. S., Jones st.
941 East Orange—Geo. B. Spencer, R. S., 189
West st.
A. Durrie, F. S., 59 S. 15th st.
519 E. Rutherford—Warren Jochem, R. S., 106
Boiling Spring ave.
K. J. Jorgensen, F. S., Madison
st., Carlstadt, N. J.
1253 Gladstone—Smith Kagan, R. S., Glad-
stone, N. J.
Theo. Stevens, F. S., Peapack, N. J.
1277 Glassboro—Frank Summerman, R. S.,
Box 180.
John C. Kirchner, F. S., Box 180.
1656 Gloucester—Harry Kitchin, R. S., Wood-
bury, N. J.
265 Hackensack—John Schwenker, R. S., 554
Main st.
C. A. Kams, F. S., 24 Warren st.
57 Irvington—James Walsch, R. S., 81 Cum-
ming ave.
J. Harvey Waslean, F. S., 97
Orange ave.
612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Frank Volke, R. S.,
Hamilton st.
Joseph Worschok, F. S., 721 Adam
st., Hoboken.
391 Hoboken—James Larkins, R. S., 359 4th.
D. Connell, F. S., 254 7th st.
467 "—(Ger.) Wm. Struven, R. S., 606
Pallade ave.
J. Koch, F. S., 386 Ocean ave.,
Jersey City.
299 West Hoboken—Frank Dooley, R. S., 815
Monastery st.
Fred Herman, F. S., 503 Central av.
Hudson County—Sec'y Dist. Council, Geo.
Devine, 124 St. Pauls av., Jersey City
139 "—R. Salter, R. S., 259 Lembeck av.
G. R. Bdsall, F. S., 311 Communi-
paw avenue.
118 "—(Mill) J. F. McCormack, R. S.,
551 Grand st.
F. C. Lussenhop, Jr., F. S., 549
Gregory av., Sta. I, Hoboken.
282 "—C. Stengaber, R. S., 15 Giles
ave., Marion, Jersey City.
Wm. Hafner, F. S., 6 North st.,
Jersey City Heights.
482 "—Patrick T. O'Hara, R. S., 124 St.
Pauls ave.
J. Burgess, F. S., 168 Mercer st.
564 "—Chas. Neers, R. S. and F. S., 247
Hancock av., Jersey City H'gts.
157 "—(Stairs) Jas. Bodine, R. S., 153
St. Pauls ave.
W. Mildenberg, F. S., 224 Sher-
man ave.
1453 "—S. Ground, R. S., 284 St. Pauls
ave.
M. DeVaney, F. S., 223 St. Pauls
ave.
383 Bayonne—Morris Levy, R. S., 64 W. 24th.
Max Dinersten, F. S., 87 W. 51st.
486 "—W. T. Spofford, R. S., 18 E. 46th
C. A. Griffin, F. S., 82 W. 45th.
1374 Keyport—Geo. P. Young, R. S.
Samuel Stryker, F. S.
151 Long Branch—A. Embley, R. S., 22 4th st.
Chas. E. Brown, F. S., Sta. "B."
1058 Madison—C. Browning, R. S., 50 Green-
wood ave.
J. F. Keating, F. S., 26 Main st.
305 Millville—Louis F. Brecht, R. S., Box 22.
S. Horner, F. S., 821 Archer st.
Montclair—Sec'y District Council, Morris
Lunger, 38 N. 6th, Newark
429 "—Walter Cole, R. S., 70 Forest st.
H. Baldwin, F. S., 11 Friendship Pl.
638 Morristown—J. C. Vandyke, R. S., 5 Speed-
well Place.
C. V. Deats, F. S., Box 163.
1373 "—Wm. Baldwin, R. S., 16 Clinton.
Geo. Herschman, Jr., F. S., 39
Sussex av.
Newark—Secretary of District Council,
M. Ambelle, 91 Vincent st.
119 "—E. W. Hobbie, R. S., 171 Somerset.
S. Cole, F. S., 11 Norfolk st.
120 "—(Ger.) M. Stuhler, R. S., 55
Magazine st.
Aug. Lautenschlager, F. S., 184
Hamburg Pl.
148 "—H. Henry, R. S., 520 Springfield
avenue.
L. Baumann, F. S., 279 Waverly
avenue.
306 "—W. E. Chambers, R. S., 280 Wal-
nut st.
W. H. Davis, 767 Hunderton st.
723 "—(Ger.) John Schrade, R. S., 372
15th ave.
G. Arendt, F. S., 21 Lawrence st.
1209 "—(Mill) R. R. Sloane, R. S., Schuy-
ler av., Arlington.
J. Koll, F. S., 43 Crawford st.
1297 New Brunswick—John Helm, R. S., 294
Snyham st.
M. Doyle, F. S., 168 Throop av.
1124 Newton—M. L. Howell, R. S., 41 Water.
G. M. Matlock, F. S., 41 Sparta ave.
349 Orange—Ed. Henry, R. S., 62 Mechanic.
M. Morlock, F. S., 59 Park st.
Paterson—Sec. Dist. Council, Chas. Blew-
ert, 334 11th ave.
325 "—Charles C. Gravatt, R. S., 192
Hamburg ave.
S. Sixx, F. S., 189 Hamilton av.
1036 "—Fred Beck, R. S., 427 Totowa av.
Chas. Blewett, F. S., 334 11th av.
345 "—(Mill) Daniel Young, R. S., 20
N. 4th st.
J. Barbour, F. S., 19 Garfield av.
490 Passaic—John Helegers, R. S., 22 Mineral
Spring ave.
J. Van Well, F. S., Lodi.
1157 "—Joseph Griesenberg, R. S., 183
Parker ave.
Paul Markewitz, F. S., 22 4th st.
65 Perth Amboy—Jas. G. Donahue, R. S., 156
Garden st.
W. Bath, F. S., 33 Lewis st.
399 Phillipsburg—Guy T. Streeter, R. S., 183
Lewis st.
L. R. Fisher, F. S., 602 S. Main st.
842 Pleasantville—J. Adams, R. S.
Benj. F. Risley, F. S., Box 261.
1156 Point Pleasant—J. C. McKelvey, R. S., W.
Pt. Pleasant, N. J.
A. S. Farr, F. S.
781 Princeton—C. H. Vreeland, R. S., 98 Alex-
andria st.
A. Hutchinson, F. S., 163 Nassau st.

- 1405 Red Bank—Geo. W. Baldwin, R. S., 71
White st.
Geo. W. Sewing, F. S., 56 Wallace.
1091 Ridgewood—A. Storms, R. S.
John D. Carlock, F. S., Box 395.
455 Somerville—J. E. Lewis, R. S., 117 High st.
E. Opdyke, F. S., 58 Mercer st.
1392 South Amboy—John W. Conover, R. S.,
George st.
F. Baldt, F. S., South River, N. J.
1113 Springfield—A. Van Ness, R. S.
W. H. Hoffman, F. S.
961 Summit—J. J. Murry, R. S., Box 193.
F. R. Spear, F. S., Box 193.
31 Trenton—G. W. Adams, R. S., 214 Butler
street.
J. E. Whitlock, F. S., 19 Chapel st.
602 "—(Mill) Wm. Clawson, R. S., Old
Toll House, W. State st.
Geo. Wood, F. S., 30 West End av.
Union County—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, Charles B. Cox.
167 Elizabeth—J. F. Cosgrave, R. S., 531
Franklin st.
Geo. Schaffer, F. S., 12 W. Scott Pl.
687 "—(Ger.) Chas. Kaufmann, R. S.,
615 1st av.
John Kuhn, F. S., 11 Spencer.
330 New Orange—Benj. W. Brown, R. S., 323
Faltoute ave.
W. A. Burnett, F. S., 23 Grant ave.,
Roselle Park.
155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, R. S. and F. S.,
147 W. Front.
537 Rahway—Alvin V. Gaskill, R. S., Central
ave.
F. C. Hulbert, F. S., 102 Main st.
1236 Washington—Jos. Crozzatt, R. S., 47 Wil-
low st.
M. H. Depue, F. S., 89 W. Johnston.
320 Westfield—C. E. Cox, R. S., 23 Downie.
Geo. W. Cox, F. S., 15 Downer st.
620 Vineland—Wm. D. Montgomery, R. S.,
102 S. Bulvar st.
J. E. Burgess, F. S., 608 Montrose st.

NEW MEXICO

- 1159 Alamogordo—J. W. Lovelady, R. S., Box 43.
T. D. Anderson, F. S., Box 211.
1319 Albuquerque—R. L. Goodwin, R. S., 616
S. Edith st.
James J. Votaw, F. S., 114 N. 2d.
645 Las Vegas—George E. Moulton, R. S., 2d.
W. cor. Valencia st. and Lopez ave.
F. B. England, F. S., 422 Wash. ave.
1362 Portales—A. L. Mullinix, R. S., Box 75.
W. J. Martin, F. S., Box 75.
1700 Raton—Tom Morrow, R. S., Box 425.
Frank Cole, F. S., Box 425.
511 Roswell—H. B. Slackey, R. S., Box 42.
J. D. Sheets, F. S., Box 793.

NEW YORK

- 1054 Addison—E. L. Alber, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 316.
274 Albany—Chas. Marshall, R. S., 22 Jean-
ette st.
L. B. Harvey, F. S., 492 3d st.
659 "—(Ger.) C. Bassler, R. S., 357 Central
ave.
J. Lather, F. S., 217½ Sherman
1446 "—Edw. T. Rafferty, R. S., 88 Van
Wort ave.
Geo. Fry, F. S., 10 Judson st.
270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton, R. S.
and F. S.
6 Amsterdam—G. H. Staley, R. S., 90 Mina-
ville st.
A. L. Broeffle, F. S., 178 W. Main.
453 Auburn—E. K. Atwater, R. S., 52 Fulton.
M. S. Irish, F. S., 102 Marvin av.
614 Baldwinville—C. J. Lonergan, R. S.
Joseph McCarthy, F. S.
1321 Ballston Spa—Chas. H. Baker, R. S.
J. N. Hutchins, F. S., Box 734.
24 Batavia—Geo. Helebin, R. S., Box 94.
Gebhardt Wassing, F. S.
233 Binghamton—R. L. Whittemore, R. S.,
Bayless ave.
E. S. Nicholson, F. S., 168 Bethoven.
1052 Blauvelt—John Maynard, R. S., 265
Hamburg st., Buffalo.
Otto Bush, F. S.
Buffalo—Sec. of Dist. Council, Jas. Hop-
kins, 148 Chester st.
9 "—H. A. Burdick, R. S., 319 Niagara.
R. D. Harry, F. S., 203 Front av.
132 "—(Mill) Frank Wolfing, R. S., 105
Rose st.
Adolph Killian, F. S., 371 Carlton.
355 "—(Ger.) Wm. Winkleman, R. S., 40
Boetzer ave.
M. Stahl, F. S., 76 Pongeron st.
374 "—J. H. Roehl, R. S., 123 Hawley st.
E. O. Yokom, F. S., 19 Fergu-
son ave.
440 "—Jas. Hopkins, R. S., 148 Chester.
Sam Ruddy, F. S., 312 North-
land ave.
1345 "—C. Molloy, R. S., 324 Myrtle av.
O. E. Dobbins, F. S., 131 Sage ave.
1377 "—J. G. Vogt, R. S., 232 Thompson.
A. Falk, F. S., 567 Tonawanda.
502 Canandaigua—H. L. Pierce, R. S., 77
Chapin st.
Frank Perry, F. S., Box 77.
1457 Canastota—E. B. Barbor, R. S.
H. O. Evans, F. S., Box 304.
1109 Catskill—Charles Loveland, R. S. and F.
S., Box 274.
1578 Chautauque—John Mattock, R. S., Box
465.
W. R. Brickman, F. S., Box 465.
368 Clayton—Edward Page, R. S.
J. A. Perry, F. S.
99 Cohoes—A. VanArman, R. S., and F. S.,
302 Remsen st.
1175 Cold Spring—Geo. Lara, R. S., Box 254.
A. Grumbacher, F. S., Box 254.
491 Corlath—Chas. B. Fridge, R. S.
Jesse F. Beiden, F. S.
700 Corning—C. F. Doud, R. S., 326 E. 2d st.
Ward B. Lamb, F. S., 255 Bridge st.
1019 Cortland—S. Clark, R. S., 123 Grotton av.
A. J. Roe, F. S., 21 Clayton ave.
503 Depew—G. A. Kramer, R. S., Box 617,
Lancaster, N. Y.
A. Rupprecht, F. S., Box 405, Lancaster.
649 Debbs Ferry—John H. Soennicksen, R. S.
Wm. Lynt, F. S., Ashford ave.
466 Dunkirk—T. E. Kennedy, R. S., 99 Dou-
glas st., Fredonia, N. Y.
F. E. Nichols, F. S., Fredonia, N. Y.
532 Elmira—Ed. Sweet, R. S., 638 Windsor.
B. E. Teneycke, F. S., Cleveland ave.
1614 Fine View—Geo. Shuemaker, R. S.
G. E. Frazier, F. S.
323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—Barney Sullivan, R. S.
John F. O'Brien, F. S.
673 Fort Edward—Harry Johnson, R. S., 1
Washington st., Sandy Hill, N. Y.
Geo. S. Brigham, F. S.

754 Fulton—A. B. Church, R. S., 214 Utica st.
E. Schenck, F. S., 12 N. W. 1st.
187 Geneva—W. J. Hydon, R. S., Phelps, New York.
M. J. Riley, F. S., 104 Castle st.
1093 Glen Cove, L. I.—C. Doxey, R. S.
Geo. Germaine, Jr., F. S.
229 Glens Falls—Clayton T. Sawin, R. S. and F. S., 21 Chester st.
1144 "—(Mill) W. C. Palmer, R. S. and F. S., 63 Walnut st.
1107 Gloversville—J. H. Webster, R. S., 66 Temple st.
E. Peasley, F. S., 71 Marshall ave.
1030 Gouverneur—N. W. Wood, R. S.
J. R. Wilson, F. S.
1309 Gowanda—W. W. LeRoy, F. S., Box 238.
Frank S. Parker, F. S., Box 40.
380 Herkimer—John F. Lock, R. S., 312 Bel-linger st.
B. L. Austin, 321 S. Main st.
1223 Hicksville, L. I.—John Lauck, R. S.
D. Kenseier, F. S., Westbury.
1075 Hudson—C. B. Macy, F. S., 111 Warren.
F. S. De La Mater, F. S., 340 Warren.
1747 Huntington, L. I.—John Phifer, R. S.
H. Wright, F. S., Cold Spring, L. I.
1261 Iliwa—E. A. Mixer, R. S., Frankfort, N. Y., Box 800.
Geo. Carlisle, F. S., Box 467.
149 Irvington—Alex H. Smith, R. S., Box 187.
J. Harvey Maclean, F. S., 97 Orsange st.
357 Islip, L. I.—H. D. Morenus, R. S., Box 345.
Jacob S. Petty, F. S., Box 105, Bay Shore, L. I.
603 Ithaca—Wm. Sager, R. S.
E. A. Whiting, F. S., 108 Auburn st.
66 Jamestown—Thos. H. Marks, R. S., 12 W. 10th st.
A. G. King, F. S., 40 Dickerson st.
1268 Johnstown—Davis Martin, R. S., 46 S. Perry st.
H. Davenport, F. S., 13 E. Madison avenue.
251 Kingston—J. J. Tubby, R. S., Chester st.
A. Van Steenburg, F. S., 282 Albany ave.
1560 "—(Mill) W. P. Reosa, R. S., 160 Chumdorf st.
Chas. A. Burroughs, F. S., 160 Ten Brock ave.
516 Lindenhurst—John Wennisch, R. S. and F. S., Box 16.
A. B. Miller, R. S., 4 Snell Bldg.
591 Little Falls—A. B. Covill, F. S., 16 High st.
289 Lochport—T. J. Farley, R. S., 403 Pine st.
Wm. Markley, F. S., 99 Mulberry st.
1274 Malone—F. W. Gentle, R. S. and F. S., 17 Ft. Covington.
543 Mamaroneck—W. H. Weber, R. S., Box 337.
Thos. Russell, F. S.
1438 Massena—J. M. Loan, R. S.
W. G. McClymont, F. S.
1576 Mechanicsville—N. J. Baker, R. S., Box 676.
F. B. Lane, F. S., Box 528.
574 Middletown—John Schendler, R. S., 52 Prospect st.
Simeon Wood, F. S., 39 Olive st.
1263 Millbrook—H. R. Scher, R. S.
Hiram S. Tripp, F. R.
1134 Mt. Kisco—Geo. W. Finch, R. S.
Walter Sellick, F. S.
1729 Moravia—P. P. Murphy, R. S.
Smith Collier, F. S.
646 Newark—F. Cuddeback, R. S., 44 Vincennes st.
John T. Leggett, F. S., 6 Mason st.
301 Newburg—F. W. Smith, R. S., 128 Miller.
J. Templeton, F. S., 159 Renwick st.
New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. B. Martin, 51 Warren.
42 "—Alex Fraser, R. S., 51 Ave. E.
J. Gagan, F. S., 50 Walnut st.
718 "—Louis Helmrick, R. S., 151 Franklin avenue.
Wm. Crewell, F. S., 304 North.
New York City—Sec. Greater New York District Council, D. F. Featherstone, 240 E. 80th st.
12 "—Otto Ziebig, R. S., 332 Knickerbocker ave., Brooklyn Boro.
T. Salverson, F. S., 13 Butler st., Brooklyn Boro.
32 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) M. Braun, R. S., Madison ave., near Myrtle, Brooklyn Boro.
Gus Anderson, F. S., 168 Blecker, Brooklyn Boro.
34 "—Jos. Forst, R. S., 196 Grace st., Long Island City, N. Y.
John Engel, F. S., 141 Newton Road, Long Island City, L. I.
40 "—Jas. J. Lyman, R. S., Jerome ave. and 149th st., N. Y.
E. J. Morrison, F. S., 15 Ackerman, Kings Bridge, N. Y.
51 "—W. B. Garretson, R. S., 227 W. 142d st.
K. McLean, F. S., 137 Madison av., Manhattan Boro.
56 "—(Floor Layers) Wm. Phiel, R. S., 783 Courtland ave.
A. B. Schilling, F. S., 517 E. 83d.
64 "—A. A. White, R. S., 809 Washington st.
E. C. Glock, F. S., 30 W. 47th st., Bayonne, New Jersey.
81 "—John J. Phelan, R. S., Box 151, Lawrence, Mass.
Harry Jones, F. S., Inwood, L. I., N. Y. Far Rockaway, L. I.
109 "—L. F. McCormick, R. S., 70 Douglas st., Brooklyn Boro.
B. Tobin, F. S., 502 Schenck av., Brooklyn Boro.
126 "—Albert Reynolds, R. S., 99 Greenpoint ave., Brooklyn Boro.
H. Sargent, F. S., 187 Kingsland ave., Brooklyn Boro.
128 "—Oscar Hertel, R. S., Whitestone, L. I.
Henry Hey, F. S., Whitestone, L. I.
147 "—Jas. Collins, R. S., 439 Railroad avenue.
Martin Pearson, P. S., 192 Jerome, Brooklyn Boro.
172 "—J. B. Pettit, F. S., Elliott ave., Throgs Neck, Westchester, N. Y.
175 "—C. E. Byrns, R. S., 85 Palmetto, Brooklyn Boro.
R. F. Ellison, F. S., 727 Monroe, Brooklyn Boro.
200 "—(Jewish) Sam Massloff, R. S., 69 E. 99th st.
J. Goldfarb, F. S., 66 E. 100th st., Manhattan Boro.
212 "—J. H. Riches, R. S., 122 S. Terrace ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
M. Stecker, F. S., Hugonot ave., Wakefield, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

240 New York—J. H. Nash, R. S., 230 E. 96th.
T. Forrester, F. S., 1494 Lexington avenue, Manhattan Boro.
247 "—Paul L. Ambach, R. S., 394 Van Brunt ave., Brooklyn Boro.
W. Schwelkert, F. S., 516 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn Boro.
258 "—John Tonies, R. S., 372½ Pulaski st., Brooklyn Boro.
M. Spence, F. S., 211 Pulaski st., Brooklyn Boro.
291 "—(Ger.) Peter Schumacher, R. S., 60 Morgan av., Brooklyn Boro.
Heinrich Knobloch, F. S., 357 Linden st., Brooklyn Boro.
309 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) O. Carl, R. S., 526 E. 83d st.
Paul Liska, F. S., 442 E. 81st., Manhattan Boro.
324 "—Robert Ryman, R. S., 1443d ave., Astoria, L. I.
Charles Krause, F. S., Box 372, Woodside, L. I.
340 "—D. G. Smith, R. S., Jerome ave. and 162d st.
H. B. Ripley, F. S., 254 W. 51st., Manhattan Boro.
375 "—(Ger.) P. Spreter, R. S., 62 East End ave.
Hy Ortland, F. S., 50 E. End av., Manhattan Boro.
381 "—J. A. Brown, R. S., 1743 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn Boro.
T. Kirkwood, F. S., 33 Buffalo ave., Brooklyn Boro.
382 "—Emil Klein, R. S., 333 E. 89th.
E. B. Hirtle, F. S., 61 W. 98th., Manhattan Boro.
387 "—Dan Connolly, R. S., 166 E. 127th st., Manhattan Boro.
S. F. Edmondson, F. S., 2357 3d avenue, Bronx Boro.
451 "—Geo. O. Monroe, R. S., 153 S. Elliott Place, Brooklyn Boro.
W. Carroll, F. S., 688 Classon av., Brooklyn Boro.
457 "—(Scan) Oscar Johanson, R. S., 50 E. 100th st.
Ole Jensen, F. S., 211 E. 96th st., Manhattan Boro.
464 "—(Ger.) L. Hanfman, R. S., 801 E. 148th st.
Geo. Fieser, F. S., 963 Washington ave., Bronx Boro.
468 "—Geo. Slatter, R. S., 432 E. 58th.
W. J. Doyle, F. S., 183 E. 7th st., Manhattan Boro.
471 "—N. M. Hedges, R. S., 362 10th st., Brooklyn Boro.
Fred Small, F. S., 336 58th st., Brooklyn Boro.
473 "—L. S. Blauvelt, R. S., 430 St. Nicholas ave., Manhattan Boro.
J. W. Gilbert, F. S., 116 Cottage st., Jersey City, N. J.
476 "—Jos. Moelter, R. S., 774 E. 150th.
James T. Kelly, F. S., 2 Marshall st., Metropolitan, L. I., Manhattan Boro.
478 "—H. G. Lambert, R. S., 279 9th av.
C. R. Nagel, F. S., 668 Courtlandt ave., Bronx Boro.
493 "—W. B. Ringrove, R. S., De Milt ave., Wakefield, N. Y.
F. J. Lannsberry, F. S., 26 S. 13th ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
497 "—(Ger.) Bernhard Greger, R. S., 506 E. 81st st.
L. Vogeney, F. S., 420 E. 82d st., Manhattan Boro.
507 "—Frederick Brickwedel, R. S., Floit, Corona, Queens Boro.
P. A. Anderson, F. S., Box 13, Corona, Queens Boro.
509 "—Thos. Smith, R. S., 1500 Lexington avenue.
T. McQueen, F. S., 1378 8d ave., Manhattan Boro.
513 "—(Ger.) Wm. Ilenchen, R. S., 516 E. 165th st.
Wm. Moesner, F. S., 1515 Ave. A., Manhattan Boro.
567 "—A. E. Wills, R. S., 135 Tompkins st., Stapleton, Richmond Boro.
P. J. Klee, F. S., 156 Targee st., Stapleton, Richmond Boro.
575 "—(Stair) M. P. W. Davis, R. S., 818 Forest ave.
H. Blot, F. S., 2171 5th ave., New York City.
593 "—C. M. Odey, F. S., 12 4th street, Williamsbridge, Bronx Boro.
601 "—John P. Smith, R. S., Box 90, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.
C. Schultz, F. S., Box 90, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.
606 "—Edw. Gorman, R. S., 132 Westervelts ave., New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.
Wm. Houseman, F. S., 68 Columbia st., West Brighton, S. I., N. Y.
613 "—John P. Shultz, R. S., Box 46, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
Chas. Stout, F. S., Box 46, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
639 "—V. Harrington, R. S., 736 57th, Brooklyn Boro.
August Sohns, F. S., 166 53d st., Brooklyn Boro.
640 "—Alfred Frommelt, R. S., College Point, N. Y.
P. Carroll, Jr., F. S., 52 14th, College Point, L. I.
707 "—(Fr. Can.) J. P. Laurier, R. S., 201 E. 85th st.
Ernest Lamarre, F. S., 668 E. 138th st., Manhattan Boro.
714 "—John R. Reilly, R. S., 78 W. Amity, F. S., Field, F. S., 154 New Locust st., Flushing, L. I.
715 "—D. F. Featherston, R. S., Poplar st., Westchester, N. Y.
Chas. Camp, F. S., 114 Bradhurst avenue.
724 "—John J. Wearn, R. S., 712 3d av.
J. H. Browne, F. S., 44 E. 10th, Manhattan Boro.
774 "—Wm. J. Farrell, R. S., 899 E. 135th, Patrick Harney, F. S., 225 E. 69th.
786 "—(Ger. Millwright) H. Studt, R. S., 506 18th st., Brooklyn Boro.
H. Maak, F. S., 357 Linden st., Brooklyn Boro.
901 "—Geo. W. Dow, R. S., Woodhaven, L. I.
Thos. Tuttle, F. S., 65 Oakley ave., Ozone Park, L. I.
906 "—A. E. Hague, R. S., Far Rockaway, N. Y.
John Oliver, F. S., Box 142, Cedarhurst, L. I.

907 New York—W. H. Ryan, R. S. and F. S., Box 33, Great Neck, L. I.
983 "—H. L. Hill, R. S., Freeport, L. I.
H. E. Van Wicklen, F. S., Freeport, L. I.
1888 "—J. I. Becker, R. S., Hugonot, Richmond Boro., N. Y.
W. P. Gibson, F. S., Great Kills, Richmond Boro.
1425 "—Chas. O. Miller, R. S., Surf ave. near 16th st., Coney Island, N. Y.
Emil Zwerg, F. S., Newman's Flats, Coney Island, Brooklyn Boro.
Niagara Falls—Sec. Dist. Council, W. J. Sweet, 1931 Whitney ave.
322 "—W. J. Sweet, R. S., 1931 Whitney ave.
J. P. Bell, F. S., 1650 S. ave.
1555 "—F. Thomas, R. S., 758 Garden st.
F. Whiteacre, F. S., McCoon av.
369 No. Tonawanda—Chas. W. Lorenz, R. S., 381 Miller st.
W. M. Miller, F. S., 97 Bryant.
1877 No. Buffalo—John G. Vogt, R. S., 232 Thompson st.
J. Schreiner, F. S., 269 Sycamore.
810 Norwich—B. F. McLagan, R. S., 33 Gold.
Ira Robb, F. S., 26 Mitchell st.
474 Nyack—Jerom Hasbrock, R. S.
R. P. Wool, F. S., Box 493.
1354 Ogdensburg—W. H. LeClaire, R. S., 104 Ford ave.
C. A. Sharpe, F. S., 381 Ford st.
101 Oneonta—John Elliott, R. S., 5 Sand st.
C. W. Burnside, F. S., 9 Walling ave.
546 Olean—E. B. Wescott, R. S., Box 32.
Geo. Bemis, F. S., Box 32.
1243 Oneida—W. A. Webster, R. S., 41 Main.
J. P. Carter, F. S., 21 Cherry st.
447 Ossining—E. Wasburn, R. S., Everett av.
Alfred Sellberg, F. S., Doll ave.
747 Oswego—J. R. Bonner, R. S., 143 W. Onedla st.
Elmer E. Fish, F. S., 178 E. Mohawk.
Peekskill—T. F. Gallagher, R. S., 116 S. Broad st.
John Worthington, F. S., 507 Smith.
996 Penn Yan—W. H. Moore, 535 Liberty.
E. Crane, F. S., 108 Johnson ave.
1407 Perry—Anthony Schwirod, R. S., Box 396.
Eugene Stanton, F. S., Box 309.
1115 Pleasantville—F. D. Bailey, R. S.
Fred Wild, F. S.
77 Port Chester—Geo. Chandler, R. S., Box 605.
E. Howard, F. S., 128 Eldridge.
1135 Port Jefferson—Isaac F. Jones, R. S.
J. W. Denton, F. S., Setauket, L. I.
1145 Port Jervis—R. B. Raymond, R. S., 40 Franklin st.
J. F. Ciseo, F. S., 13 Culvert.
203 Poughkeepsie—P. W. Noble, 66 Winnikee avenue.
F. Quaterman, F. S., 113 N. Clinton.
Rochester—Secretary of District Council, Adam C. Harold, 217 Avenue A.
72 "—Adam C. Harold, R. S., 217 Av. A.
B. F. Law, F. S., 81 Glasgow.
179 "—(Ger.) Anton Kehrle, R. S., 21 Carl street.
T. Kraft, R. S., 20 Joiner st.
231 "—Derk Rotmans, R. S., 14 Biffell.
Adam Fey, F. S., 28 Yale st.
1016 Rome—G. E. Dnnhar, R. S., 200 E. Thomas st.
C. W. Herman, F. S., 301 Expense st.
573 Rye—Wm. T. Allen, R. S., Box 397.
J. Rosenquist, F. S., Railroad av.
1027 Sandy Hill—H. C. Haviland, R. S., 48 River st.
E. La Pau, F. S., 36 Lacrosse st.
600 Saranac Lake—Sidney Gale, R. S.
L. W. Divine, F. S.
1015 Saratoga Springs—H. W. Rhodes, R. S., 9 James st.
N. J. Becker, F. S., 92 Maple.
412 Sayville, L. I.—Frank Griffin, R. S., Box 274.
E. Townsend, F. S., Box 74.
146 Schenectady—F. J. Perry, R. S., Gilmore House.
Chas. S. Doyle, F. S., 307 State.
963 "—(Mill) T. J. Costello, R. S., 528 Liberty st.
B. H. Wagar, F. S., 98 Broadway.
835 Seneca Falls—Wm. W. Matherson, R. S., 32 Haugh st.
A. M. Kline, F. S., 190 Fall st.
853 Silver Creek—Frank Bratz, R. S.
Charles Diefenback, F. S.
Syracuse—Sec'y Dist. Council, John A. Nhare, 206 Bellevue ave.
15 "—(Ger.) Chas. Brucher, R. S., 113 Briggs st.
H. Werner, F. S., 201 Rowland.
26 "—P. E. McSwiney, R. S., 333 Fitch.
E. B. Battey, F. S., 517 E. Genesee.
192 "—C. E. Smith, R. S., 225 Sedgwick.
Chas. Silvernail, F. S., 626 Vine.
1162 Suffern—J. E. Hunter, R. S., 393.
J. J. Bverson, F. S.
895 North Tarrytown—W. B. Scofield, R. S., Lawrence ave.
Maurice Powers, F. S., Pocantico st.
1256 Ticonderoga—Henry Bevins, R. S.
Chas. A. Thatcher, F. S., Box 314.
78 Troy—T. McClellan, R. S., 29 Ingalls ave.
James G. Wilson, F. S., Box 65.
636 "—(Mill) W. Callahan, R. S., 511 25th st., Watervliet, N. Y.
A. Bufo, F. S., 10 Lark st., Cohoes, N. Y.
389 Tuxedo—Frank Conklin, R. S., Box 26, Sloatsburg.
Fred Slawson, F. S., Box 34, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
125 Utica—L. F. Vogel, R. S., 23 Cleveland av.
G. W. Griffiths, F. S., 240 Dudley ave.
1141 Warwick—Theodore Wood, R. S.
M. R. Green, F. S., Box 377.
278 Watertown—G. B. Feethamel, R. S., Lynde st.
A. B. Wager, F. S., 308 Flower av. E.
1693 Waterford—(Mill) Geo. R. Alexander, R. S. and F. S., Box 20.
1324 Westfield—G. H. Bryant, R. S.
J. W. Backman, F. S.
337 Whitesboro—Geo. W. Blakeman, R. S., Box 42.
John H. Owens, F. S., Box 119.
53 White Plains—F. J. Braley, R. S., 59 Brookfield street.
W. B. Patterson, F. S., Box 120.
Yonkers—Sec'y Dist. Council, J. F. Fellows, Box 175.
273 "—H. Batchelor, R. S., 451 Bellevue avenue.
E. C. Hulse, F. S., 47 Maple st.
726 "—E. Haughtaling, R. S., 169 Elm.
Fred Saarp, F. S., 124 Waverly.

NORTH CAROLINA

384 Asheville—Geo. Underwood, R. S., 291 College st.
W. T. Ledbetter, F. S., 41 N. Main st.
1694 Brevard—A. N. Pool, R. S.
W. M. Bradley, F. S.
558 Charlotte—M. Lang, R. S.
J. P. McNight, F. S.
1554 Concord—Wat. Barringer, F. S., Carbon st.
1331 Durham—W. A. Wilkerson, R. S., Milton avenue.
J. M. Martin, F. S., Box 567.
1743 Fayetteville—W. H. Mitchell, R. S., Box 601.
C. D. Borgt, F. S., Box 601.
1528 Gastonia—Edgar Frichte, F. S.
1379 Goldsboro—A. A. Grantham, R. S., Pine st.
M. B. Hinson, F. S., 607 E. Elm st.
1432 Greensboro—J. R. Holt, R. S., 904 R. R. av.
S. B. Williams, F. S., 709 Burton.
1455 Kinston—L. Turner, R. S., Box 306.
W. B. Lewis, F. S., Box 306.
1422 Morganton—C. L. Shuping, R. S.
W. A. Setzer, F. S.
1461 New Bern—(Col.) S. Anderson, R. S., 15 George st., James City.
W. S. Fulcher, F. S., 79 Main st.
1462 "—G. A. Atkinson, R. S.
C. Arnold, F. S.
630 Raleigh—J. W. Hunt, R. S., 507 S. West.
L. A. Emory, F. S., 307 Swain.
1215 Rocky Mount—G. W. Williams, R. S.
J. W. Jones, F. S., Box 311.
1714 Salisbury—N. E. Barnhardt, R. S.
C. A. Shuman, F. S., 311 E. Franklin.
1210 Southport—H. E. Phelps, R. S.
George F. Drew, F. S.
Wilmington—Sec. D. C., R. McWilliams, 813½ Campbell st.
899 "—D. Rountree, R. S.
G. F. Quin, F. S., 916 N. 4th st.
915 "—Thos. Devane, R. S., Orange st.
C. H. Merrick, F. S., 814 S. 5th.
1692 "—E. W. Carver, R. S., 713 Ann st.
J. R. Lane, F. S., 416 Wooster.
1361 Wilson—C. N. Pearce, R. S., Tarboro st.
C. R. Bagerton, F. S., 405 Lee.

NORTH DAKOTA

1176 Fargo—H. P. Holverson, R. S., 4193d st. North.
C. J. Bengston, F. S., 415 N. 11th.

OHIO

84 Akron—A. E. Mills, R. S., 638 Schiller av.
J. D. Hinkle, F. S., 6 Weber ave.
1139 Alliance—F. D. Scofield, R. S. and F. S., S. Arch.
1556 Ashland—Jess. W. King, F. S.
539 Ashtabula—E. B. Moses, R. S., Rural Del. No. 2.
C. D. Troop, F. S., Rural Del. No. 1.
1720 Athens—Joe L. Weaver, R. S., 59 Lancaster st.
J. D. Radcliff, F. S.
569 Barberton—G. W. Conn, R. S., 422 N. 2d.
S. E. Mast, F. S., Pfeffer st.
1533 Barnesville—B. J. Patterson, R. S., Box 503.
Theo. Taylor, F. S., Box 364.
17 Bellair—Grant McCabe, R. S.
G. W. Curtis, F. S., 3638 Harrison st.
1383 Bowling Green—
170 Bridgeport—G. H. Groves, R. S., Box 242.
B. F. Cunningham, F. S., Box 6.
485 Byesville—J. W. Dilley, F. S.
245 Cambridge—John McCartney, R. S., 221 N. 3d st.
L. H. Hendersson, F. S., 79 Gumber ave.
1291 Canal Dover—C. H. Ledendecker, R. S., 601 3d street.
A. Miller, F. S., 129 8th st.
143 Canton—Hy. Anstine, R. S., 835 N. Cherry.
C. A. Rimmel, F. S., 1112 Linden ave.
589 Chillicothe—J. M. Freeman, R. S., 28 N. Watt st.
S. S. Duffee, F. S., 607 E. 2d st.
1255 "—John Wilhelm, R. S., 448 Mill st.
J. S. Kemery, F. S., 146 W. Main.
Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council, Louis A. Groll, 2526 Jefferson av.
2 "—Tom Johnson, R. S., 131 Mulberry st.
C. A. Quick, F. S., Glenway ave., Price Hill.
209 "—(Ger.) A. Welsgerber, R. S., 2529 Jefferson ave.
Aug. Weise, F. S., 969 Gest st.
327 "—(Mill) B. H. Bornell, R. S., 5165 Eastern ave.
E. G. Landherr, F. S., 3213 Beresford avenue.
628 "—Wm. Roemhild, R. S., 3032 Colerain ave.
L. Dietemeyer, F. S., 3551 Colerain ave.
664 "—(Stair) F. W. Doesen, R. S., 2706 Vine st.
Hy. Dunkman, F. S., 1339 Pendleton st.
667 "—J. C. Randall, R. S., 4905 Main ave., Station H.
W. R. Stinman, F. S., 441 Everett.
676 "—F. Bollinger, R. S., Ada st.
O. B. Stienle, F. S., 175 Warner.
692 "—Harry Clark, R. S., 2636 Spring Grove ave.
J. P. Luckey, F. S., 2427 Bloom.
1582 "—C. S. Kenman, R. S., 321 E. 5th.
Andy Haines, F. S., 536 Delta av.
Cleveland—Secretary of District Council, Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
11 "—Miles Dodd, R. S., 254 Chandler avenue.
Jas. Rumsey, F. S., 60 Clara st.
14 "—Fred E. Allis, R. S., 81 Hackman.
G. Ostermeyer, F. S., 116 Lewiston.
39 "—(Boh.) Chas. W. Cadek, R. S., 73 Magnet st.
J. Soukup, F. S., 70 Hillman av.
393 "—(Ger.) Carl Schimmelmarmann, R. S., 119 Hoyt ave.
T. Wehrich, F. S., 16 Parker st.
449 "—(Ger.) Otto Polark, R. S., 255 Biroh st.
Fred Behrens, F. S., 228 Burton.
1108 "—J. F. Mann, R. S., Scranton Place.
Wm. Lipscomb, F. S., 2025 Loraine st.
1231 "—F. O. Smith, R. S., 77 Sendees st.
F. L. Baldwin, F. S., 477 Prospect.
1242 "—(Parquet Floor Layers) Ed Cummings, R. S., 18 Beaver st.
F. O. Lawrence, F. S., 19 Pennington st.
1258 "—W. Musteller, R. S., 59 Bryne st.
Ed. Hoffman, F. S., 186 Hamilton ave.

1346 Cleveland—(Mill) J. A. Pearce, R. S., 104 Astor ave.
John Lawless, F. S., 34 Myrtle.
739 College Hill—T. A. Bullock, R. S., Sta. R.
A. T. Forbes, F. S., Sta. K.
1089 Collinwood—H. E. Gould, R. S.
J. E. Tiffin, F. S.
61 Columbus—Dan Hammel, R. S., 67 E. 5th avenue.
Lewis Peters, F. S., 486 Oak.
494 "—J. H. Slane, 1073 Atkinson st., Station A.
F. Redding, F. S., 1013 Michigan avenue.
525 Coshocton—J. McCann, R. S., S. 2d st.
M. S. Edwards, F. S., 311 N. 10th st.
863 Conneaut—E. W. Rockwell, F. S., Bx 353.
Dayton—Secretary of District Council, A. C. Cattermull, Room 14, Davis Bldg.
104 "—J. H. Miley, R. S., 245 High st.
F. H. Davis, F. S., 318 Edgewood avenue.
346 "—(Ger.) Theo. Math, R. S., 9 Sherman st.
J. Wirth, F. S., 151 Finmore st.
1132 "—(Mill) O. W. McFarland, R. S., 14 Brabham st.
J. W. Becker, F. S., 1214 So. Wayne ave.
1628 "—(Millwright) W. N. Wilkins, R. S., 28 Stillwater ave.
John Ridenour, F. S., 259 Boyer
1442 Defiance—L. R. Sperrgeon, R. S., 740 Perry st.
John Lower, F. S., 218 Union.
1516 Delaware—C. E. Tibbotts, F. S.
1009 Delhi—Thos. Lind, R. S., Cleaves, O.
F. Hautman, F. S.
328 East Liverpool—W. S. Pillinger, R. S.
A. F. Cope, F. S.
294 East Palestine—Thos. Padgett, R. S. and F. S.
1426 Elyria—M. D. Kirsh, R. S., Box 67.
F. J. Kaiser, F. S., Box 112.
822 Findlay—R. S. Todd, R. S., 122 Shingle.
J. B. Alspach, F. S., 1221 Summit street.
1166 Fremont—Fred Gerding, R. S., Napoleon.
J. M. Buckman, F. S., 509 S. Arch
1237 Galena—F. W. Kuhn, R. S.
J. A. Nungesser, F. S., 647 W. Main st.
1541 Gallipolis—L. M. Duvall, R. S.
M. F. Gills, F. S.
1754 Greenfield—S. R. Evans, R. S., Box 647.
O. Dalrymple, F. S., Box 628, Baltimore ave.
637 Hamilton—C. E. Davis, R. S., Mehrum Bldg.
A. W. Sims, F. S., 807 Buckeye st.
1111 Ironton—Samuel Arusperger R. S., 317 S. 5th st.
Ed. Kurtz, F. S., 259 S. Front st.
1687 Jackson—David P. Brown, R. S.
J. W. Pierce, F. S.
1499 Kent—L. D. Colton, R. S., Box 583.
Edward Arnick, F. S., Box 584.
840 Kenton—Wm. Totlow, R. S., 215 S. Market street.
T. Bridge, F. S., N. Leighton st.
86 Lancaster—C. K. Steward, R. S., 345 E. King st.
J. L. Brooks, F. S., 616 Madison ave.
182 Lima—D. B. Spear, R. S., 114 E. 2d st.
Rich. Joseph, F. S., 1200 S. Broadway av
1423 "—B. H. Kepner, R. S., 540 S. Scott.
H. Metzger, F. S., 353 B. Market.
1288 Lisbon—W. J. Fennick, R. S., Box 541.
John Morrow, F. S.
703 Lockland—W. W. Ellis, R. S., 316 Shepard ave., Sta. R.
L. T. Simpson, F. S., 631 Steward ave.
705 Lorain—F. C. Kellogg, R. S., 527 W. Erie avenue.
John G. Whitby, F. S., 200 5th st.
854 Madisonville—Perry C. Hill, R. S., Conover st.
Chas. Wellman, F. S., Center & Wallburg
735 Mansfield—L. A. Fankhauser, R. S., 153 Harker st.
J. B. Barr, F. S., 126 Blanche.
1149 Marion—W. K. Snyder, R. S., 539 Main.
Ray Smith, F. S., 676 N. Main.
356 Marietta—K. H. Wagner, R. S., 124 Wood.
Frank Ackerman, 415 Montgomery st.
1567 Martin's Ferry—John C. Moore, R. S., Box 467.
Clarence McCarty, F. S., Box 467.
881 Massillon—H. L. Walters, R. S., 63 N. Waechter st.
Ira E. Dietz, F. S., Box 473.
1586 Middleport—J. Braley, R. S.
R. L. Beach, F. S.
1668 Mineral City—Alfred Watts, R. S.
F. J. Caswell, F. S.
749 Mount Vernon—Mike Sheedy, R. S., 304 Coshocton ave.
F. Farrison, F. S., 211 E. Chestnut.
1735 Nelsonville—Oliver Crawford, R. S., Box 726.
Clarence Backus, F. S., Box 726.
136 Newark—B. A. Jones, R. S., 13 N. 5th st.
S. R. Fristoe, F. S., 59 William.
1266 New Philadelphia—J. W. Kinsely, R. S., 251 E. Ray st.
Ira E. Wolf, F. S., 567 S. Broadway.
1514 Niles—C. C. Haefling, R. S., 524 W. 3d.
W. P. Rook, F. S., 952 Warren ave.
837 Norwalk—W. H. Giltner, R. S., 71 Woodlawn ave.
C. W. Beers, F. S., 28 Whitney av.
404 Palmsville—C. H. Tunis, R. S.
F. C. Tucker, F. S.
650 Pomeroy—F. Baber, R. S., Box 81.
E. Dill, F. S.
1101 Portland Station—W. L. Clow, R. S. and F. S., Box 26.
437 Portsmouth—Geo. W. Seith, R. S., Robson avenue.
W. H. Kares, F. S., 808 Harvard Pl.
1229 Ravenna—E. A. Llkens, F. S., 506 E. Bowery street.
1282 Salem—H. F. Flecker, R. S., 212 Wisdom.
W. B. Stratton, F. S., 88 W. Main.
940 Sandusky—William Waterfield, R. S., 823 Sycamore.
Fred Close, F. S., 123 Madison st.
1267 "—(Mill) W. J. Schlaffer, R. S., 910 Fulton st.
Oscar Wargowsky, F. S., 524 Tiffin ave.
1025 Sidney—Tim Welch, R. S.
F. M. Gunderbak, F. S.
1437 Smithfield—John A. Work, R. S., Box 168.
J. E. Bailey, F. S., Box 160.
660 Springfield—W. A. Crable, R. S., 220 1/2 W. North st.
D. W. Jacoby, F. S., 111 S. Western.
186 Steubenville—Louis Whittaker, R. S., 520 Garrett ave.
Harry Maud, F. S., 415 N. 6th

1518 Struthers—E. M. Weber, R. S.
A. E. Mellinger, F. S.
243 Tiffin—A. Weigel, R. S., 56 W. Market.
J. B. Hosfeld, F. S., 339 S. Monroe.
Toledo—Secretary of District Council, Hiram B. Holloper, 236 Missouri st.
25 "—Geo. W. Nichols, R. S., 710 Stickney avenue.
W. B. VanDusen, F. S., 410 Indiana ave.
168 "—(Ger.) M. Kirsch, R. S., 1225 Peck st.
Ghas. Moeller, R. S., 806 Missouri.
557 "—H. O. Shewell, R. S., 1024 Madeline st.
M. H. Sturdevant, F. S., Detroit and Cherry sts.
1311 Ulricksville—P. H. Westhafer, R. S., Box 591.
J. M. Lickey, F. S., Box 591.
1711 Van Wert—T. E. Whiteman, R. S., 117 E. Keplar st.
F. S. Blake, F. S.
1235 Warren—D. A. Bradley, R. S., R. R. F. D. No. 1.
O. A. Kistler, F. S., 412 1/2 High.
1300 Wellston—W. S. Radcliff, R. S.
D. D. McCann, F. S.
405 Wellsville—S. E. Smith, R. S., Box 625.
H. E. Kern, F. S., Box 147.
1174 Willoughby—P. C. Waite, R. S.
W. A. Bates, F. S.
1239 Wooster—M. Himmelreich, N. Western ave.
F. W. Shoap, F. S., 94 Nold ave.
1608 Xenia—Geo. McNeff, R. S., S. Detroit st.
T. W. Cook, F. S., W. Trumbell st.
171 Youngstown—Wilson Bradrick, R. S., 155 Rayen ave.
H. C. Miley, F. S., 820 W. Woodland avenue.
716 Zanesville—F. M. Donnelly, R. S., 502 N. 7th st.
F. Kappes, F. S., 316 N. 7th.

OKLAHOMA

1603 Anadarko—P. C. Stacey, R. S., Box 245.
J. Gentry, F. S., Box 22.
117 Chandler—H. E. Neighbor, R. S., Box 582.
J. M. Bradbury, F. S., Box 195.
1431 El Reno—J. S. Gilliam, R. S., Box 485.
J. L. Stoneberger, F. S., Box 485.
763 Enid—J. K. Milligan, R. S.
F. H. Kerr, F. S.
1624 Guthrie—Wm. Keller, R. S., 19 1/2 S. 2d.
Henry Gothown, F. S., Box 125.
985 Hobart—J. A. John, R. S., Box 646.
H. E. Johnston, F. S., Box 273.
902 Lawton—H. Gay, R. S.
C. Weaver, F. S.
1472 Mangum—
276 Oklahoma City—B. H. Thurber, R. S., Box 131.
J. L. Stinson, F. S., Box 131.
292 Shawnee—W. H. Campbell, R. S., Box 248.
P. D. Holmes, F. S., Box 248.
1733 Sparks—W. A. Wilson, R. S.
E. E. Gawthorp, F. S.
OREGON
1133 Albany—Kasper Krupp, R. S.
J. K. Davis, F. S.
917 Astoria—T. D. Soudon, R. S.
536 Baker City—James Osborn, R. S.
W. L. Finch, F. S., 2815 Baker st.
1148 Grant's Pass—D. A. Fitzgerald, R. S., Box 414.
M. C. Day, F. S., Box 413.
872 La Grande—D. E. Cox, R. S.
T. I. Hughey, F. S.
1131 Oregon City—E. T. Kennedy, R. S. and F. S.
1313 Pendleton—T. M. Lowe, R. S., Box 156.
Geo. Wright, F. S., Box 155.
50 Portland—C. W. Ryan, R. S., 272 Mill st.
J. E. Lewton, F. S., Mt. Tabor sta.
1450 "—(Mill)—J. T. Garnett, R. S. and F. S., 229 1/2 2d st.
1065 Salem—C. C. Robinson, R. S., 509 Cottage st.
L. J. Vibbert, F. S., Salem, Ore.
1185 Sumpter—H. B. Wolking, R. S.
S. H. Summers, F. S.
1219 The Dalles—G. S. Brown, R. S., Box 811.
J. S. Hadley, F. S.

PENNSYLVANIA

1670 Ashland—Aug. Segebrecht, R. S., 23 Walnut st.
Fred Leverenz, F. S.
465 Ardmore—J. J. Lindsay, R. S., Ardmore.
S. E. Waters, F. S., Haverford.
211 Allegheny City—J. J. Watkins, R. S., 219 Hemlock st.
M. M. Wills, F. S., 314 Dawson.
237 "—(Ger.) George Walter, R. S., 41 Straub's Lane.
Edward Knoebel, F. S., 1225 Sandusky st.
135 Allentown—C. W. Meusinger, R. S., 331 N. 16th st.
O. C. Knappenberger, F. S., 531 N. 8th st.
900 Altoona—R. L. Wolfe, R. S., 407 19th st.
D. F. Ritchey, F. S., 2635 Union av.
105 Avonmore—C. H. Benninger, R. S.
W. J. Kunkle, F. S., Saltsburg, Pa.
1436 Bangor—J. T. Fritz, R. S.
Warren Reigle, F. S.
1190 Bellefonte—Jas. Lowry, R. S., Box 233.
C. Wetzel, F. S., Box 233.
1252 Beltzhoover—Jos. Spinnenvever, R. S., Carrick, Pa.
C. Kaufman, F. S., Mt. Oliver.
Berwick—T. B. Sweppenhiser, R. S., Walnut st.
263 "—H. W. Cope, F. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
833 Berwyn—Lewis F. Keller, R. S.
M. L. Montgomery, F. S.
406 Bethlehem—C. S. Kemmerer, R. S., 322 N. Main st.
Levi H. Surfoss, F. S.
773 Braddeck—A. J. Fisher, R. S., Locust st., N. Braddeck.
Chas. Kearns, F. S., 1133 Rebecca st., Wilkinsburg.
124 Bradford—J. G. Campbell, R. S., 7 Hobson Pl.
N. A. Walker, F. S., Maplewood av.
500 Butler—H. F. Waldemeyer, R. S., 511 N. Castle.
E. W. Schenk, F. S., 325 W. Penn st.
813 Carbondale—L. V. Arnold, R. S., 33 Canon.
F. Love, F. S., 15 Richmond st.
1708 Carlisle—A. G. Spangler, R. S., 23 E. South st.
Chas. Brown, F. S., 143 E. Elm.

1553 Chambersburg—D. E. Gabler, R. S., W. High st.
D. G. Hoover, F. S., 4418 Water.
1044 Charleroi—C. H. Richards, R. S., 513 Washington ave.
Fred Hill, F. S.
571 Carnegie—Jas. Sumney, R. S., Box 1123.
John G. Garbart, F. S., Box 1123.
207 Chester—G. B. Sill, R. S., 1606 Providence ave.
V. Montgomery, F. S., 7th & Kerlin.
1217 Chicora—J. N. King, R. S., Box 13.
Geo. Wagner, F. S., Box 13.
1079 Clairton—J. W. K. Hodge, R. S.
J. A. Reinhart, F. S., Mendelssohn, Pa.
1649 Clarion—E. M. McCullough, R. S.
J. A. Single, F. S.
1401 Clearfield—E. E. Wilson, R. S., 707 Daisey.
W. B. Breth, F. S., 406 Nicholson.
845 Clifton Heights—W. A. Jordan, R. S.
Frank J. Quantin, F. S.
587 Coatesville—Lovell Patton, R. S., Parkersburg, Pa.
S. A. Bell, F. S., 132 N. 5th ave.
882 Columbia—John A. Weigel, R. S., 3d and Walnut sts.
Wm. Dussinger, F. S., 840 Blunston.
321 Connellsville—U. G. Whipkey, R. S., 614 Murphy ave.
S. W. Strawn, F. S., 415 S. Pitts.
1595 Conshohocken—C. E. Fleck, R. S., 806 Fayette st.
C. W. Allen, F. S., 311 Hector.
1273 Coraopolis—C. V. Ruth, R. S.
L. B. Moose, F. S., Box 288.
1136 Donora—Thos. Pyle, R. S., Box 579.
Chas. Alexander, F. S., Box 579.
768 Dorrancetown—T. E. Mensch, R. S., Forty Fort, Pa.
E. Gunton, F. S., Box 23, Wyoming, Pa.
1099 Downingtown—W. A. Irwin, R. S.
P. Smedley, E. S., E. Down'gt'n.
580 DuBois—E. W. Wells, R. S., 523 Piper st.
J. H. Smith, F. S., 148 W. Long av.
1441 Duquesne—Martin Bahm, R. S., Box 1533.
Martin R. Holder, F. S., Box 1478.
239 Easton—E. P. Sandt, R. S., 412 Hight st.
Frank P. Morn, F. S., 914 Butler st.
501 Stroudsburg—A. M. Snyder, R. S.
P. Labar, F. S.
1732 Economy—C. M. Greig, R. S., Box 7.
E. A. Clark, F. S., Leedsdale, Pa.
421 Elwood City—F. H. Nagle, R. S., Box 606.
S. L. Davis, F. S., Box 606.
409 Erie—M. M. Randall, R. S., 212 Ash st.
C. K. Christenson, F. S., 547 E. 4th.
185 Falls Creek—E. W. Rhines, R. S.
B. H. Whitehill, F. S.
682 Franklin—Walter Milden, R. S., 1207 Eagle st.
T. A. Nickle, F. S., Third ward.
905 Freeland—C. N. Koehner, R. S., Box 356.
Jacob C. Nagel, F. S., 14 Front st.
1387 Girardville—John H. Daubert, R. S.
Daniel Ramberger, F. S.
462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, R. S. and F. S., N. Main st.
1000 Greenville—H. W. Bell, R. S., 109 Columbia avenue.
Frank Jennings, F. S., Plumb st.
298 Hanover—Clayton Sholl, R. S.
O. M. Gates, F. S.
287 Harrisburg—H. A. Kuhn, R. S., 533 Woodbine st.
G. F. Daugherty, F. S., 1217 N. Front.
129 Hazleton—A. Youngart, R. S., 18 W. 1st.
Conrad Schott, F. S., 304 E. Elm st.
890 Hazelwood—Chas. J. Shane, R. S., Norfolk st., Pittsburg.
Jas. A. Watkins, F. S., 5504 Sunnyside st., Pittsburg, Pa.
288 Homestead—J. C. Kephart, R. S., 1124 Roess ave., Wilkensburg.
E. Rowe, Jr., F. S., 110 W. 10th av.
1689 Huntingdon—F. S. Steel, R. S., 1422 Mifflin st.
C. L. Horton, F. S., 1222 Wash. st.
1504 Jeanette—John Huss, R. S., 7th st., Box 537.
Jacob Hess, F. S., Clay ave.
1064 Jersey Shore—E. S. Felling, R. S., Box 216, Villas, Pa.
J. L. Bush, F. S., Box 216, Villas, Pa.
795 Johnstown—J. A. Kaley, R. S. and F. S.
1419 Johnstown—W. A. Beachley, R. S., 212 Dibert st.
Jas. Williamson, F. S., 119 Peter.
545 Kane—Albert Peterson, R. S., 304 Dawson st.
J. W. Menteer, F. S.
1381 Kennett Square—Henry Tatum, R. S.
Luther Yeatman, F. S.
1129 Kittanning—J. L. Boney, R. S., Weskit, Pa.
J. F. Shaffer, O. S., Box 191.
1662 Knoxville—W. J. Bolis, R. S. and F. S.
Lancaster—Secretary District Council, T. J. Shirk, 124 S. Prince st.
208 "—E. H. Groff, R. S., 841 Columbia av.
H. C. Grove, F. S., 241 W. Chestnut.
1364 "—J. M. Barton, R. S., 531 W. Lemon.
W. Auer, F. S., 540 E. Chestnut.
1511 "—(Mill) Chas. F. Draper, F. S., 326 E. New st.
Wm. N. Bailey, F. S., 530 N. Mary st.
677 Lebanon—C. Light, R. S., 136 S. B. st.
Cyrus Snavely, F. S., 336 Shafterstown road.
1713 Lewistown—J. N. Lloyd, R. S., 22 Pennybaker ave.
C. M. Berle, F. S., 20 Pennybaker ave.
1153 Lock Haven—L. M. Waver, R. S., 302 Bellefonte ave.
W. J. Straub, F. S.
1094 Mahanoy City—Dan. Becker, R. S., 1113 W. Mahanoy ave.
R. C. Fowler, F. S., 222 W. Pine.
255 McKees Rocks—Chris. A. Yontz, R. S., 55 Highland ave., Norwood Place.
C. McElhatten, F. S., Box 947.
827 McKeesport—F. P. Boyd, R. S., 2101 Sylvan ave.
J. W. Ross, F. S., 808 Soles st.
1048 "—G. W. Kincard, R. S., 922 Locust st.
W. H. West, F. S., 406 4th ave.
556 Meadville—Chas. H. Kreiter, R. S.
C. W. Robinson, F. S., 160 Walnut.
456 Media—Alfred Ploumbers, R. S.
J. W. Worrlow, F. S., 331 W. 4th st.
752 Minersville—Michael Dailey, R. S.
Edw. Motley, F. S., Broad M't'n.
1033 Monaca—Henry J. Taylor, R. S., Box 774.
N. D. Hall, F. S.
974 Monessen—V. Bolig, R. S.
Wm. S. McCreary, F. S., Box 565.
1731 Monongahela—A. D. Allen, R. S., 521 Coal.
C. E. Young, F. S.
711 Mt. Carmel—W. E. Moyer, R. S. and F. S., 14 S. Market.

415 Mt. Jewett—T. D. Kennedy, R. S. and F. S.
414 Nanticoke—Jos. F. McCarty, R. S., 1215 S. Market st.
W. H. Cool, F. S., 256 E. Broad st.
246 New Brighton—F. P. McClain, R. S., 832 Grove ave.
A. Burry, F. S., 545 11th ave.
206 New Castle—W. H. Anbel, R. S., 4 Smithfield st.
Wm. Keats, F. S., 31 Johnson av.
333 New Kensington—D. B. Skillen, R. S., Parnassus, Pa.
J. A. Wissinger, F. S., Box 459.
897 Norristown—Wm. N. Garner, R. S., 633 Corson st.
J. W. Printz, F. S., 543 Corson st.
1562 North Wales—John Brooks, R. S.
James Beam, F. S.
830 Oil City—Dan Geary, R. S., 304 Spruce st.
C. H. Wessner, F. S., 203 W. 6th.
1678 Peckville—A. W. Jenkins, R. S., Box 432.
A. H. Jenkins, F. S., Box 184.
Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council, W. E. Clark, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
8 "—W. C. Hall, R. S., 1418 S. 19th.
Peter McLaughlin, F. S., 2203 Vine.
122 "—(Germantown) S. H. Blizard, R. S., 50 Meehan ave.
J. E. Martin, F. S., 126 E. Duvel st.
227 "—(Kensington) John Watson, R. S., 2618 Jasper st., Station K.
W. Neill, F. S., 2575 Memphis st.
238 "—(Ger.) Fred Angle, R. S., 2947 N. 7th st.
Jos. E. Oyen, F. S., 814 N. 4th st.
277 "—James J. Kerr, R. S., 1431 Melon st.
Calvin H. Bromell, F. S., 817 Holly.
359 "—(Mill) Sam'l L. Greene, R. S., 1630 S. 8th st.
Joseph F. Heilman, F. S., 2101 Monmouth st.
463 "—(Frankford) Geo. A. Harper, R. S., 4350 Hull st.
John A. Cunningham, F. S., 1345 Sellers st.
736 "—Jas. F. Collins, R. S., 4309 Westminster ave.
J. Hayter, F. S., 1429 S. 20th st.
843 "—(Jenkintown) J. Frankenkfield, R. S., Jenkintown, Pa.
Wilson A. Hillegas, F. S., 1018 Pine st., Philadelphia.
964 "—Chas. L. Gum, R. S., 3209 Arizona st.
Chas. Crowers, F. S., 721 N. 17th.
972 "—(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, R. S. and F. S., 1446 S. 47th st.
1013 "—(Parq. Fl. Layers) R. H. Jordan, R. S., 1908 Latona st.
J. Clements, F. S., 2101 Brandywine st.
1051 "—(German Cabinetmakers) Franz Brehme, R. S., 2111 S. 9th st.
C. Gehring, F. S., 4305 N. 8th st.
1073 "—(Jewish) Harry May, R. S., 619 Federal st.
B. Shapiro, F. S., 928 N. 2d st.
1090 "—M. J. Trautman, R. S., 6143 Vine.
C. P. Gill, F. S., 6018 Race st.
1592 "—Charles Fay, R. S., 3867 Poplar.
G. W. Richards, F. S., 2358 N. Cleveland ave.
1625 "—Michael Yannoc, R. S., 711 Fulton st.
Cesare Finocchi, F. S., Barpst.
Pittsburg—Secretary of District Council, J. C. Kephart, 1124 Ross ave., Wilkensburg, Pa.
142 "—W. P. Patton, R. S., Rich and Ashland ave.
H. G. Schomaker, F. S., 1223 Veto Allegheny City.
164 "—(Ger.) H. B. Gottschalk, R. S., 5113 Duncan st.
P. Geck, F. S., 2151 Rose st.
165 "—Walter Donaldson, R. S., Box 24, Station A.
J. H. Steffler, F. S., Hastings and Reynold sts., E. E.
202 "—R. J. L. Black, R. S., 7041 Idlewild st.
G. W. McCausland, F. S., 6038 Hoeweler st.
230 "—Wm. J. Willock, R. S., 119 Beaumont st.
W. J. Richey, F. S., 108 S. 17th st.
254 "—F. A. Park, R. S., 5435 Kincaid.
G. B. Wagner, F. S., 4428 Calvin.
385 "—Oscar Glueker, R. S., (Elliot Borough).
E. Mitchell, F. S., 620 Independence st.
402 "—(Ger.) Math. Thoms, R. S., Lyman P. O.
R. Linnert, F. S., 131 1/2 12th st., S. S.
1186 "—Otto F. Frey, R. S., 6662 Rowan avenue, E. E.
W. L. McKisson, F. S., 7103 Mt. Vernon st., E. E.
401 Pittston—E. D. Parker, R. S., 313 Baltimore ave.
W. F. Watkins, F. S., 75 Oak st.
150 Plymouth—Samuel Harrison, R. S., 177 Devenport st.
Wm. Deltz, F. S., 32 Gaylord av.
366 Port Allegheny—Claude Johnson, R. S., Box 255.
Herbert Spencer, F. S., Box 343.
997 Pottsville—C. McFarland, R. F. D. No. 1.
H. C. Grubb, F. S., 550 Chestnut st.
228 Pottsville—Harry Steidle, R. S., 325 Spring Garden st.
F. B. Hoke, F. S., N. Pine st., Yorkville.
1088 Punxsutawney—H. A. Baldwin, R. S., Box 154.
Wm. Harl, F. S.
492 Reading—H. K. Ritter, R. S., 919 Windsor.
F. L. Degler, F. S., 1153 Elm st.
834 Reynoldsville—W. S. Kerr, R. S.
W. J. Burris, F. S., Box 416.
947 Ridgway—W. G. Reining, R. S.
J. H. Reynolds, F. S., Box 69.
1114 Rockledge—H. A. Hiler, R. S. and F. S., 2010 Columbia ave., Phila.
145 Sayre—E. B. Van Ripen, R. S., 313 W. Lockhart st.
A. J. Green, F. S., 102 Stedman.
937 Scottsdale—P. F. Wright, R. S., 30 2d av.
V. Vance, F. S., 23 High st.
563 Scranton—J. F. Lavery, R. S., 222 Railroad avenue.
P. J. Conlon, F. S., 309 Lack av.
484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) Fred Welker, R. S., 261 Railroad ave.
Gustave Roesch, F. S., 725 Palm st.
699 Sewickley—G. W. Rastley, R. S., 607 Broad st.
W. H. Bradt, F. S., 318 Logan st.
37 Shamokin—J. W. McConnell, R. S., 527 N. Market st.
W. T. Wray, F. S., 816 E. Dewert.

268 Sharon—J. M. Andrews, R. S., Hazel st.
W. T. Murphy, F. S., 56 Madison ave.
1382 Sharpshurg—Chas. G. Laber, R. S., 713
Evergreen ave., Millvale
Station, Allegheny, Pa.
W. C. Pfusch, F. S., 1731 S. Canal
709 Shenandoah—John Fitzgerald, R. S., 215
W. Mayberry alley
W. H. Wetenhall, F. S.
1480 Smethport—W. H. Wetenhall, R. S.
1491 Spring City—Frank H. Shaner, R. S.
Theo. H. Latshaw, F. S.
982 St. Mary's—Chas. Weis, R. S., Market st.
J. Kronewetter, F. S., Chestnut st.
838 Sunbury—G. P. Gayman, R. S., 456 Chest-
nut st.
Jared Lenker, F. S., 426 Catawissa ave.
1050 Tarentum—A. W. Hazlett, R. S., 543 E.
9th ave.
Mertin Persun, F. S., 111 5th ave.
1130 Titusville—H. W. Mayer, R. S., 135 N.
Drake
Daniel Holtz, F. S., 90 1st st.
966 Uniontown—Chas. Trovinger, R. S., 22
Jefferson st.
J. R. Mitchell, F. S.
852 Verona—G. H. Milliken, R. S., Spruce st.
James Davis, F. S., Box 29.
1322 Waynesboro—J. W. Mann, R. S.
H. W. Eyster, F. S., 253 W. North st.
987 Waynesburg—I. B. McCormick, R. S.
S. A. Kietlar, F. S.
1014 Warren—L. A. Coates, R. S., 105 2d st.
L. E. Werle, F. S., 112 Crescent
541 Washington—D. J. Kenrick, R. S., 130
Murray ave.
J. M. McGill, F. S., 132 W. Chest-
nut st.
248 Wellsport—A. P. Nicholson, R. S.
A. W. Lentz, F. S., E. March Chunk, Pa.
1154 West Chester—Harry M. Burns, R. S., 17
S. Walnut st.
Jesse Seal, F. S., 104 Price st.
Wyoming Valley—Secretary of District
Council, R. N. Aylesworth, 253 E.
Ridge st., Nanticoke, Pa.
93 Wilkesbarre—R. F. Stout, R. S., 254 S.
Washington st.
Richard Hughes, F. S., 73 S. Mead
102 "—S. Bromfield, R. S., 35 Sheridan.
D. M. Kline, F. S., 115 Oak st.
665 "—(Mill) J. A. Semmers, R. S., 52
Chestnut st.
George Gebhart, F. S., 197 E.
Northampton
430 Wilkesburg—O. Berkeley, R. S., LaBelle av.
W. P. Miller, F. S., 846 Ella st.
691 Williamsport—John Knauft, R. S.
W. H. Irwin, F. S., 716 3d ave.
936 Wilmerding—W. S. Long, R. S., 112 Royal
st., Braddock, Pa.
H. C. Gettig, F. S., Box 165, Pitsclairn
1699 Windber—G. C. Walford, R. S.
J. H. Eakin, F. S., Graham ave.
191 York—J. K. Bowman, R. S., 539 Girard.
S. W. Crawford, F. S., 188 East
Spring Garden st.

RHODE ISLAND

977 Arctic—Joseph H. Dubeau, R. S.
Wm. E. Palmer, F. S., Box 183.
1125 Central Falls—Henry Guilbert, R. S., 122
Sylvan st.
H. A. Gaboriau, F. S., 148 Sylvan.
176 Newport—D. W. Maher, R. S., 22 Connec-
tion st.
C. W. Hennion, F. S., 5 1st st.
1245 "—Robert P. Peckham, R. S., 18
Barney st.
Wm. Nash, F. S., 30 Pond ave.
342 Pawtucket—Geo. P. Houghes, R. S., 538
Cottage st.
Seldon Roper, F. S., 752 Weeden st.
1719 "—J. C. Gaboney, R. S., 152 Slisson.
J. F. Birchall, F. S., 501 Broadway
Providence—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, J. K. Hunter, 594 Prairie ave.
94 "—J. H. Cook, R. S., 298 Lockwood.
J. F. McCarthy, F. S., 188 Lipette.
632 "—E. L. King, R. S., 323 Plainfield
st., Olneyville.
Silas Archibald, F. S., 30 Corinth st.
859 "—Peter Marot, R. S., 11 Hyatt st.
Francis Hamelin, F. S., 49 Corliss.
1233 "—Gennaro Rissilo, R. S. and F. S.,
13 Falls place.
1520 "—(Mill) Fabian Randall, F. S., 9
Richardson st.
1264 Valley Falls—Damosse Pettit, R. S., Box 108.
J. P. Letourneau, F. S., cor.
Perry and Philip sts., C. F.
1269 Warren—David F. Miller, R. S.
William E. Molloy, F. S.
217 Westerly—Oliver Woodworth, R. S., 37
Beach st.
F. E. Saunders, F. S., 31 Granite st.
801 Woonsocket—Phillippi Poulin, R. S., 185
Brook st.
Evarist Dufresne, F. S., 388 Diamond
Hill road.

SOUTH CAROLINA

1745 Aiken—J. M. Hair, R. S., Box 187.
W. B. Hudgens, F. S., Box 37.
1488 Anderson—W. O. Telford, R. S., 236 D
pot st.
J. A. Langston, F. S.
1497 " (Col.) E. S. Rogers, F. S., Box 282.
1492 Bennettsville—Alonzo Blackman, R. S.
K. D. Reese, F. S.
929 Brookland—J. N. Richardson, R. S.
E. L. Scott, F. S.
1318 Camden—I. N. McKain, R. S.
J. W. Thompson, F. S.
1428 "—(Col.) John S. Myers, R. S.
J. M. Martin, F. S., Box 449.
Charleston—Secretary of District Council,
J. R. Eberhardt, 1 Oliver Crt
52 "—(Col.) C. Smalls, R. S., 72 Van-
derhorst st.
J. Pinckney, F. S., 36 H st.
159 "—T. S. Galloway, Box 39.
J. P. McIntyre, F. S., 91 Anson.
Columbia—Secretary of District Council,
A. J. Seaybrooks, Main st.
69 "—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, R. S.
and F. S., 1523 Taylor st.
949 "—J. A. Carter, R. S., 607 6th st.
T. W. Vaughan, F. S., 709 Lumber
1475 Darlington—W. H. Kuth, R. S.
H. C. Ervion, F. S.
221 Florence—(Col.) J. W. Brown, R. S., F. S.
1558 Gaffney—I. W. Duncan, R. S.
N. S. Thackston, F. S.
1399 Greenville—W. T. Cobb, R. S., 502 An-
derson st.
A. M. Gallimore, F. S., 510 Wash. st.
1406 "—(Col.) I. H. Satterfield, R. S., 219
Mens st.
B. Jackson, F. S., 733 McBean ave.
1365 Greenwood—R. E. Williams, R. S., Box 193.
L. W. Nance, F. S.

1368 Laurens—T. C. Leak, R. S.
J. L. Williams, F. S.
913 "—A. P. Bramlet, R. S.
W. J. Minn, F. S.
1563 Marion—W. E. Wilson, F. S.
1481 Newberry—(Col.) R. B. Gilliam, R. S.
A. J. Chappel, F. S.
1599 Orangeburg—Walter Linsey, R. S.
James A. Brown, F. S.
1456 Spartanburg—S. J. Heatherly, R. S., Allen
street.
J. T. Burgess, F. S.
1547 "—Sam Parker, R. S., Box 183.
H. B. Maybrey, F. S., Box 183.

SOUTH DAKOTA

1440 Lead—W. E. Scroggan, R. S.
R. B. Stuart, F. S.
662 Mitchell—M. R. Bates, R. S.
Charles Anderson, F. S.
783 Sioux Falls—H. Mills, R. S., 1023 Dakota
ave., N.
J. A. Martin, F. S., 220 Spring ave.
1639 Wessington Springs—W. B. Dailey, R. S.,
Box 147.
L. F. Dowling, F. S., Box 147.

TENNESSEE

759 Chattanooga—A. A. Bates, R. S., 435 Mar-
ket st.
E. J. Henderson, F. S., 511
Montgomery ave.
968 Sherman Heights—M. L. Clark, F. S., East
Chattanooga.
779 Clarksville—G. L. Haley, R. S.
S. R. Moody, F. S.
259 Jackson—Sam
Singly, R. S., Main and
Hay sts.
J. W. Sykes, F. S., 249 Hatton.
1517 Johnson City—J. P. Hagaman, R. S.
W. H. Hyder, F. S.
Knoxville—Sec. Dist. Council, P. B. Chen-
oweth, 3062 Crescent boulevard.
225 "—E. P. Vaughn, R. S., Old Fair Gr'ds.
P. E. Chenoweth, F. S., 3062 Cres-
cent boulevard.
1178 "—A. A. Laren, R. S., Ruthledge Pike.
M. P. Driskill, F. S., 428 Jackshure.
Memphis—Sec. Dist. Council, R. P. Kend-
rick, 2119 Harbert ave.
152 "—(Col.) J. T. Richmond, R. S., 38
Exchange ave.
219 "—R. L. Craddock, F. S., 66 Goslee.
R. C. Mulkey, R. S., 795 Bruns-
wick ave.
Thos. M. Edmonds, F. S., 124
Robeson st.
394 "—F. L. McKnight, R. S., 73 Market
J. E. Wright, F. S., 159 Marr st.
1208 "—(Mill) D. M. Kidd, R. S., 371
Laclede ave.
W. S. Alexander, F. S., 114 St.
Paul st.
1294 "—L. L. Laming, R. S., 85 Gohlstrom.
I. E. Baldwin, F. S., 843 Rayner av.
1326 "—(Millwright) O. J. Quillman, R. S.
E. B. Reynolds, F. S., Bullington
st., Memphis, Mill Co.
Nashville—Secretary of District Council,
L. B. Frank, 30 Academy pl.
350 "—John H. Adams, R. S., 1705
Hendershot st.
R. Sutherland, F. S., 313 N. 2d.
1444 "—T. S. Regan, R. S., 1900 S. Spruce.
T. J. Slinkhard, F. S., 712 W. Gavock.
968 Sherman Heights—J. F. Horner, R. S. and
F. S., Box 74.

TEXAS

1281 Abilene—John A. Pratt, R. S., Box 239.
Z. T. Peak, F. S.
770 Amarillo—B. O. Hoover, R. S.
T. W. Barnes, F. S.
300 Austin—T. B. Dunn, R. S., Box 182.
J. D. Schneider, F. S., Box 182.
1505 Barstow—S. H. Parker, R. S.
P. C. Ingerson, F. S.
732 Bay City—C. K. Norcross, R. S. and F. S.
392 Beaumont—A. W. Clark, R. S., Box 306.
C. F. Key, F. S., Box 306.
528 Bonham—W. S. Moad, F. S.
1569 Bryan—C. H. Ivey, F. S.
1333 Center—R. W. Robertson, R. S. and F. S.
1202 Commerce—W. E. Turpin, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 91.
731 Corsicana—C. F. Barnes, R. S., W. 9th and
20th sts.
P. P. Hedrick, F. S., 904 E. 9th.
886 Dalhart—J. I. Green, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 91.
198 Dallas—R. M. Means, R. S., 602 Flora.
D. J. Tydings, F. S., Box 299.
371 Denison—M. P. Woods, R. S., 1002 W.
Owning.
H. C. Fuller, F. S., 1231 W. Woodard av.
1448 Denton—T. D. Wynn, R. S.
H. V. Hargroves, F. S.
1151 Eagle Lake—H. Fulman, R. S.
Geo. V. Cesinger, F. S.
544 El Paso—A. C. Johnson, R. S., Box 391.
S. Fisher, Jr., F. S., Box 631.
738 Ennis—H. C. Henry, R. S.
T. H. Stapleton, F. S., Box 129.
339 Fort Worth—J. K. Wilson, R. S., 1201
Allen ave.
J. M. Kenderline, F. S., Box 79.
506 Gainesville—R. H. Turnage, R. S., North
Cunningham st.
J. I. Siddall, F. S., 505 Taylor st.
526 Galveston—Henry Rabe, R. S., 2012 Ave. M.
C. Schumacher, F. S., 2821 Ave. 0 1/2.
572 Georgetown—W. T. Brady, R. S.
R. E. Watts, F. S., Box 129.
856 Greenville—J. L. McClamroch, R. S.
J. B. French, F. S., Box 14.
Houston—Secretary of District Council,
J. B. Proctor, Box 46.
114 "—H. S. Smith, R. S., 1613 Hutch-
ins st.
G. E. Reynolds, F. S., 2007 Ful-
ton st.
J. E. Proctor, F. S., Box 46.
953 "—J. W. Ogg, R. S., Sampson and
Engelke sts.
A. DeLamas, F. S., Union Hall.
30 Hubbard City—J. A. Mal, R. S.
A. J. Hill, F. S., Box 82.
1464 Kaufman—W. H. Hamil, R. S., Box 33.
A. B. Cox, F. S., Box 33.
140 Lampasas—J. Swearingen, R. S.
L. R. Scott, F. S.
1097 Longview—Arthur Bowers, R. S., Box 182.
W. F. Smith, F. S., Box 184.
855 Marshall—A. Morgan, R. S., 701 E.
Bowie st.
L. O. Carson, F. S., 704 Elystanfield av.
1203 Mart—E. G. Hunt, R. S., Box 185.
S. M. Hopkins, F. S., Box 161.
1128 Nederland—P. L. Etheredge, R. S.
R. C. Gentry, F. S.
1023 Orange—J. M. Allen, R. S. and F. S.

873 Palestine—W. D. Pridgeon, R. S., 238 Cot-
tage ave.
A. M. Brashers, F. S., 209 Esplanade.
520 Paris—L. D. Harrison, R. S.
W. Miller, F. S., 748 N. Main st.
610 Port Arthur—J. S. Crowley, Box 141, R. S.
H. F. Hightower, F. S.
704 Quanah—J. P. Steward, R. S.
J. A. Stephenson, F. S.
1179 Roston—C. B. Minor, R. S., Box 38.
W. V. Warner, F. S., Box 38.
1312 San Angelo—D. Paul, R. S.
J. W. Witt, F. S., Box 391.
San Antonio—Sec. Dist. Council, L. Bevers-
dorff, 723 Camden st.
460 "—(Ger.) G. Mueller, R. S., 311 No-
lan street.
T. Jeaurig, F. S., 1111 E. Commerce
717 "—F. S. Boyt, R. S., 909 N. Pine.
A. G. Wietzel, F. S., 135 Centrest.
1539 San Marcos—K. D. Biggs, R. S.
O. M. Arey, F. S.
197 Sherman—W. A. Brown, R. S., 449 S.
Montgomery st.
W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost.
1704 Sour Lake—J. C. Robertson, R. S., Box 55.
R. L. D. Austin, F. S., Box 55.
596 Taylor—W. B. Palmer, R. S., Box 985.
J. Garber, F. S., Box 985.
555 Temple—J. C. Lussler, R. S.
J. M. Cook, F. S., 613 N. 2d st.
379 Texarkana—F. Robuck, R. S., 418 E. 12th.
J. L. Grant, F. S., 1512 Hazle.
1452 Troupe—C. M. Hancock, R. S.
Walter Harris, F. S.
1104 Tyler—R. H. Downing, R. S.
W. C. Rosenstein, F. S.
622 Waco—D. E. Conger, R. S., Box 170.
W. R. Wyatt, F. S., Box 170.
686 Waxahatchie—R. B. Nall, R. S., Box 355.
W. W. Walston, F. S., Box 355.
608 Weatherford—W. Winston, F. S.
T. E. Love, F. S., 422 Ball st.

UTAH

450 Ogden—C. M. Flewelling, R. S., 1329 25th
John H. Draper, F. S., 950 Wash-
ington avenue.
184 Salt Lake City—J. B. Robinson, R. S., Box
296.
M. Desmond, F. S., Box 296.

VERMONT

481 Barre—S. R. Doty, R. S., 1 Hill st.
O. E. Philbrick, F. S., 15 Orange.
839 Bellows Falls—W. S. Chaffee, R. S., 92
Saxon River st.
L. C. Towle, F. S., 2 Laurel Court st.
383 Burlington—W. E. Pratt, R. S., Coleches-
ter ave.
H. A. Hoyt, F. S., 11 Pine st.
1476 Essex Junction—Geo. L. Patneande, R. S.
Charles Vandow, F. S.
1737 Hardwick—Elmer B. Ford, R. S.
Bdew. Hilgarden, F. S.
1284 Middlebury—C. La Mader, R. S.
W. L. Cady, F. S.
679 Montpelier—Chas. Cony, R. S., 26 Pros-
pect st.
J. F. Collins, F. S., 15 Guernsey st.
1705 Newport—Fred Jervah, R. S.
H. H. Goding, F. S.
1469 Northfield—O. T. Winch, R. S.
S. M. Porter, F. S.
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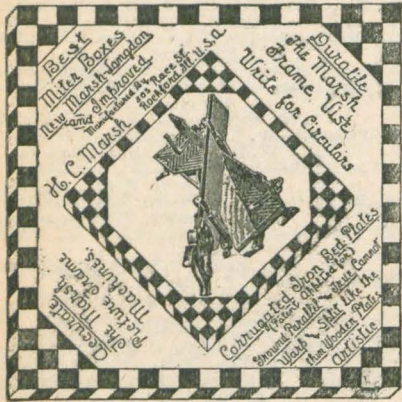
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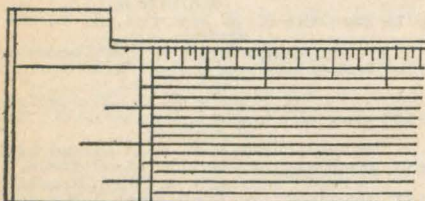
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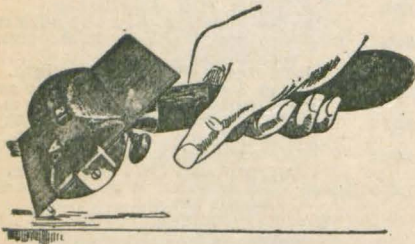


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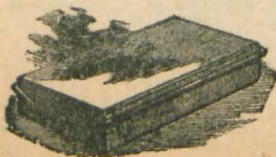
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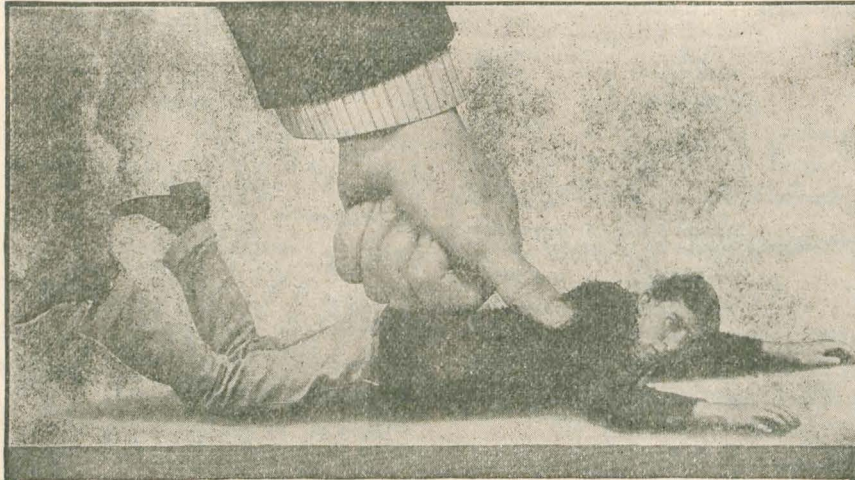
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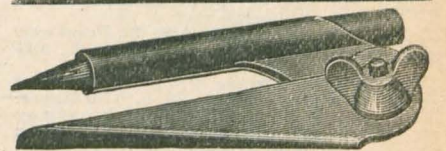
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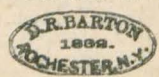


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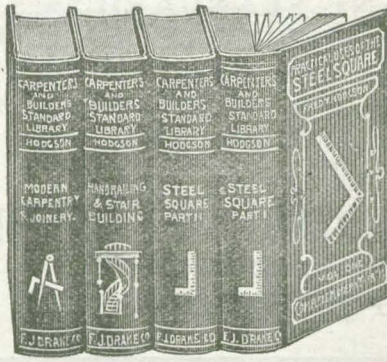
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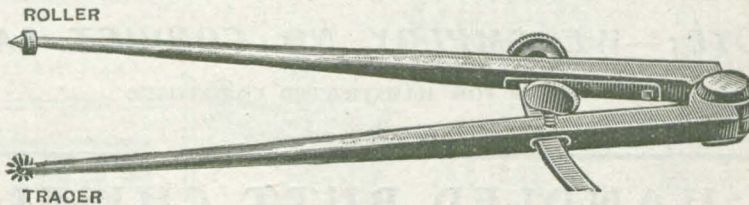
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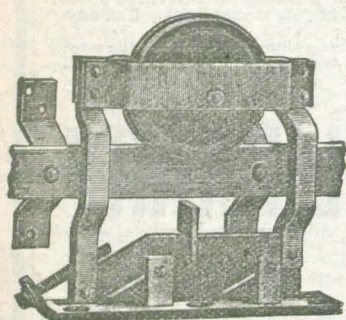
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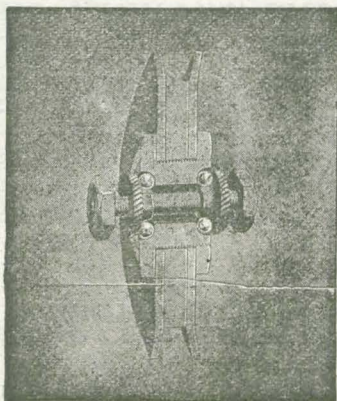
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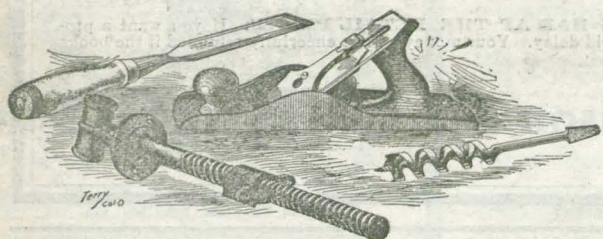
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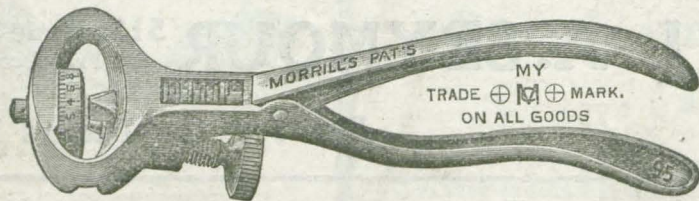
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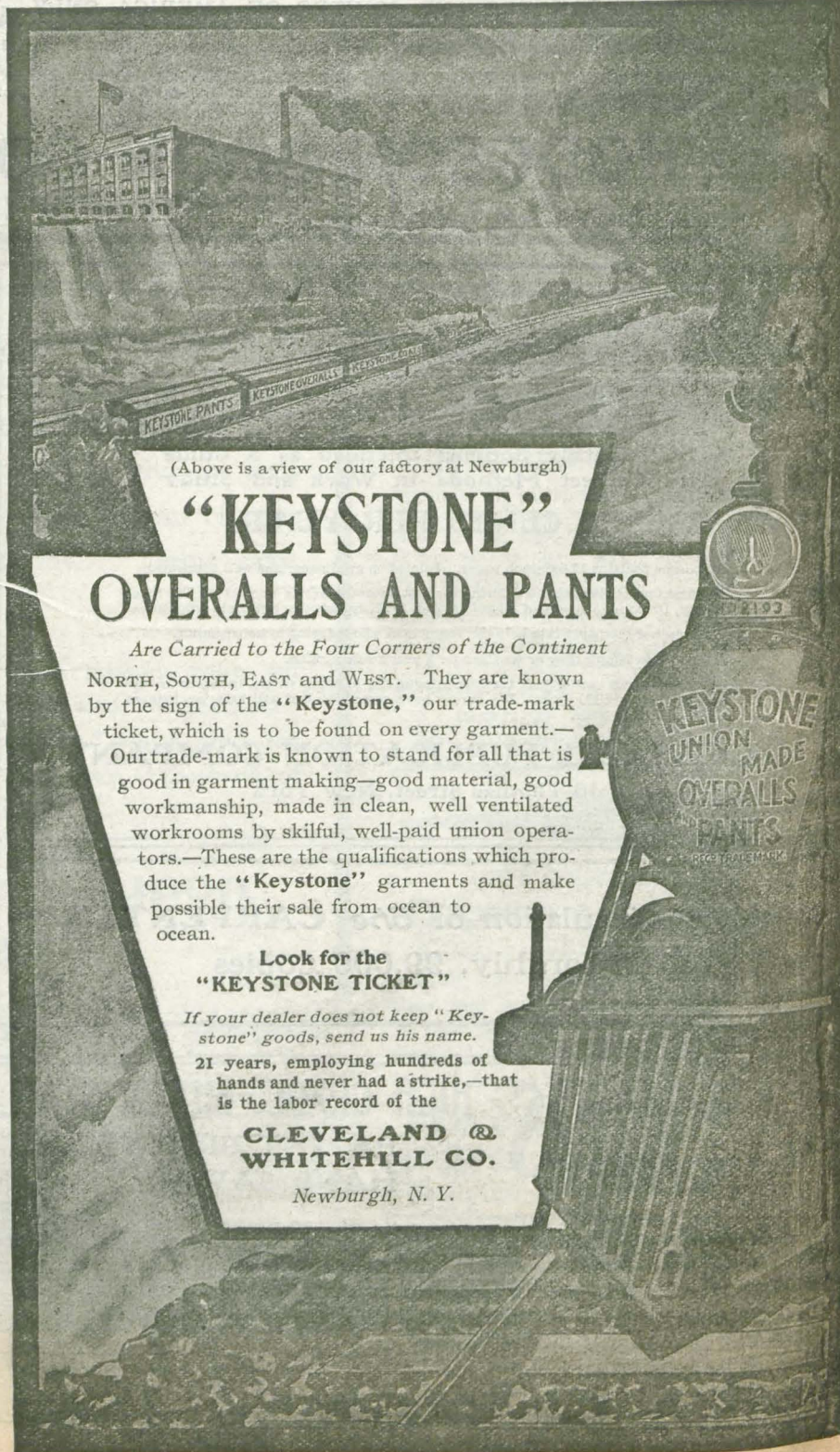
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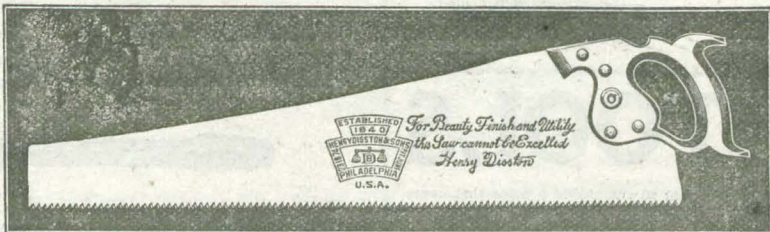
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Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1903

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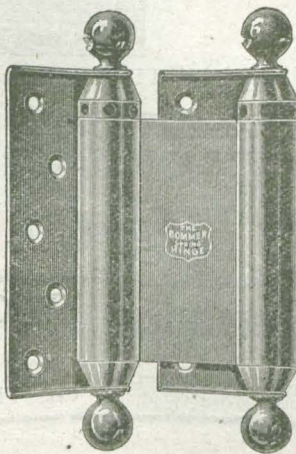
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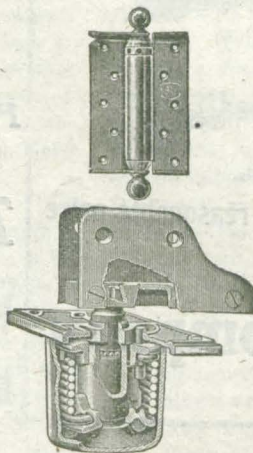
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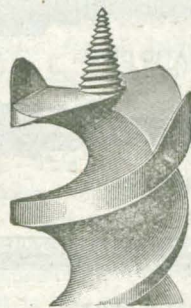
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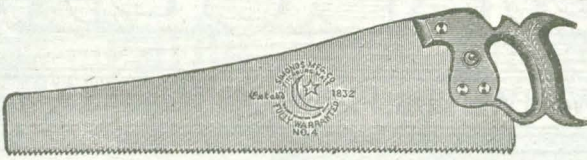
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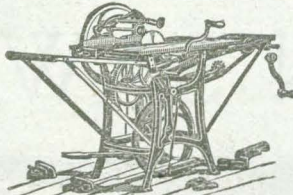


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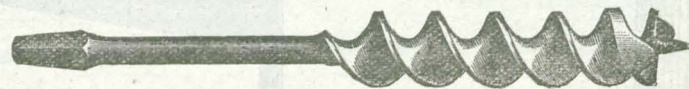
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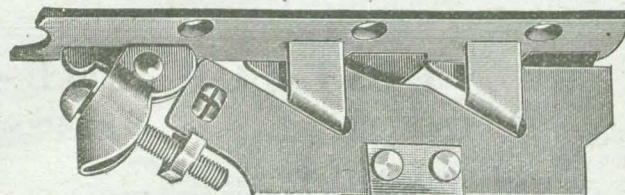
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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIII--No. 12
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1903

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy



GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—This place should be mentioned in THE CARPENTER as an eight-hour town. All skilled workers enjoy the eight hours since April 1st, last.

CORSICANA, TEX.—We secured the eight-hour day on September 1, 1903, without any trouble and the contractors and our union are on the best of terms. Please enter Corsicana, Tex., as an eight-hour city.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Trade is very dull here at this time and so it is on the Sound—in fact, all over this region of the Northwest. We would urgently request traveling brothers to avoid Portland pending a revival of business.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Having gained the eight-hour day last spring, we are entitled to a place on our list of eight-hour cities. Carpenters, both inside and outside men, work but eight hours since that time. Work is very dull here this season.

REDLANDS, CAL.—This place is an eight-hour town and has been so for over a year past. The name of Redlands being omitted on the eight-hour list published in the October issue of THE CARPENTER, you will please insert it in the next publication.

GRAND MERE, ONT., CAN.—Our local union is now well organized and we have good reason to believe that we shall do still better in the near future, as other trades appear to awaken from their lethargy. We shall have three unions here of different trades shortly.

COLORADO CITY, COL.—Owing to the mill and smelters and the miners' strike in the Cripple Creek district, business here is at a standstill and work very dull. The Citizens' Alliance is using every effort to break up our Building Trades Council—they seem to concentrate all their forces to that end. All the federated trades held a rousing massmeeting

last night and decided, as a unit, to stand by their Council and fight for their rights. We would warn all carpenters and building tradesmen in general to steer clear of Colorado Springs and neighboring districts while the warfare is on.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—In looking over the October issue of THE CARPENTER, we fail to find New Bedford on the eight-hour list. This city is and has been an eight-hour city ever since June, 1902. Please have the name published in the December issue of our journal.

ITHACA, N. Y.—We were granted the eight hours on May 30th, this year; all trades, with the exception of the tinners, are working the same number of hours, and desiring that Ithaca be known as an eight-hour city, you will please place us on the eight-hour list in THE CARPENTER.

VALEJO, CAL.—Our local union here is prospering nicely. There is considerable of building going on, but we have more than enough men to do the work, and as surplus of help gives the employers the advantage of the men we would request all carpenters to remain away from Valejo, Cal., until further notice.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The majority of our bosses are unfair and since January last have shown their antagonism towards organized labor in every way. There is very little work going on here at this time and the unfair bosses have most of it. Our members find it difficult to obtain a job under fair conditions. Keep away.

NORTH EASTON, MASS.—Please state in THE CARPENTER that North Easton is an eight-hour town; it may save us lots of trouble, as very frequently men from outlying districts are coming here under the impression that they can work nine hours. They may think that we are dead—but they soon find out that we are very much alive and insist on the observance of the eight-hour rule.

BERWICK, PA.—Certain contractors of our city are still advertising for carpenters notwithstanding the fact that they are laying off the men in their employ and there being an abundance of good mechanics walking the streets. Winter drawing near, conditions will become still more unfavorable and we would

most earnestly request all carpenters to keep away from Berwick until conditions have improved.

NORFOLK, VA.—Trade is very dull here and we have more resident carpenters than the trade can stand. Please insert Norfolk on the dull list in THE CARPENTER, and advise traveling brothers to stay away. Owing to deplorable trade conditions we have decided to proceed very quietly and cautiously in the enforcement of our working card, hoping that when next spring season's work opens up we shall be in a position to enforce the card on all jobs.

TACOMA, WASH.—The building trades here have been locked out by the Contractors' Association because of their refusal to disband their central body and to handle scab material on the jobs. The contractors have rejected all overtures of the trades for amicable settlement of the controversy, their only position being to discourage labor. As a result of this warfare going on, work is almost at a standstill and this being the rainy season, Tacoma is a good place for all building trades men to avoid. Especially carpenters are urged to stay away.

SPOKANE, WASH.—This city is overflowed with carpenters coming in by the dozen on clearance cards and misled by advertisements in the daily papers, stating that work is abundant and men wanted here. While it is true that we have enjoyed a good summer season, the fact remains that work is closing down and indications point to a general lay-off within the month of November. There will be little doing until about April 1st. We expect at least one-third of our men to be on the street idle and would advise all carpenters to give this city a wide berth until further notice.

KREBS, IND. TER.—This place is a mining camp and we are glad to say that the miners and engineers are well organized and disposed to stand by us in the upholding of union principles and union rules. We had no trouble in enrolling all carpenters in this locality worthy of any note. Our Local Union, 1716, organized as recently as July 27th, turned out on Labor Day in regulation uniform and was joined in the parade by L. U. 986, S. McAlister, and other labor organizations. The parade was a grand success and will long be remembered as one of the grandest gala days of Krebs. The influx of

outside carpenters has been so great this summer and fall that we are compelled at this time to cry out: Put up the gates! Prospects are not very encouraging; we have more men than work and carpenters will act wisely by staying away until conditions have changed.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y.—The mass meeting recently held here proved a success. We had a good turnout and Brothers Duffy and Sullivan, who were present, did justice to our cause. Still, we are up against a hard game. The master builders have promulgated an agreement to their own liking, of course, which they want all trades to sign. The masons declare that they will not sign the agreement in its present terms; other trades may come to the same conclusion, and serious complications being anticipated, we would call on all carpenters to keep away from Portchester until this trouble is settled.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—As work here is rapidly drawing to a close and a great number of our members vainly looking for a job, we would desire all carpenters to take warning and remain away from this city. While we have always welcomed brothers from other parts, it has come to such a state that from now on every job secured by a traveling brother, means the loss of a job and a sacrifice to one of our own members, which does not encourage unionism. We have already placed a large number of men who left the employment of a large contractor who is unfair and taking every step to do us harm. Their jobs had been taken by outside men who came here in disregard of our telegrams requesting them to stay away. Now these brothers themselves have become dissatisfied and will gladly return home by Saturday. It means now that we must sink or swim; but we are determined not to sink, and trust that all true union men will refrain from coming here and taking what little work is left for resident brothers.

SPARTANSBURG, S. C.—Local Union 1456, organized last February, is progressing slowly but surely. You have no idea how anxious we are to see this locality thoroughly organized and more favorable conditions established. With a view to attain this result, we have now entered on a formidable educational campaign, hoping to get the non-union men to realize the efficiency of trade organization and to join our ranks. Once this is

accomplished, many of them will undoubtedly make good members. We are at a loss to understand the continuous coming here of so many floaters, as the rate of wages paid certainly furnish no inducement for any competent mechanic. They are from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per day. We shall certainly be in a position to make an onward move in the early part of the coming year provided that we are not hampered in our efforts for better conditions by new-comers, while success will be very doubtful should the influx of outsiders keep on. There are more carpenters than the trade can stand. Remain away.

* * *

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Work is very dull here at this time and many of our men are walking the streets. The outlook for this winter's season is gloomy indeed and we would advise all carpenters to shun this place pending a revival of trade.

• • •

Localities Where Trade Is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Providence, R. I.	Danvers, Mass.
New Haven, Conn.	Beloit, Wis.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Aniston, Ala.
Chicago, Ill.	Bethlehem, Pa.
Portsmouth, N. H.	New York City.
Houston, Tex.	Albany, N. Y.
Cleveland, O.	Kewanee, Ill.
Marquette, Mich.	Norfolk, Va.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Saratoga Spr'gs, N. Y.
Portland, Ore.	San Antonio, Tex.
Trinidad, Col.	Bridgeport, Conn.

• • •

New York City Facing a Hard Winter.—Stay Away!

There is an unprecedented decrease in building in New York City this winter and business in the building line is almost at a standstill. This stagnant condition may partly be attributed to the protracted labor troubles here, but is, to a great extent, due to the fall of security and general condition of the money market, causing investors to hesitate in building enterprises. As a result, the number of our unemployed brothers and building trades craftsmen is somewhat enormous. After a resumption of work after the strike last summer, the house-smiths and bridgemen struck on November 7th, throwing our men again on the street with poor prospect to obtain employment before next spring. New York City and vicinity is a place to be avoided by all carpenters in search of employment this winter. Keep away!

• • •

Spot Him!

J. R. Pertell, of L. U. 1611, Wichita, Kans., has absconded, leaving his wife and child in destitute circumstances. He has been expelled from his local union and fined \$100 by the D. C. for violation of trade rules. He is unworthy of membership in any union. Spot him!

• • •

Where is William Pletcher?

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Brother Wm. Pletcher will confer a favor by informing the Secretary of L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia. Wm. Pletcher applied for and received a clearance card from this local union, saying that he was going to St. Louis, Mo. He left his wife and family in destitute circumstances and the clearance card coupons have not been returned. Any information

as to the missing brother's present location will be thankfully received by
S. C. BLAIR, R. S. L. U. 106...
506 7th St., Des Moines, Ia.

• • •

A Joyful Anniversary Celebration.

EDMONTON, ALBERTON, CAN.—Local Union 1325 of this city, recently gave a social in celebration of their first anniversary. The members defrayed the expenses entirely out of their own pockets, the treasury not contributing a single cent. The members, friends and the general contractors of the town with whom we are on friendly terms, were invited and present, and thus we had tables spread of 160 feet of cover space, which were filled three times with eatables and refreshments and there was plenty for all. The program consisted of brass-band music, selections on the piano, speechmaking, reading of a poem suitable to the occasion, singing and dancing. A great many of the people here heretofore had no use for unions; this joyful affair, however, has gained us many friends and they are now looking forward for the carpenters' next blow-out.

• • •

Jackson, (Miss.) Local Union in Good Shape.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Although the membership of L. U. 824 is at present not as large as it was at the start in February last, we have more staunch and older union men, and are in a better shape than ever before. Now, after we have turned out the winners in a little difficulty we recently had with one of the prominent employers, the interest of the non-union men in the union's undertaking has been aroused. They begin to realize the power of organization, and as a result we are taking in new members every meeting night. The difficulty alluded to arose through the firm of J. F. Barnes & Co.'s refusal to our demand for a reduction of the working hours to nine per day with ten hours' pay. The firm being notified of our demand, sent word to their men (ten in number) that they should present themselves at their office to be paid off. Thereupon the men quit work and twelve men working for the firm on a college building followed suit.

Being aware that Barnes & Co. was figuring on a contract for the Mississippi State House at the World's Fair in St. Louis, a committee from our local union waited on them and informed them that, being unfair to union labor, they could not drive a nail in St. Louis. This had a marvelous effect, for when the committee withdrew they had in their possession a document in Mr. Barnes's own handwriting, stating that he agreed to our demand.

This incident shows what may be accomplished by united efforts, and Mr. Barnes has certainly come to the conclusion that our organization amounts to something.
R. C. McCLEAVE, R. S.
L. U. 824, Jackson, Miss.

• • •

From Muscogee, Ind. Ter.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Local Union 1072 is getting along fairly well. As soon as times are opportune and circumstances will warrant the success of such departure, we shall make a demand on our employers for the eight-hour workday. In the realization of our aspirations we shall endeavor to avoid any complications; but, believing that we are entitled to this privilege, we are

making special efforts to obtain it and are preparing for the contest if such should prove inevitable.

At present work is rather scarce; no new buildings are being started, our members being solely engaged in the completion of jobs for some time under way. The city is overrun with men and the resident carpenters being more than sufficient to do all the work required until April or May, we would advise all carpenters to keep shy of this place pending a revival of trade, which we expect to set in after the new year has opened up. At this time, however, newcomers will undoubtedly be disappointed in their expectations to secure employment here.

We have a large building under course of construction which, being entirely done by non-union men, should serve as an object lesson for parties contemplating the erection of any building in this vicinity. Carpenters, plumbers and electricians have refused to work on the job (the bricklayers are all negroes) and the employment of an inferior class of men resulted in the retarding of the work to an extent that at this time of writing the building is not yet more than half completed. Had union labor been employed, it would now be ready for occupancy, enabling the owner to draw his rent. Under the circumstances, it will prove a costly affair to him—he is, indeed, paying dearly for his discrimination against union labor.

There is also a garment factory being erected here, whose owners, as we understand, are strictly union people.

Yours for unionism,

S. C. STEWART,
Muscogee, Ind. Ter. L. U. 1072.

• • •

From Peoria, Ill.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Trade conditions in Peoria have been fairly good this season and our members employed most of the time. Our wage scale, being 40 cents an hour, and a little higher than in other nearby localities, it seems to attract many floaters who, however, soon pass along, it being evident that the contractors prefer to employ resident carpenters known to them as reliable men.

The outlook for the immediate future is in no way encouraging; there is poor prospect for our craft to obtain employment here at the present time.

The participation of L. U. 183, of Peoria, Ill., in this year's Labor Day celebration, offered strong evidence of the spirit of solidarity prevailing among our membership. Two hundred and seventy, or about four-fifths of our members, reported for the parade and most of those not in line were absent from the city. The celebration was a marked success and the demonstration the most impressive and extensive one held in this State, excepting Chicago. Only floats representing any craft or industry were allowed in the procession, and the expenses born by the labor organizations, thus making the day a true Labor Day.

We had visiting delegations from Galesburg, Monmouth, Farmington, Kewanee, Kingston Mines, Peking, Chilli-coth and other cities. Champaign, Urbana and Bloomington had made arrangements to be with us, but being unable to obtain satisfactory rates from the Big Four Railroad they missed the opportunity. The weather conditions being favorable, the visitors fully enjoyed the festivities in the several beautiful parks of which our city is boasting.

While our Local Union had a good representation in the parade, a few of

our members absented themselves without any cause, thus showing a lack of interest in the undertaking of their organization. Probably these brothers expected to see but a handful of their fellow members in line and now regret their absence in the parade. Altogether, Labor Day in Peoria was a day of success to be remembered with satisfaction.

Fraternally,

L. G. HUMPHREY, R. S. L. U. 183.
Peoria, Ill.

• • •

An Excellent Record.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Local Union 755 of Superior, Wis., was organized three and one-half years ago, starting out with 41 charter members. As soon as we had our organization in proper working order we demanded and obtained the nine-hour day and 30 cents per hour. The following season found us considerably stronger in numbers, and having met with the good will of the contractors (with a few exceptions) we made a demand for eight hours and an advance in wages of 5 cents per hour, which was granted without any trouble. Last spring our membership had increased to 160 in good standing, leaving our local union in still better shape. The living expenses then being considerably higher and feeling we were justified in asking for another increase in our wage scale, we notified the employers through the Duluth and Superior D. C., that on and after May 1st we demanded 37½ cents per hour. This demand was also acceded to.

At the present time practically all carpenters of this city have joined our organization and all contractors, with the exception of one, have signed an agreement providing for eight hours work and the employment of union men exclusively.

We employ a business agent who is diligently looking after our interests in the building line.

The plasterers and plumbers of this place greatly assist us in the enforcement of our trade rules and in reducing the number of non-union jobs.

The Building Trades Council and Labor Assembly are ever on the alert against intruders.

Work has been good this season, but is now nearly at a standstill and will presumably be so until spring. L. U. 755.

West Superior, Wis.

• • •

Still Forging Ahead.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Local Union 446, of Meridian, Miss., is still at the old stand and forging ahead. We are receiving applications for membership nearly every meeting night and the members feel like rallying around the union banner and marching to victory. Though this city is hard to handle and it is a steady fight, we have much to be grateful for. All, or most all of the members are and have been working nine hours per day since May 1st, while the colored Local Union 1366 has stood by us to a man, doing all in their power to further the union cause.

L. U. 446 has the honor and distinction of being the first union in this city being on record as having rendered substantial assistance to its members and having been successful financially. We may not have accomplished as much as we hoped for; some of our members fail to take the interest in the welfare of the organization, so closely connected with their own welfare, as they ought to do; yet we are

still doing business at the same old stand and growing stronger every week. All union men have employment and through the untiring efforts of our union, wages are higher than ever before. In view of these facts, it seems strange that some men can not see the many advantages derived from organization. They are learning fast, however, and we hope at no distant day to place Meridian, Miss., in the front ranks of union cities. With best wishes for the success of our cause,

Yours fraternally,
GEO. E. WHEELER, R. S. L. U. 446.
Meridian, Miss.

In Flourishing Condition.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Local Union 1162, Suffern, N. Y., is in a very flourishing condition and initiating new members at every meeting. On November 11th a committee of three was appointed for the purpose of formulating demands to be made on the bosses next spring, eight hours being the main feature in these demands. We hope that by that time Suffern may be awarded a place on your eight-hour list.

We anticipate no serious trouble in our attempt to obtain this reduction of working hours, as fully 60 per cent. of the employers are favorably inclined towards our union and we are giving them early notice and ample time to make due allowance for the coming change in working conditions when figuring on contracts.

We notice an omission in your eight-hour list, and that is our neighboring town of Tuxedo, N. Y. L. U. 389 of that locality, secured the eight-hour day on the 1st of August, after a suspension of work of only two hours. Place Tuxedo on the eight-hour list. Tuxedo on our right and Paterson on our left, both figuring on the list, it will have a tendency of strengthening our position and encouraging our members to stand firm in their just demands. We are determined to obtain what we are asking for—eight hours and strictly union conditions.

Fraternally yours,
THOS. HOPKINSON, L. U. 1162.
Suffern, N. Y.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

University Place, Neb.	Modesto, Cal.
Robinson, Ill.	Zeigler, Ill.
Orlando, Fla.	Fostoria, O.
Daytona, Fla.	W. Chicago, Ill.
Brul, Ill.	Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Eldorado, Ill.	Hilo, Hawaii.
Parkersburg, W. Va.	White River
Grayville, Ill.	Junction, Vt.
New Bedford, Mass.	Van Buren, Ark.
Fairfield, Ia.	Norfolk, Ark.
	E. St. Louis, Ill.
Total: 20 Local Unions.	

Trade Art for the Apprentice.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In these modern times the trend in our craft seems to be to ignore the apprentice. The journeyman has no time to spend in instructing the apprentice and oftentimes no inclination. The young man is generally put to work at what he can earn most for his employer, and I believe that our journal should, if possible, set apart a page for the benefit of our craft, especially for the apprentice, for he is the journeyman of tomorrow.

G. D. I., Local Union 465.
Ardmore, Pa.

A GREAT liar often mistrusts the evidences of his own senses—*Chicago Chronicle*.

CORRESPONDENCE



Another Voice Demanding Enforcement of Sec. 116.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I was so much pleased with brother G. W. Webb's remarks in the October CARPENTER, denouncing the frequent violations by some of the Financial Secretaries, of Sec. 116, that I wish to congratulate him for having made mention of the subject in the manner he did. Being equally desirous of seeing that section more strictly enforced, I will say a few words as to my experience in the matter.

From Jan. 1, 1903, to Oct. 1, I have issued twenty-nine Clearance Cards from which I have not received the coupons. As you well know, the account of the members, having received the cards, must remain open on my ledger for six months after date of expiration of Clearance Card, they retaining their membership with my local union until the card is deposited, or until they owe six months' dues.

It has even occurred that members who had received a Clearance Card from me, returned to this locality equipped with a card issued by some other local union, while I had never received any notice of the deposit of the one issued by me.

Of course, it may be possible that some mail goes astray and that some cards are never deposited, but it does not seem likely that so many should be unaccounted for.

It is my most ardent desire that every F. S. would read Brother G. W. Webb's article in our October journal, as well as my comment and vow never to have to be accused of any violation of Sec. 116 or any dereliction of duty in that line.

Yours fraternally,
C. M. STAMM, F. L. L. U. 426.
Los Angeles, Cal.

Higher Per Capita and More Benefits.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I desire to offer a suggestion which I believe, if approved of by the rank and file and put into operation, would make our U. B. a fraternal and protective organization in the true sense of the meaning and add greatly to its efficiency and prestige.

I would suggest that we raise our per capita to the General Office from 20 to 25 or 30 cents per month and that we establish the benefit features in vogue among the organized crafts in Great Britain; all benefits to be paid from the general fund same as death and disability benefit. Most of our best unions exact a monthly due of 50 cents from their members, an amount about equal to the dues paid in Great Britain, and still the organizations of that country pay, outside of benefits also established in our U. B., traveling benefit, benefit for loss or theft of tools and a so-called superannuation benefit to all members 60 years of age and 20 years in good standing. Why can we not adopt the same benefits and inaugurate them in our U. B.? I say we could do as well as our British brothers, if we would only consider the matter properly. Just think of a brother belonging to the union for years, helping

the common cause along all the while and when he becomes superannuated and unable to secure a job and earn a livelihood and can not pay his dues, he is left by the wayside; particularly if he has no children to take care of him or nothing saved up. I am certain of any fair-minded brother agreeing with me in saying there is something radically wrong.

We must find a remedy to right this wrong and hence I would suggest the increase of our per capita and the inauguration of a superannuation benefit feature. I also claim that the wife's funeral benefit is too small and inadequate and should be increased to 75 dollars, an amount which we could well afford to pay by adding to our per capita to the General Office 5 or 10 cents per month.

We hear a good many brothers make the assertion that by paying an increased amount of per capita of 25 or 30 cents a month out of the 50 cents per month dues, they could not run their local union and still they expect the General Office to run the entire organization and pay death, disability and strike benefit out of 20 cents per month. If this is so, why not increase your monthly local dues? Would it not be better for each and every member, since they all will become old and feeble and unable to work sooner or later, to pay a few cents more while they are young and have something to rely upon in their old age? Under our present system of organization, it is the young men who have the greater advantage of the union; they can join at pleasure and when they see that they are running no risk, they drop out and jump in again when they get cornered; while the older men, who belonged to the union steadily for years, generally stick to it under the most adverse circumstances. I now ask the brothers of the U. B., is this just and right? Is my suggestion not worthy of your most earnest consideration? Let me hear from you.

M. ROBINSON, L. U. 116.
Bay City, Mich.

Do Your Fighting at the Ballot Box.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In the September issue of our journal you published an article entitled "The Serious Side," by Hal. Scriver, that should be carefully read and taken to heart by every union man. The article contains sound doctrine and shows that our oppressors are preparing for an aggressive warfare to be waged against organized labor at the first opportunity. The present situation indeed requires the utmost vigilance on our part, and I say, let every man quit fighting one another—there is entirely too much of that going on. If there is any fighting to be done, fight the opposition, and a good way to do it is at the ballot box.

As the above mentioned article truly says, there have been very few laws enacted in the interest of the wage-working class; far more have been enacted against them. And there will be no change for the better if we keep on doing as we have in the past. Now is the time to get ready; begin at the primary elections, or even before that. Talk it over among each other and see to it that the right kind of delegates are elected to the conventions. Nominate a union man. The party be hanged—it is the man we want. This thing of voting for a yellow dog because he is of the party is getting too old. We must vote for a man, one in every sense of the word. Would we only make up our minds to go to the polls and vote as solidly together as we marched on

Labor Day, we could elect a man of our own choice—not only one, but several.

JOHN BERD.
L. U. 1022, Parsons, Kans.

In Reply to Sam. Gompers' Eight Hour Circular.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The subjoined letter, which you will kindly publish in the next issue of our journal, was indorsed by the Greater New York District Council and the Secretary instructed to forward a copy to each member of the Executive Board of the A. F. of L.

D. F. FEATHERSTON,
Secretary-Treasurer of the Greater New York District Council.

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 28, 1903.
Mr. Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L.:

SIR—We have before us a circular bearing date of Sept. 17th, and emanating from the office of the A. F. of L., Washington, D. C. Said circular was duly considered at a regular meeting of Local Union 774 (400 members) U. B. of C. and J. of A., an organization of which you may have perhaps at some time heard of as being very much in favor of an eight-hour workday and which has done much honest, earnest work, freely expending time and money in the effort to bring about the same. You ask us now to write to our Congressmen, Senators, and requesting them to favor the eight-hour measure about to be introduced in Congress and presumably fathered by the A. F. of L., and you claim to be honestly striving to secure the passage of the same. Just at this time we New Yorkers are deriving considerable amusement from the claims that are daily being made by people who would fain make us good and improve our general condition should we give them some coveted offices with adequate salary attachments.

The claims of Dowie, of Devery of Tammany, and the sainted citizens, all contribute to the general gaiety of the present lively time, but L. U. 774 considers the claim of your mutual admiration society and its well-paid officers of favoring an eight-hour workday, as an insult to their intelligence and your circular was received with indignation, as it justly deserved to be, by the meeting at which it was read. Did New York political parties select their candidates for Congress from sanitariums, or were the chief qualifications of Congressmen an utter ignorance of current events, we might make bold to address them in the manner you suggest. But were we to do so now, and they afterwards discover the treachery of the A. F. of L. to the eight-hour movement, as evidenced by your organization's actions in the mills of New York and vicinity, where men high in the councils of the A. F. of L. deliberately conspired to and succeeded to a too great extent in destroying the eight-hour day and supplanting it with a day of nine hours, why, we fear some of the Congressmen might move the appointment of a commission in lunacy to investigate the carpenters of New York City.

The A. F. of L. can not shirk the responsibility for the acts of the Amalgamated Wood Workers in the mills of New York and the feeling of resentment against the men or body of men responsible for destroying what it took us so long to build up, is far too strong to be appeased by the twaddling platitudes contained in your circular. When you have become honest in the movement of the

eight hours, and show us some tangible proof that the revenues derived from bodies of organized scabs masquerading as union men is not of so much moment as the well being of old affiliated unions in the minds of the ruling powers in the A. F. of L.—then L. U. 774 will be glad to co-operate with you in any movement having for its object the improvement of conditions of our craft and all others, whether such improvement is to be secured by legislative enactment or otherwise.

Meantime look well to the Amalgamated Wood Workers and their dirty actions in New York City, and please stop Kidd—ing.

Very respectfully yours,
L. U. 774.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Enclosed please find copy of a letter sent by our local union to Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L. You are herewith requested to publish the same in the next issue of our journal

Yours fraternally,
BENJ. FRIED, R. S. L. U. 309.
New York City.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 309.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1903.
MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir—In reply to your circular letter dated September 7, 1903, requesting us to advise you of the action taken by our body, we have resolved to vote for neither capitalistic party, but we shall endeavor, with all our means, to obtain and capture the legislative, as well as executive powers, to spare the working class the degradation, as recommended by you: "to beg capitalistic politicians to help us to get what we deem are our rights."

It ought to be expected, that through your long experience as president of a large confederation of working people, you are convinced of the fruitless efforts of your tactics, which are susceptible to divest the workingmen of America of all self-esteem and independence and are certainly corrupting the fidelity of their political convictions.

We have always sacrificed much and stand ready to sacrifice more, for an eight-hour day for everybody, but we must state that much doubt exists as to the honesty of your exertions, as you and other officers of the A. F. of L. have granted privileges to the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, to undermine our success in regard to the eight-hour day, as these scabs have not only occupied the places of our striking and locked out members, but also strive to enter into agreements with our bosses to work for them for lower wages and 54 hours weekly, where the standard of 44 hours has been established by our organization.

Therefore, the 1,300 members of this L. U. have assembled in a special meeting and resolved to lay your letter on the table until such time when the A. F. of L. will advocate such course, which will lead the working class of this republic out of its slavery, to an economical, as well as political freedom, to which the most useful members of our community are certainly entitled.

Yours respectfully,
BENJ. FRIED,
Secretary L. U. No. 309.

PER CAPITA tax must be paid on all members admitted during the month—no matter what time they were initiated.

The Structural Trades Alliance of America.

The Structural Trade Alliance of America have organized for the purpose of bettering the conditions of the men in the building trade industry. For many years we have felt the want of an alliance of the building trades on such lines as would protect the several basic trades in the construction of buildings against the ravages that have been made upon their membership during the past few years, and the dismemberment of the same, causing endless strife, controversy, inconvenience and loss of time and money both to the employer and the employe alike.

The claims of jurisdiction, which can be settled only through an organization that possesses the power to protect its several trades against divisional or tributary trades forming separate and distinct local bodies, which are known to all familiar with the labor movement as injurious to the wage worker and the movement in general, have become so monotonous as to demand the instituting of a building trades organization on such broad, honest and definite lines as will preserve a just power and give to the rank and file of the affiliated trades what no other central body has ever given—direct sympathy and support to the men in the building trades.

It will guarantee the practice of that slogan of the labor movement, "One for all, and all for one," and insure its being made operative at all times on the building, carrying with it at all times fewer strikes, but of a certainty more successful ones, and it will mean, if conditions compel us to enter a sympathetic movement, that each and every local of the building trades will be a unit in that movement, and we shall receive the proper aid in establishing our rights.

It will place the entire industry of the building trades in a position to act as a unit in meeting wealth and might with right and justice; it will be the means of establishing within a few years, a permanent wage base in accordance with living conditions, whereby the thrifty mechanic can enjoy the comforts of a home of his own and set aside a portion of his earnings for his declining years, which is his earnest ambition, and to which every honest American citizen will grant he is entitled.

It will be recognized by all building trades employers as a just and true solution of the strike and lockout problem, and will arouse a confidence that this Alliance has been in the main instrumental in preventing delays, especially where agreements exist, since it will absolutely require both parties to live strictly to these agreements. It will mean that the building trades are in a position to demand their rights and to recognize and insure the rights of the employer, and to protect both from being imposed upon by designing or unscrupulous persons with whom they may be thrown in contact.

By the formation of this Alliance we have provided a plan whereby, if matters in dispute can not be settled by arbitration, our movement can be directed in a true statesmanlike manner, and whereby all trades working on the building will act as one regardless of their own particular craft.

It will put a stop to wild-cat strikes in the future, and at the same time give confidence to the public in proceeding with prospective work, knowing that if their contractors are fair and willing to treat their men honestly, this Alliance will stand as a bulwark to prevent and

discourage trouble, insisting meanwhile on the completion of contracts where agreements are not violated or broken, and to stop, if needs be, the work of any contractor from ocean to ocean or from the Gulf to the Great Lakes.

Now that we have consolidated the building trades into one Alliance with equal powers, we have arrived at a point where we can urge arbitration, while in the past we stood divided, sometimes against ourselves, but I feel now since the organization of the Structural Building Trades Alliance, that strikes will be avoided, and in their place will be erected a monument on arbitration that will proclaim to the world harmony of action and a recognition of the rights of our affiliated trades, for our watchword is, "They who represent the building industry must be of good judgment, forceful character and worthy of confidence."

They will be men knowing the rights of Labor and willing to assert them. They must recognize the rights of Capital and be able and ready to respect them, and with justice to all, and malice towards none, the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America will go down in the history of the world as having solved the most difficult labor problems of the day.

T. M. GUERIN,
1st Vice-Pres. U. B. C. of J.

The Bosses' Ten Commandments.

The old time honored Ten Commandments as handed down to Moses on the Table of Stone, have been warped and twisted by the factory bosses until they read something like this:

I. Thou shalt have no other boss but me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any comforts or the likeness of anything to thine own interest neither on earth above or the pit below. Thou shalt bow down to me and worship me for I am thy boss and a zealous boss and I will show thee no mercy, but will endeavor to make thee keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of thy boss in vane, lest I discharge thee in two weeks from the time of so doing.

IV. Remember thou shalt work from 7 a. m. until 6 p. m., six days in a week with all thy might and strength and do all I ask of thee and on the Sabbath thou shalt stay at home and do no manner of work, but shalt do all thou canst to recruit thy exhausted strength for my services on Monday morning.

V. Honor thy boss that thy days may be short and few, for I shall not want thee when thou gettest old and have to spend thy days in the poor house, as I shall not care.

VI. Thou shalt not belong to any union or labor organization, whether it be for social purposes or not, for it is against my will.

VII. Thou shalt always speak well of me, although I oppose thee and continue to cut thy wages from 5 to 15 per cent. Thou shalt be content if I only find thee work and pay thee \$1.00 per day and advise thee to save half of it.

VIII. Thou shalt go naked and starve, thou and thy family. If it is anything to mine interest, thou shalt earn money to pay my salary and furnish my house with costly furniture and my stables with sleek horses.

IX. Thou shalt hold no meetings to consider thine own interest or protest against a reduction of wages. Thou shalt not have a union paper in thy house, for it speaks the truth and is not afraid

to say that my belly is filled with choice roast beef and plum pudding, while the poor are lucky to get codfish and water. Thou shalt read no newspaper of any sort, as I wish to keep thee in ignorance all the days of thy life.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy master's money or his comforts or his luxuries or anything that is his. Thou shalt not covet any overseer's room. Thou shalt not covet his money, although he gets \$3.00 per day and thou \$1.00. Thou shalt not object to anything, as I want to reign over and tyrannize over thee and keep thee in bondage all the days of thy life.

J. HENRY PERRIN,
Vice-President L. U. 502.
Canandaigua, N. Y.

Who Can Libel Otis?

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Nov., 1903.

At a special meeting of the Employers' Association, held last week, it was decided to raise a fund of \$5,000 for the purpose of prosecuting Arthur A. Hay, Special Representative of the International Typographical Union, for criminal libel. Having received sufficient warning of this desperate move on the part of Harrison Gray Otis, of the *Los Angeles Times*, who is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Employers' Association, the Anti-Times Committee has made arrangements to furnish the necessary bail and fight the case in the highest courts of the land.

In one sense it is absolutely ludicrous to note this action of the gang of "Parasites." In one breath they challenge organized labor by screaming defiance, stating the "boycott is a boost," and in the next issue of the malodorous *Times* it insists that the unions are persecuting business men, and such lawlessness must be suppressed by Chief of Police Elton.

The specific charge to warrant the arrest of Mr. Hay is to be made on the grounds that that gentleman has criminally conspired with the labor organizations to the end that a certain local advertiser in the *Times* has been boycotted by the Labor Council.

It is unnecessary to state that in a community where the Mayor is as spineless as a jellyfish and the police department is the servile tool of the Employers' Association, the authorities will be more than pleased to do the bidding of their master—Otis.

Should some of the readers of THE CARPENTER chance to see a circular which is being mailed by the thousands, inviting working people to come to Los Angeles, where, it is stated, wages are abnormally high and opportunities for advancement are greater than in any other section of the country, it would be prudent to investigate. The surplus of mechanics in Southern California is greater this winter than ever before, and people who have been lured to Los Angeles and vicinity by these circulars, emanating from the Employers Association, have had reason to regret their action. The sole purpose of flooding this section with mechanics and unskilled laborers is to create an oversupply of wage-earners, thus reducing wages and attempting to disorganize the unions.

Anyhow, the local Anti-Times Committee is not losing any sleep over this last desperate move of the Employers' Association to send its members to the penitentiary for criminal libel, as it considers it a supreme stretch of imagination for any one to libel the warrior bold of the *Los Angeles Times*.

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of **AMERICA**

General Office

STEVENSON BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

General President

WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary

FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer

THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President

T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President

B. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

General Executive Board

HENRY MEYER, Chairman, San Mateo, Cal.

D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

JOSEPH AINBY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue, Montreal, Can.

J. P. OGLETEER, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



General Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 27, 1903.

To all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Greeting:

At our last Biennial Convention, held in Atlanta, Ga., September, 1902, the question of amalgamating the two National Organizations of Carpenters, namely, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, was referred to the G. E. B., to draw up terms of amalgamation, whereby the two organizations could be merged into one.

The question was referred to the Convention of the A. F. of L. held at New Orleans, La., 1902, and that body passed a resolution that a committee of five from each organization should meet and select an umpire to try and make an agreement along those lines. After an unsuccessful meeting held at New York City, both organizations were prevailed upon to again try and adjust their troubles, and by agreement they met at Cleveland, Ohio, August 17, 1903, and decided upon Adolph Strasser, formerly International President of the Cigar Makers' International Union, as Umpire. Mr. Strasser accepted, and both committees proceeded to Chicago, where it was mutually agreed that the conference should be held. After both sides had thoroughly explained their case, the entire matter was left in the hands of the Umpire, who agreed to render his decision on October 20, 1903, a copy of which is attached.

In referring this to you for your consideration, we wish to impress upon you

the necessity of its serious consideration, and therefore would request that your Local Union appoint or elect a committee of three or more of your members who are thoroughly qualified to digest every section, suggestion or recommendation made, so that they may be able to place the entire matter before your membership in an intelligent manner.

You will observe that a temporary trade or working agreement has been provided for, to go into effect on January 1, 1904, and as this decision has already been accepted by the G. E. B., and your General Officers instructed to comply with the requirements specified therein, a too thorough perusal of the contents of said temporary working agreement can not be made by your L. U.

The general plan of amalgamation will be submitted to the next General Convention of the U. B. at Milwaukee, Wis., September, 1904, for final disposition by that body.

Yours fraternally,
WM. D. HUBER,
General President.
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

DECISION OF UMPIRE ADOLPH STRASSER AND PLAN OF AMALGAMATION BETWEEN THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA AND THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

To the Officers of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and the A. S. of C. and J.:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the request of the representatives of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and the A. S. of C. and J. to act as arbitrator or umpire, I hereby beg leave to submit my report and decision.

From the testimony submitted in the city of Chicago by both delegations during three days in the latter part of August, 1903, it appears that at the last convention of the A. F. of L., held at New Orleans, La., in November, 1902, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners request that a committee consisting of five from each organization, they to select an umpire or arbitrator, to meet on or before the first day of March, 1903, for the purpose of amalgamating the two organizations."

In addition to this, the papers submitted contained the following: (Page 165, minutes of the last convention of the A. F. of L.)

"Delegate Duncan said he would like to have the delegates of the two organizations state if they would agree to cease hostilities."

"Delegate Duffy agreed."

"Delegate Thomas agreed."

The unfortunate and ill-advised struggles in the Borough of Manhattan and Kings, and in other places during the spring and summer of 1903, clearly proved a flagrant violation of the pledges given by both parties at the last convention of the A. F. of L.

The hostilities resumed amounted almost to a calamity, and it will take years to eradicate the disastrous results.

I deem it my plain duty in the solution of the problem assigned to me to prepare a plan of complete amalgamation within a reasonable time; and to submit a working agreement by which hostilities may be avoided, pending the discussion and the acceptance of the plan of amalgamation.

At the outset I desire to say that no "working agreement" can establish permanent harmony in any trade which is

governed by two constitutions and two sets of rules.

The necessary and natural efforts to increase the membership in the respective organizations involve criticism of plans and methods, creating false impressions, which are bound to have injurious results in the course of time.

PLAN OF AMALGAMATION.

The amalgamation shall take place, and be in full force on and after January 1, 1905.

The organization shall be known as the "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

DUES AND BENEFITS.

The membership shall be classified as follows:

Division A. paying 35 cts. weekly.

Division B. paying 20 cts. weekly.

Division C. paying 15 cts. weekly.

Division D. paying 10 cts. weekly.

The initiation fees now prevailing in both organizations shall remain in force until amended in accordance with Sections 184 (a) and 184 (b) of the U. B.

Division A. Strike and Lockout Benefits.

Any member having contributed 35 cents weekly, for a period of six months, engaged in a strike or lockout, duly authorized and approved by the General Executive Board of the U. B. shall be entitled to the following benefits:

For the first 15 weeks, \$5.00 per week.

For the second 15 weeks, \$3.00 per week.

For the third 15 weeks, \$2.00 per week.

Members in good standing for a period of three months, engaged in an authorized strike or lockout shall be entitled to the following benefits:

For the first 30 weeks, \$3.00 per week.

For the following 15 weeks, \$2.00 per week.

No member shall be entitled to any benefits unless said strike or lockout shall have been duly authorized and approved by the General Executive Board of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.; nor shall any member be entitled to any more than 45 weeks' benefit during the progress of any strike or lockout.

Division A. Sick Benefits.

Any member having contributed a weekly due of 35 cents for the period of one year, shall be entitled to the following sick benefits:

For the first 15 weeks, \$4.00 per week.

For the second 15 weeks, \$2.00 per week.

No member shall be entitled to more than 30 weeks' sick benefit in any calendar year nor shall the second calendar year benefit commence before two months shall have elapsed from the payment of the last benefit.

The following rules of the A. S. of C. and J. shall govern the payment of sick benefits, (excepting the amount of benefit, which is heretofore provided), and remain in force until amended in accordance with Sections 184 (a) and 184 (b) of the Constitution of the U. B.

Rule 4, Clause 8.

Rule 18, Clause 18.

Rule 24, Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Rule 29, Clause 8.

Rule 34, Clauses 13, 14.

Rule 39, Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4.

Rule 48, Clause 7.

Rule 50, Clause 1.

Division A. Out-of-Work Benefit.

Any member having contributed a weekly due of 35 cents for a period of two years, shall be entitled to the following benefit:

For the first 12 weeks, whether continuously or periodically, \$3.00 per week.

For the second 12 weeks, whether continuously or periodically, \$2.00 per week.

But no member shall be entitled to more than \$60.00 out-of-work benefit, in any calendar year; nor shall any benefit be paid during the months of January and December.

Rule 18, Clauses 13, 15, 16.

Rule 34, Clauses 1, 3, 7, 10.

Rule 35, Clause 1.

Rule 37, Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8.

Rule 48, Clauses 3, 4, of the A. S. of C. and J. shall govern the payment of out-of-work benefit (excepting the amount of benefit, which is heretofore provided), until amended in accordance with Sections 184 (a) and 184 (b) of the Constitution of the U. B.

Division A. Funeral Benefit.

Any member having contributed a weekly due of 35 cents for the period of one year shall be entitled to a funeral benefit of \$100.00; any member having contributed the same dues for a period of five (5) years shall be entitled to \$200.00; any member having contributed the same dues for a period of six (6) months shall be entitled to \$30.00; any member having contributed the same dues for a period of two years, shall be entitled, on the death of his lawful wife, to a sum of \$40.00. No member shall be entitled to draw this benefit more than once.

Rule 21, Clause 4.

Rule 34, Clause 11.

Rule 43, Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, of the A. S. of C. and J. (excepting the amount of benefit, as heretofore provided), shall govern the payment of the funeral benefit until amended in accordance with Sections 184 (a) and 184 (b) of the Constitution of the U. B.

Division A. Accident or Disability Benefit.

Any member having contributed a weekly due of 35 cents for a period of 2 years, shall be entitled to the following accident benefits:

A. Totally disabled\$700.00

B. Partially disabled 350.00

C. Temporarily disabled 175.00

Rule 40, Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Rule 50, Clause 1, of the A. S. of C. and J., shall govern the payment of the benefit until amended in accordance with Sections 184 (a) and 184 (b) of the Constitution of the U. B.

Division A. Superannuation Benefit. (Pension for Life).

Any member having contributed a weekly due of 35 cents for a period of 25 years, shall be entitled to \$2.50 per week during his natural life. Any member having contributed the same dues for a period of 18 years, shall be entitled to \$2.00 per week.

Rule 29, Clause 7.

Rule 42, Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, of the A. S. of C. and J. (excepting the amount of benefit, as heretofore provided), shall govern the payment of this benefit, until amended in accordance with Sections 184 (a) and 184 (b) of the Constitution of the U. B.

Division A. Tool Benefit.

Any member having contributed a weekly due of 35 cents, for the period of one year, shall be entitled in case of loss of his tools by fire, water or theft, to a sum not exceeding \$100.00; any member having contributed the same dues for a period of 6 months, shall be entitled to a benefit not exceeding \$30.00.

Rule 34, Clause 8.

Rule 38, Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (excepting the amount of benefit, as heretofore provided), of the A. S. of C. and J., shall govern the payment of the benefit until amended in accordance with Sections 184 (a) and 184 (b) of the Constitution of the U. B.

Division B, paying 20 cents weekly,

shall be entitled, under the same rules and restrictions, to the same scale of benefits as Division A, as follows:

- A. Strike and lockout benefits.
- B. Sick benefits.
- C. Funeral benefits.
- D. Accident or disability benefits.
- E. Tool benefits.

But no member of Division B shall be entitled to any out-of-work benefits, nor to any superannuation or pension benefits.

Division C, paying 15 cents weekly.

Any member paying 15 cents weekly dues shall be entitled to the same benefits and be subject to the same rules and restrictions as now provided for by the Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

In addition to the above, Division C shall be entitled, in case of a strike or lockout, duly authorized and approved by the General Executive Board of the U. B., to the following benefits:

For the first 15 weeks, \$3.00 per week.

For the following 30 weeks, \$2.00 per week.

The District Council or Local Union shall have authority to levy local assessments, and to solicit donations for the purpose of relieving distress pending a strike or lockout.

Division D, paying 10 cents weekly.

Carpenters over 50 years of age becoming members, and apprentices paying the above amount, shall be entitled to the following benefits:

Funeral allowance of \$50.00, as provided in Section 98 of the Constitution of the U. B.

In case of an authorized strike or lockout, to the following benefits:

For the first 15 weeks, \$3.00 per week.

For the following 30 weeks, \$2.00 per week.

No member of Division D shall be entitled to any strike or lockout benefits, unless he has been a contributing member for at least three (3) months.

Any member desiring to be transferred from Division C to Division B shall give three months' notice, in writing, to the Financial Secretary; said member shall not be over 45 years of age, and after contributing 20 cents weekly for the period of one year shall be entitled to all benefits provided for in Division C.

Any member of Divisions B and C desiring to be transferred to Division A, shall give three months' notice, in writing, to the Financial Secretary; said member shall not be over 40 years of age, and after contributing 35 cents weekly for a period of two years, shall be entitled to all benefits provided for in Division A; provided that he has reached the age of fifty (50) years and shall have been a contributing member of the U. B. for 18 years before he can claim \$2.00 per week superannuation benefit, and a continuous member of 25 years before he shall be entitled to \$2.50 per week. Pending the two years he shall receive the benefits to which he has been previously entitled.

GENERAL RESERVE FUND.

On and after January 1, 1905, the U. B. of C. and J. of A. shall establish a General Reserve Fund, held in trust by Local Unions under the jurisdiction of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. as a guarantee for the payment of all benefits provided for in the Constitution. It shall be as follows:

- A. For every superannuated member\$50.00
- B. For every member paying 35 cents weekly 12.50
- C. For every member paying 20 cents weekly 10.00

- D. For every member paying 15 cents weekly 6.00
- E. For every member paying 10 cents weekly 3.00

Whenever the General Reserve Fund shall fall below the amounts per capita provided for in this section it shall be the duty of the General Executive Board of the U. B. to levy an assessment of not more than 25 cents weekly until the deficiency shall have been restored.

Upon the amalgamation of both organizations, on January 1, 1905, the American District of the A. S. of C. and J. shall pay into the General Reserve Fund the following amounts:

- A. For every superannuated member\$50.00
- B. For every beneficial member in good standing over one year paying 35 cents weekly 12.50
- C. For all members paying 35 cents weekly in good standing less than one year..... 7.50
- D. For all trade section members and juniors 2.50

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall pay into the General Reserve Fund the following amounts:

- A. For every member in good standing for a period of one or more years..... \$7.50
- B. For every member in good standing less than one year 5.00
- C. For every semi-beneficial member 2.50

The funds held by the General Executive Board of the U. B. for the payment of benefits, etc., shall be a part of the General Reserve Fund.

Should the funds of both organizations on January 1, 1905, be insufficient to pay into the General Reserve Fund the above amounts, then a weekly assessment of 10 cents shall be levied on the members of the organization having a deficiency; the assessment to continue until paid in full.

On and after January 1, 1905, the General Reserve Fund shall consist of the following income:

Initiation fees, weekly dues, fines, interest on money, and assessments levied by the General Executive Board to replenish the deficiency in the General Reserve Fund.

The General Reserve Fund shall be the joint property of all members of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., and shall be held in trust by Local Unions for the payment of benefits and expenses specified in the Constitution. No Local Union shall have the right to make any donations or incur any expenses not provided for under the laws from this fund.

Local Unions shall have the right to expend in any calendar year from the general income for officers' salaries, committee expenses, office and hall rent, meeting room furnishings, printing, stationery, postage, fuel and light, taxes to district councils and trades assemblies the following percentages:

- Unions numbering 30 members or less, 30 per cent.
- Unions numbering 31 to 50 members, 25 per cent.
- Unions numbering over 50 members, 20 per cent.

Any portion of the percentage not used in any calendar year shall remain part of the General Reserve Fund.

EQUALIZATION OF FUNDS.

The General Secretary shall, within three months after the close of the fiscal year publish in the official journal the Annual Financial Report. The annual report shall be compiled from the monthly reports returned by the Financial Secretaries of Local Unions.

The General Secretary shall equalize, every three years, the funds held by Local Unions, and establish the per capita fund each union is entitled to. He shall then direct the unions having expended less per capita tax for the benefits provided for in the Constitution to remit to those unions having expended a larger amount, until each union shall have its respective share.

Whenever the funds of a Local Union become exhausted by legitimate expenditure for the benefits provided for in the Constitution, the General Executive Board, upon receipt of notice thereof, shall direct any other Union to remit such amounts as may be deemed necessary.

All funds of Local Unions exceeding the following scale shall be deposited in State Savings Banks and National Banks in the name of the Union and three Trustees:

- Unions numbering 25 members or less, all amounts over....\$ 25.00
- Unions numbering 50 members or less, all amounts over.... 35.00
- Unions numbering 100 members or less, all amounts over.. 75.00
- Unions numbering 250 members or less, all amounts over... 100.00

The loss sustained by the failure of any bank shall be considered a legitimate expense by any Local Union; no Local Union shall be held responsible for such loss.

Local Unions shall be held responsible for any defalcation or embezzlement of their officers. Any loss sustained in this manner must be replaced within six months by local assessments. Defaulters and embezzlers must be prosecuted criminally.

Any member in Divisions A and B, leaving the jurisdiction of any Local Union or District and depositing his clearance or traveling card in any Local Union in the United States or Canada shall be entitled at once to all benefits guaranteed under the Constitution.

The benefits provided for in Divisions A and B shall not be reduced for a period of 15 years from the date of amalgamation.

All branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners desiring to continue in the same condition shall be granted a charter free of charge, bearing the date when originally organized. Also stating date of amalgamation. No branch having less than ten members shall be allowed a Charter, but shall amalgamate with the nearest union of the Brotherhood, by depositing a traveling or clearance card.

Strike out Section 55 of the Constitution of the U. B. and insert the following:

The General Secretary of the U. B. shall, with the consent of the General Executive Board, draw upon any Local Union not exceeding one hundred (\$100.00) dollars at one time, for a sufficient amount to meet the legitimate expenditure of the General Office. Said amount not to exceed \$5,000.00 over the actual expenses required monthly. Any Local Union failing to comply with this section shall, after due notice, be suspended by the General Executive Board, and not be reinstated until complied with.

All orders upon Local Unions for money to defray the expenses of the General Office of the U. B. shall be published in the monthly journal 30 days prior to the order being sent to Local Unions.

All benefits shall be paid by Local Unions, but no Local Union shall have the right to pay any claim for funeral expenses or disability benefits without the sanction and approval of the Gen-

eral President and General Secretary of the U. B.

The General Secretary of the American District of the A. S. of C. and J. shall be, commencing January 1, 1905, assigned to the position of first assistant of the General Secretary in the General Office of the U. B. for a term of three years at a salary of not less than \$25.00 weekly. Part of his duties shall be to prepare blanks for monthly reports, uniform system of book-keeping, and to enter all monthly reports in books provided for the purpose and assist in issuing the annual report.

Three months prior to amalgamation the branches connected with the American District of the A. S. of C. and J. shall elect by popular vote a General Organizer, who shall be appointed to hold said office commencing January 1, 1905, for a term of two years. He shall receive the same salary and expenses as other Organizers of the U. B. His principal duty shall be to educate the members on the necessity of high dues and benefits, thus maintaining the efficiency of the U. B. in times of depression in the trade.

The rules of the A. S. of C. and J. governing arrears of dues, etc., forfeiture of benefits and suspension of members shall remain in full force for all members enrolled in Divisions A and B until amended in accordance with Sections 184 (a) and 184 (b) of the Constitution of the U. B.

All Local laws and rules of the A. S. of C. and J. in reference to duties of officers and committees, salaries, fines local management, etc., shall remain in force for all branches in locals having a majority of members enrolled in Divisions A and B until amended in proper form by said local.

All sections of the Constitution of the United Brotherhood of C. and J. of A. and rules of local unions not in conflict with the plan of amalgamation shall remain in force until amended in accordance with Sections 184 (a) and 184 (b) of the Constitution of the U. B.

The General Executive Board of the U. B. shall enter into communication with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of Great Britain and the National Unions of Continental Europe with a view to arranging the exchange and acceptance of traveling cards of all union carpenters of the civilized world.

The plan of amalgamation hereby submitted should be referred to the next conventions of both organizations to be held in 1904 for discussion, both conventions then to submit the same to a popular vote of the members for ratification.

All difference arising about the interpretation of any section or parts of the same in reference to the plan of amalgamation and trade agreement shall be referred to the Umpire rendering this decision for final settlement.

TRADE AGREEMENT.

This agreement shall remain in force for one year commencing January 1, 1904.

I. Each branch of the A. S. of C. and J. shall pay a per capita tax of not less than 5 cents, nor more than 25 cents per member per month to the District Council of the U. B. of C. and J. to which it is affiliated for every member in good standing on the books. Locals of the U. B. shall pay the same amount.

II. In places where no branch of the A. S. of C. and J. exists every member of said organization working in such districts shall pay to the nearest local of the U. B. 25 cents per month for a work-

ing card and comply with all trade rules of the District. For violation of any rules he shall be subject to fines and penalties, payable into the fund of the D. C. or Local Union.

III. One-half of all fines for violation of trade rules imposed by District Councils where a branch of the A. S. of C. and J. is represented shall be payable into the Treasury of the D. C. The other half to be retained by the branch or union to which the member belongs.

IV. Any branch or members of the A. S. of C. and J. violating the trade rules of a district in which there is a District Council of the U. B. shall be tried by that body, and if found guilty on a secret ballot by a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be punished in accordance with the rules to be adopted by the D. C. in the month of January, 1904. No appeal shall be permissible from any judgment rendered to a higher tribunal prior to the complete amalgamation of both organizations.

V. Any question affecting a change of wages or hours of labor, etc., under the jurisdiction of any D. C. shall be submitted to a popular vote of all Union Carpenters represented in the same, and if approved by a two-thirds majority on a secret ballot, shall be binding upon all branches, unions and members.

VI. On the last Saturday in December, 1903, a joint District Council shall be organized in all cities and towns where the U. B. has locals and the A. S. has branches for the regulation of wages and hours and for the adoption of other rules necessary for the protection of the trade.

VII. On and after January 1, 1904, all traveling cards issued by the A. S. shall be recognized by the U. B. pending complete amalgamation.

VIII. The District Council shall have power, by a two-thirds vote on roll call, to levy assessments, not exceeding one dollar weekly, three months prior to a contemplated strike or lockout; and pending an authorized strike, on every working member represented in the D. C. for the management of strikes and lockouts, and for the payment of benefits; the benefit not to exceed four dollars weekly.

IX. The A. S. of C. and J. shall have equal representation, in proportion to membership represented in the District, on all committees conferring or arbitrating with employers about the regulation of wages, hours, employment, trade agreements, etc.

X. Each organization shall deposit, as a guarantee for a faithful compliance of the trade agreement, the sum of twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars in Savings Banks, bearing interest, as follows:

In the city of Indianapolis, Ind., \$5,000 each; in the city of Chicago, Ill., \$5,000 each; in the city of Cleveland, O., \$5,000 each, and in the city of New York, \$10,000 each. The amounts to be deposited in the names of the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, as Trustees of said Guarantee Fund. All amounts must be deposited prior to January 10, 1904.

XI. All claims for damages shall be filed within thirty days after the commission of any act, by either party, in violation of trade rules and trade union principles in general, with the General Officers of each organization. A copy of the same shall be filed with the President of the A. F. of L.

XII. A Court of Claims, composed of two representatives from each organization, who shall select an Umpire, shall convene on the second Monday in December, 1904, at the city of Cleveland, O.,

for the settlement of all claims, which shall be final. The awards to be paid within ten days from the Guarantee Fund deposited in the banks.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I have endeavored, to the best of my ability, to formulate a plan of amalgamation and to submit a trade agreement calculated to establish harmonious relations and unity of action in the trade.

At the same time I desire to say that no plan can be evolved which is not capable of improvement.

Trusting that it will help to advance the cause of labor in general, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

[Signed] A. STRASSER,
Umpire.

Report of Gen. Pres. Wm. D. Huber.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 30, 1903.
To the General Executive Board of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., Greeting:

Much of my time for the last six months has been spent on the road in the interests of the organization. My absence from headquarters in that capacity is the reason no report was rendered for last quarter.

One June 1st, I left the office for Milwaukee, where my presence had been desired for some time. I found the locals in a fair shape, endeavoring to do all they could under the circumstances to build up their locals. Their membership being mostly German, it was their desire that a man be sent there in their interest who could speak their language as well as English. I appointed Brother Wilde who was proficient in both languages to try and give them such assistance as he could to build up their organization.

From Milwaukee I went to Grand Rapids, Mich., where the men were out on strike for better conditions. I stopped to the office, I found letters and telegrams urging me to go to San Francisco—that trouble was brewing there.

On the 21st of June, I left for that city. On my way there I stopped at Omaha where the boys had been engaged in a prolonged struggle for better conditions. I took them all by surprise, none of them knowing that I intended to stop. I found Brother Kent, our Organizer there, doing all that was possible for him to do to bring about a settlement, which was done later on. When I landed in San Francisco I found much prejudice existing and a great amount of it against your humble servant owing to the fact of false reports being circulated of what I was going to do. I found that most of the trouble was caused by personal spite and prejudice against those who were in power in the Building Trades Council, and also some controversy over an agreement which had been made with the Mill Owners through that body, but was informed that it had been abrogated and a new one entered into; also some controversy over the label which the D. C. had refused to adopt after it had been registered in the State. I had some trouble in getting the D. C. to adopt our label, owing to its not being practical in the way the laws say it must be used, the Building Trades Council having adopted a stamp, their laws calling that every piece of material in the woodworking line that goes into a building, should bear this stamp. After a thorough investigation being made, and I going through the different mills to satisfy myself whether our label was practical in the manner in which they insisted that it should be used, I was honest enough to admit that it was not practical. The mills there are different than

elsewhere inasmuch as each mill has its own particular class of work, and only one or two being fitted up to do all kinds of work, which is done by most large mills in the East and elsewhere, and to insist upon our label being put upon every piece leaving the shop would be the height of folly indeed. I was given to understand the reason these laws were made to that effect was because some of the mill owners bought unfair material and worked it in along some of their own and claimed it as coming from their shop where they were only making a very small amount of it themselves, stamping a few pieces and claiming it was all right when most of it was all wrong.

The District Council finally adopted the label by a unanimous vote of that body with the understanding it would be recognized on material coming from and manufactured under the conditions specified, but I was to ask the General Executive Board for the privilege of that body in having a fac-simile made in a rubber stamp, which was done by me, requesting the G. E. B. by letter to do so, and you refused the request for reasons best known to yourselves. It was then agreed that both labels be recognized until such time as the laws were changed, making our label more practical universally. In that city the Building Trades Council controls all mills and yards with the exception of one, or did, when I was there, and the boys on the coast are to be congratulated on having such an organization that looks after the welfare of all crafts connected with it. While all was not accomplished in San Francisco that was desired, I am satisfied that the organization will from now on work more harmoniously than in the past, and I trust that it may act as a unit in looking for its own best interests.

I visited a number of locals in the vicinity of San Francisco and found most of them in a flourishing condition. There is some trouble existing in Oakland, which was finally adjusted to the credit of the locals there. I found Sacramento in fine shape—the most thoroughly organized city I visited in the West.

Portland, Oregon, owing to conditions in trade, was not in as good a shape as desired, but no doubt in the near future will gain much better conditions.

Tacoma is certainly alive to its own best interests, as far as trade organizations are concerned, there being quite a rivalry between that city and Seattle, which I found under conditions much better than I expected. The locals there own their own hall, which is fitted up in good shape and is a credit to the membership of that city.

The trip was one which was of much interest to me as regards the different labor organizations as well as our own, and I am pleased to state that all are up and doing and working harmoniously to the best interests of all. I left the coast regretting that I was not an extreme Westerner.

On August 18th I visited Cleveland, where it had been arranged that the committee representing the A. S. and U. B. should meet for the purpose of choosing the arbitrator or umpire to decide on the terms of the A. S. becoming a part of the U. B. as per resolution of the A. F. of L. The two committees chose Adolph Strasser, formerly International President of the Cigarmakers International Union, to act in that capacity. Owing to the fact of his not being able to come to Cleveland at that time, we agreed to meet in Chicago for a final deliberation over the matter. The matter is now in the

hands of the Umpire, whose decision will be rendered somewhere about the 15th of October.

On the adjournment of that committee I went to Philadelphia, as per your instructions, in an endeavor to adjust the conditions there caused by the late strike in that city. Not having concluded the investigation by Labor Day, we adjourned to meet again on Sept. 14, when we concluded our investigation on the 18th, which report will be given in full by a committee chosen to make such investigation.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. D. HUBER, G. P.

Quarterly Report of First Vice-President.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 1, 1903.
Mr. President, Members of the General Executive Board and Brothers, Greeting:

I beg leave to submit the following report for the third quarter, ending Sept. 30, 1903:

In the early part of July I was sent to Schenectady, N. Y., to adjust a little trouble between L. U. No. 146 and the Trades and Labor Council in regard to seating delegates of a dual organization, and after a few days' consultation with all parties interested, we settled the matter to the entire satisfaction of L. U. No. 146. From there I proceeded to Elmira, N. Y., when, after a stay of only three days, I received orders to go to Rochester, N. Y., to handle the strike in that city. I found a very stubborn fight on in this locality, the employers having made up their minds to disrupt the Union, but they "Reckoned without their host," for our boys in Rochester are the staunchest we have in the organization, and determined to refute any attempt at deprivation of their rights, well knowing what the union had done for them, and realizing that the strife then going on in their city was of the greatest importance to them, and they would not recede from the position they had taken, namely—recognition of the Union.

The men offered to arbitrate the wage question and other conditions, but the employers were desirous, they said, of running open shops. We were well aware that it was not open shops they wished to establish, but *scab* shops, and they were told that if they would send their union cards back to the union, they, the employers, would give them 50 cents more a day than the union struck for. So the strife goes merrily on, and the lawyers are eating up the strike fund of the Employers' Association, and after the battle is over, this body will be wiser, but considerably poorer.

On the 23d of August I was ordered to Philadelphia, Pa., to serve on a Special Committee, to investigate the trouble in that city, but as yet we have not completed our report, and therefore can only report progress in the matter.

During the quarter just ended, I sent a circular letter to all the local unions and District Councils situated in the State of New York, and requested them to send delegates to the State Convention held in Schenectady, Sept. 14th, and over 40 delegates responded to the call. They held a session each day and talked over the benefits to be derived from a State Branch, and finally decided to form a temporary organization, and send letters out to all local unions to meet in Elmira, N. Y., September, 1904.

The following is a brief outline of the work:

1. The organization to be known as

the "State Branch of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

2. That a report of the following conditions be sent out weekly; each local union to be compelled to fill out blank and mail it to the State Secretary, who in turn is to compile the various reports, and mail them in bulletin form to the different local unions each week.

L. U.	City.	F. S's. Address.
Members in good standing.		Members in arrears.
Hours of labor per week.		Rate of wages per hour.
Shops using label.		Members out of work.
Help wanted. Night of meeting.		REMARKS: Under this head insert all changes of conditions, and all contemplated changes, also when same are going into effect.
WM. CHALIC, L. U. 72. Rochester, N. Y., Temporary Chairman.		THOS. PURCELL, L. U. 78., Troy, N. Y., Secretary-Treasurer.

After the State Secretary received the report from the various Local Unions, as stated above, he would compile same in bulletin form, and forward a copy to each and every L. U. and D. C. in the State, and by such means each local would be able to familiarize themselves with the conditions existing in a sister city a week previous to the issuance of said bulletin. All present at the meeting concurred in the adoption of such methods, and they also discussed the labor movement in general, and recommended to our local unions that they affiliate with the central body in their respective locality. They also took up the decision rendered by P. J. Downey in the recent controversy between our organization and the A. W. W. I. U., and it was the sense of the meeting that Downey was either a fool or a knave, as from one end of the earth to the other the union cry is *Organize, Unite*, and here we have a leader (?) who has the temerity to recommend a division of the labor movement, and if our next convention at Milwaukee would be so heartless as to turn over 30,000 men to a dual organization—to the merciless leaders of the A. W. W. I. U.—whose only design, it appears to us, is to "tear down what others have builded up," and to destroy the eight-hour day, as they have done in Mt. Vernon and the Bronx Borough, in order to create revenue enough to perpetuate them in office for all time to come.

This same Downey was aspiring to become President of the State Workingman's Federation, and the boys realized that in order to nip this movement in the bud, they must be up and doing and save all trade unionists from such a leader in the Empire State. They also realized, as did all other trades throughout the State, that the men who should be at the head of the movement, must be men of sound judgment, and *forceful* character; (something that Downey lacks) men worthy of confidence; knowing the rights of labor, and willing to assert and maintain such rights; men who believe in uniting labor, and *not* dividing it.

Well, after the vote was counted, and the labor organizations expressed their opinions, Downey was defeated and the obnoxious Downey Decision buried under an avalanche of honest unionists' votes.

Respectfully submitted,
T. M. GUERIN,
1st Vice-President.

Report of 2nd Vice-President.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 10, 1903.
To the G. E. B. of U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

BROTHERS—I herewith submit my report as Second Vice-President for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1903.

The report must necessarily be short,

as I have been located in this city almost continuously since my last report, acting as deputy in charge of a lockout which was in effect at time of your previous meeting.

As I stated in my last report, the lockout was the result of the various building crafts forming a B. T. C., and the contractors fearing a concerted demand for an eight-hour day, they in turn organized a Master Builders' Association, posted placards on all their work notifying employees that all connected with the B. T. C. were discharged.

The fight waxed pretty hot for several weeks and we were getting decidedly the better of it, our committees meeting every train and either sending those who came here away again or bringing them to our hall, when the M. B. A. applied to the court for an injunction restraining us from picketing, soliciting, etc.—the same old gag.

It tied our hands for a time and the contractors secured some men in the meantime, but owing to the fact that there is considerable work going on throughout this section they were unable to import many good workmen, and as the public, as a rule, is opposed to organized labor in this city, there has been but little new work on the market this summer of any consequence.

At the beginning of this trouble we had a total membership of 350 and about 225 locked out, and at this time we have at least 450 and only about 40 or 50 answering roll-call.

A number of our men have gone to other towns to work, some have given up the trade temporarily and taken up other work, a few have taken out licenses and are contracting on a small scale, others are jobbing here and there wherever they can get a day's work.

After struggling with this affair for eleven weeks, attending meetings both day and night and developing a case of fever as well, I requested the G. P. to permit me to leave here for a couple of weeks that I might get to a somewhat higher altitude and also relieve my mind of the matter for a time.

My request was granted and Brother Ogletree was sent here to relieve me and he can no doubt give you all necessary details. Upon leaving here I went to Aiken, S. C., where I expected to organize a local, but upon my arrival I learned the work had already been accomplished. I had written two letters to

that city several weeks previous in regard to organizing.

I stopped at Augusta, Ga., and found conditions in fairly good shape and visited a local in Atlanta. This was on my way home, and from what I could learn, Atlanta is not getting along very good, as they seem to be unable to get together in such a way as to insure success.

From there I went home where I remained until the following Wednesday night. I was informed while at home that Tuscaloosa, Ala., was anxious to be organized, so I went there, talked with quite a number of carpenters, but failed to discover any "burning desire" for organization.

However, I secured names of a couple of carpenters who I believe are interested enough to take hold and I will keep in touch with them until such time as they can arrange a meeting and I can be with them.

I received orders to return to Charleston, S. C., which I did.

Fraternally,
R. E. L. CONNOLLY.

Recording Secretaries, Attention!

This being the time for turning in new lists of officers to the General Office, we must call on all Recording Secretaries to fill out the postal cards, sent them for that purpose, properly and plainly, and not to neglect stating number of Local Union, locality and respective State. Names of officers and their full addresses must also be given in order to secure safe delivery of any communication or other matter sent to the Local Union by the General Office.

Millers' Strike.

(Published by request of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes.)

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Oct. 17, 1903.

I think a little news of the great flour mill strike here in the flour city would be acceptable to a large number of our members, as it is practically the first battle of importance in the West between the new Manufacturers' Association and organized labor. About one year ago the millers, packers and nailers, engineers, firemen, oilers, sweepers and steamfitters in the various flour mills were granted the eight-hour day without strike and had their wages raised about 20 per cent. At that time the flour loaders took no action toward securing eight hours, but instead asked for \$2 per day of ten hours, an increase of 25 cents per day, which was granted. Everything ran along smoothly until this last summer, when the loaders appointed a committee to wait on the mill owners and try and secure the eight-hour day. This committee and several later committees were turned down hard, and told that they would not have anything to do with common laborers. So finally the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes (of which the loaders are a part, being Local No. 3) took the matter up through their president, and he was given to understand that the answer given the last committee was final and "not to come again." But before ordering a strike he offered to submit the whole matter to a board of arbitration, but they had "nothing to arbitrate." Then he went to the mayor of the city and asked his good offices to try and get an understanding; offered to allow him to pick an arbitration board and abide by their decision, but he too, was turned down with "There's nothing to arbitrate." So there was no other

course to pursue but to strike to enforce their request or else back down. The three locals voted almost unanimously to strike. The strike has been on for three weeks, or since the 24th of September.

They have secured over a hundred professional strike breakers and are shipping men from all over the country; have a regular stockade around the milling district and use one of the idle mills as a hotel. The scabs eat, sleep and enjoy themselves inside the fence. They pay the scabs \$2.25 per day, board and free overalls and furnish entertainments on Sunday. There are also a large number of university students scabbing. They get \$2.25 for six hours' work.

It's a great thing to have a State university so handy to furnish scabs in case of a strike. They did the same thing to the machinists in our last strike for the nine-hour day. They must be the men Prof. Eliot referred to or said "were a good type of American manhood." Great. And we poor fools pay taxes to support such an institution.

We out here in the Northwest consider this to be a test fight and will give the millers our earnest support and hope every union man will respond liberally and give at least one day's pay toward helping the men on strike. It is soon winter and there are many more expenses in the winter than in the summer, and I hope our union men in the Northwest will do their duty and help give Mr. Parry and his organization such a drubbing as they won't forget for some time to come.

The preceding article written by Robert Beggar, president of Local Union No. 91, International Union of Machinists, and published in October number of the *Machinists' Journal*, covers our case very clearly with the exceptions of a few minor statements, viz.:

The Packers and Nailers have only worked from eight hours to eight and one-half hours for a great many years and on Saturday, July 29, 1901, the Packers and Nailers were granted an increase of wages of twenty-five cents a day, raising the wages from \$2.50 for packers, to \$2.75; and the wages from \$2.00, for nailers and sewers, to \$2.25; some of the sewers, however, only received \$1.75 and \$2.00 per day.

The Flour Loaders received their increase in July, 1901, instead of Sept., 1902.

Today we start in on the eighth week of the strike and are still as determined as ever to win this fight.

We need the assistance of every union man in the United States, both moral and financial, and any assistance that can be given will be thankfully received by A. E. Kellington, Secretary-Treasurer, 406 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.; Arthur Ogg, Secretary of Strike Committee of Locals Nos. 1, 2, 3, International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes.

UNIONISM teaches its adherents to subordinate selfishness to the general good; to treat their fellowmen as brothers in a common cause.

* * *

IF THE union men everywhere would be true to themselves by demanding the union label whenever they make a purchase, thereby creating a demand for union-made goods, the merchants and retail dealers will do the rest.

* * *

It is through the manifestation of power that trade unionism has gained advantages in the past; and there is no other way by which it can make progress hereafter.

The Carpenter

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The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

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INDIANAPOLIS, DEC., 1903

The Copper Trust Triumphant.

BY HAL SCRYVER.

NEVER has the power of capitalism been so plainly shown as by recent events in Montana. They do things in a more frank and direct manner in the West than in the older settled parts of the country, where the graces of hypocrisy have had a longer time to develop.

Briefly, this is what has happened in Montana: The Amalgamated Copper Company, more commonly known as the Copper Trust, a corporation with a capital of \$155,000,000, and dominated by the Rockefellers and other Standard Oil interests, had certain litigation with other mining companies. A State court decided against the Amalgamated. The big corporation thereupon closed all its mines, mills, smelters and other works and notified the Governor that the shutdown would continue until he should call the Legislature in special session to pass a law regulating mining litigation in a way satisfactory to the Trust.

Governor Toole tried to save his dignity, tried to persuade the Trust to modify its arrogant demands; but the pressure was too great and he had to yield, contenting himself with a formal protest against such degradation of the State at a corporation's bidding.

Governor Toole is to be pitied. He was helpless in the presence of the Copper Trust. Why? Because the Copper Trust owns the means by which the principal industry of the State is carried on. The shutdown directly throws out of employment over 20,000 men—or about one-fourth of the adult male population of the State—by cutting off their wages, it took away their spending power, and so threw out of work many thousands of others engaged in supplying these 20,000 copper workers and their families with food, clothing and other commodities. In other words, the Copper Trust had the power literally to starve the whole State of Montana into submission. Of course, the Trust would get no profits from its Montana mines while the shutdown lasted, for it is labor and not capital that creates the profits. But this same corporation owns the richest copper mines in Arizona and a large part of those in Michigan, and the reduction of output would enable it to raise the price on the product from these other mines;

moreover, the Rockefellers, Rogers, Stillmen, Flower, Bacon, and the few other Standard Oil magnates who control the copper industry, own and control also a large part of the iron, coal, gold, silver and lead mines, a large part of the railways, and a large part of the manufactures of the country; they are in no danger of "going broke," even though they should keep the Montana mines and smelters closed for a year. The 20,000 miners and smeltermen, on the other hand, would be reduced to want inside of three months; if they turned to other industries for employment, the effect of their competition would be to lower the wages of other workmen and so swell the profits of those very capitalists who had forced them into such competition.

"He takes my house who takes the prop that holds my house; he takes my life who takes the means by which I live." The declaration of Independence will not fill empty stomachs. So long as the workers do not own their jobs, so long as they permit men to own the means by which they work and live, so long the organized capitalists will rule in spite of all forms and phrases of free government. They will not always be so frank and open in their methods of coercion as in this Montana case—more's the pity. But openly or secretly, with brutal frankness or with hypocritical cunning, the men who have the power of permitting or forbidding other men to work will always be able to control legislatures and courts and executive officers and bend constitutions and laws to their evil purposes.

But is it necessary that the class whose labor has created the means of production and whose labor operates them and produces all wealth should continue to let non-producers own them and control the workers' jobs?

Capital and Labor.

(Extract from Karl Marx's "Capital.")

How then is money converted into capital?

Capital is only possible in a society, which produces commodities, in which circulation of commodities takes place, that *trades*. These are the historical perquisites to generating capital. The modern history of capital begins with the creation of the modern world-commerce and world-marked in the 16th century.

Historically, capital, (contrasted to real estate landed property), everywhere makes its first appearance in the shape of money, *money-property*, merchant's capital and usurer's capital. The difference between money as such and money as capital can at first only be found in the different modes of circulation. For, besides the direct form of commodity—circulation, to sell in order to buy, (commodity—money—commodity), another form of circulation appears: to buy in order to sell, (money—commodity—money). Here we already see money acting as capital. While in the simple process of commodity-circulation, commodity is exchanged for commodity by the *mediation of money*; in the money-circulation, money is exchanged for money by the *mediation of commodity*.

It would be quite an absurd proceeding to exchange money for the *same amount* of money in this manner, f. i., \$100 for \$100; it would be much more rational to keep the \$100 in the beginning. Such an aimless exchange, however, is never intended, but money is exchanged for *more money*, purchases are made to sell *dearer*.

In simple commodity-circulation the

commodity that enters it first, as well as the one that appears last, falls out of circulation, and will be consumed; but if money is at the two poles of circulation the money which appears last can always repeat the same movement; it remains capital only as long as it does this. Only that possessor of money who circulates his money in this wise is a capitalist.

The value of use, then, is never to be considered the *immediate* aim of the capitalist, nor is it the *single* gain, but only the incessant movement of gaining. This absolute desire for riches, the passionate chase after the value of exchange is common to the capitalist and the money hoarder, but while the money hoarder is but the crazy capitalist, the capitalist is the prudent money-hoarder.

The tendency to purchase in order to sell dearer, is most apparent in commercial capital, but the industrial capital is endowed with quite the same tendency.

It is commonly accepted that the surplus value is created thereby that the capitalists sell their merchandise above its real value. But the same capitalists who sell must also purchase, and would in consequence also be obliged to pay more than the true value for merchandise; so that, if the foregoing postulate were true, the *class* of capitalists would never achieve their aim. If, however, we leave the class out of consideration, and only consider the individual capitalist, we find the following: One capitalist may exchange, f. i., \$40 worth of wine for \$50 worth of corn, gaining \$10 by the transaction, but the sum of value of these two commodities remains \$90 as before and it is but differently distributed. Had the one directly pilfered \$10 from the other, the state of affairs would be the same. "*War is robbery*," says Benjamin Franklin, "*trade is swindle*." Surplus value is not created in this manner. Nor does the usurer, who directly exchanges money for *more money*, produce surplus value; he only draws *existing* value from other purses into his own. May the individual capitalists swindle each other to their hearts content; selling and purchasing alone creates no surplus value. This is produced outside of the sphere of circulation within which it is but realized, converted into money.

Money *generates* not, and commodities do not multiply, though they change hands ever so often. Then something must happen to the commodity, after it is bought and before it is sold again, that enhances its value; it must be *consumed* in the intermediate station.

To extract value of exchange from the consumption of a commodity, the possessor of money should have to find a commodity in the market possessed of the wonderful quality to transform itself into value during its consumption, and the consumption of which would consequently be creation of value. And, indeed, the money owner does find such a commodity in the market, namely, *working power*.

By working power or working ability, we comprehend all physical and mental faculties existing in man, and which he puts in motion whenever he produces value of use of any kind.

In order to offer his working power for sale as a commodity, man must, above all, be able to dispose of it; he must be a free person, and to remain such he must only sell it for a certain time. Should he sell it once for all, he would from a free man become a slave, from the owner of a commodity he would himself become a commodity.

A free man is compelled to fetch his own working power to market, as soon as he is unable to sell other commodities,

in which his working power is already contained. If anybody wants to embody his labor in a commodity he must possess the means of production, raw material, utensils, etc., and also the necessities of life, to sustain him until his commodity is sold. Devoid of these things, it is utterly impossible for him to produce, and he can sell nothing but his own working power.

For the conversion of money into capital, the possessor of money must then find on the market of commodities the *free laborer*, free in the double sense: *free* to dispose of his working power as a commodity for sale, and *free* from all incumbrance of things necessary to ply his working power. In other words, the laborer must not be a slave, but he must also have no possessions except his working power, must be a penniless fellow, if the possessor of money shall find him forced to sell his working power.

This relation certainly has no foundation in the laws of nature, since the earth does not create, on the one side, possessors of money and commodities, and on the other side, possessors only of working power. Historical evolution and quite a series of economical and social revolutions have produced this relation.

The commodity, working power, has a value, which, like that of all other commodities is determined by the time of labor necessary to its production; in this case also reproduction. The value of the working power is therefore equal to the value of the necessities of life, requisite to the maintenance of its owner. By maintenance, *permanent* maintenance, which includes propagation, must be understood. Thus the *value of exchange* of the working power is determined; its *value of use* appears only during its consumption.

The consumption of working power, like that of any other commodity, takes place *outside* of the sphere of circulation of commodities, wherefore we must leave the latter to follow the money owner and the possessor of working power to the *seat of production*. There it will not only be shown how capital produces, but also *how capital is produced*.

Until now we have but witnessed the association of free persons, peers, who dispose of their own at pleasure, who purchase and sell. But now, as we leave these scenes and accompany the acting persons to the seat of production, we notice a remarkable change in their physiognomies. *The former possessor of money takes the lead as capitalist, the possessor of working power follows as his laborer; the one smirking significantly and intent on business, the other shy and skulking, not unlike one who has carried his skin to market and has nothing else to expect—but—BEING TANNED.*

LOCAL unions, in sending obituary resolutions to the General Office should not forget that they have to be accompanied by a fee of \$2.00. The non-observance of this may cause a delay in the publication.

LOCAL unions and members should look over the List of Secretaries and Directory of Business Agents appearing in THE CARPENTER once every three months and observe whether the names and addresses are correct.

CLAIMS for death and disability benefits must be filled out complete and card of membership and doctor's certificate accompany them. If these matters are not properly attended to it causes delay in passing on the claims.

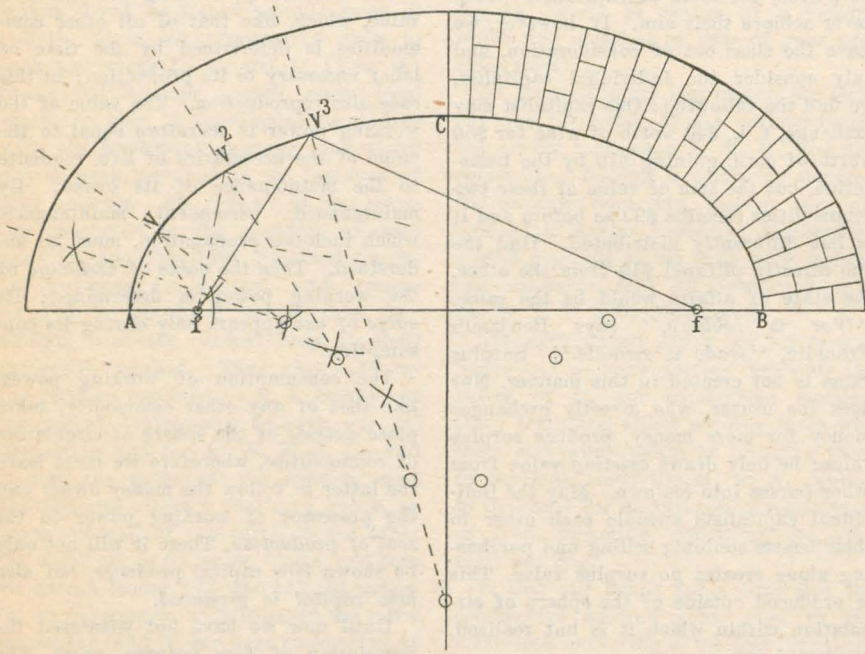


This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization. Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed. Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

The Elliptical Arch.

BY G. D. INSKIP.

IN order to get the proper shape or taper to the bricks in the rings of an arch, we have got to get it by some method. Let us lay out the arch. Let A B equal the span and C the rise. Make the distance C f equal to A C on either side of the line C. This point f is called the foci, and a piece of string like f V³ and V³ f is the same distance as f C and C f. Make two, three or four points like V, V², V³ and bisect



them as shown, and through the bisections draw the lines. Line V³ cuts the perpendicular from C, V² cuts the line V³, and line V cuts line V², and A V cuts line V. Now, each of these points are centres and the arc that they describe stops between the lines, so that we may sum it up that an ellipse is an ever changing curve, but may be described with compasses to any degree of accuracy. If the ellipse is struck out by a trammel the centres can be gotten as above. We space off on the outside of our arch the brick thickness with joint and draw the radial lines between the points. This gives us the shape of brick.

Ellipses.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

If I should tell the readers of your journal all I know about ellipses, hundreds of carpenters would smile and say "If I couldn't tell more about ellipses than that, I wouldn't tell anything," which remark would undoubtedly be perfectly true.

But supposing all those carpenters do know more about it than the rest of us, what better off are we if they do not impart to us one jot or tittle of their knowledge?

Carpenters, in their work, often find themselves up against the ellips problem,

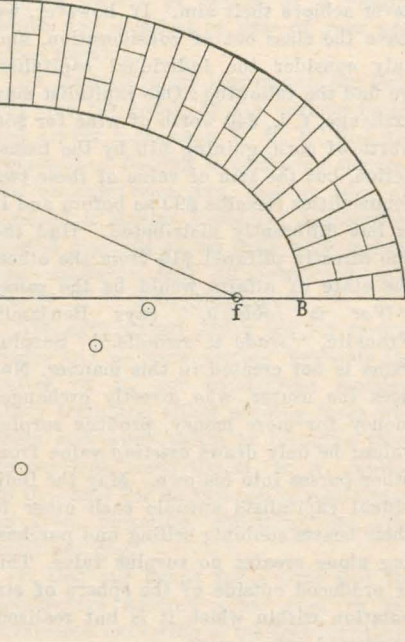
and are sometimes at their wits' end to know how to solve it.

A water pipe stove pipe or smoke stack must go through a roof or cornice at some angle different from a right angle, and the ellipse is the true shaped orifice to fit the case.

When an Irishman was asked to define an ellipse he answered, "An ellipse is a saircle that's not round." What's an oval, Pat? After a moment's hesitation—"Bedad, it's an ellipse that's different at both ends." Those definitions being correct (and Pat had them down pat without a doubt) it will be seen to be useless to think of drawing the figure with dividers, as it can only be done with different centers and radii and inaccurately at that.

The trammel is really the true tool to use in marking out an ellipse, while the steel square, which has such a vast range of work, with a small stick and two nails, often makes a very handy substitute.

Fifty-three years ago I saw a cooper mark out an elliptical water tub bottom with two nails, a string and pencil, and with all the improvements of the last half century, I doubt if there is a simpler device for doing that work in existence today.



The accompanying figure shows all there is of it. Draw a line—A B—the length of the minor diameter at right angles with C D, the length of major diameter. Procure a small thread or string that will not stretch, or better, a fine copper wire. Make it the exact length of C D with a loop in each end for the nail.

Measure from A or B one-half length of string to points on major axis line and there stick the nails. Hang on the string, place the pencil taut against the string, slide the pencil around the board and an ellipse will be the result of the

drawing. Same rule applies to any shape or size.

D. S. STODDARD.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Flooring.

BY G. D. INSKIP.

TO measure joists multiply the thickness, depth and length together for the contents. Thus a joist 10 in. wide, 2 in. thick and 12 feet long will be 2 times 10 equals 20 divided by 12 equals 1' 8" multiplied by 12 equals 20 ft. This is called board measure—1 in. thick. A board 1 in. thick and 12 ft. long will contain 12 ft.; a 4"x 6" 16 ft. long will contain 4 times 6 equals 24" or 2 ft. multiplied by 16 is 32 ft.; a 3"x10" is $\frac{30}{12}$ equals 2' 6" or 2½ ft., and so on.

To get the superficial contents of a floor: If a floor is 50' 4" long, 22' 6" wide, how many squares are there in that room? We can do this two ways, by decimals and by duodecimals.

By decimals:

4 inches is $\frac{1}{3}$ or 3) 1000

.0333

6 inches is $\frac{1}{2}$ or 2) 1000

.500

50.333

22.5

50 4

221665

22 6

100666

25 2 0

100666

1107 4

100) 1132.4925

1132 .6

It will be seen that .4925 is nearly one-half or six inches,

50' 4" multiplied by 6" equals 25' 2"

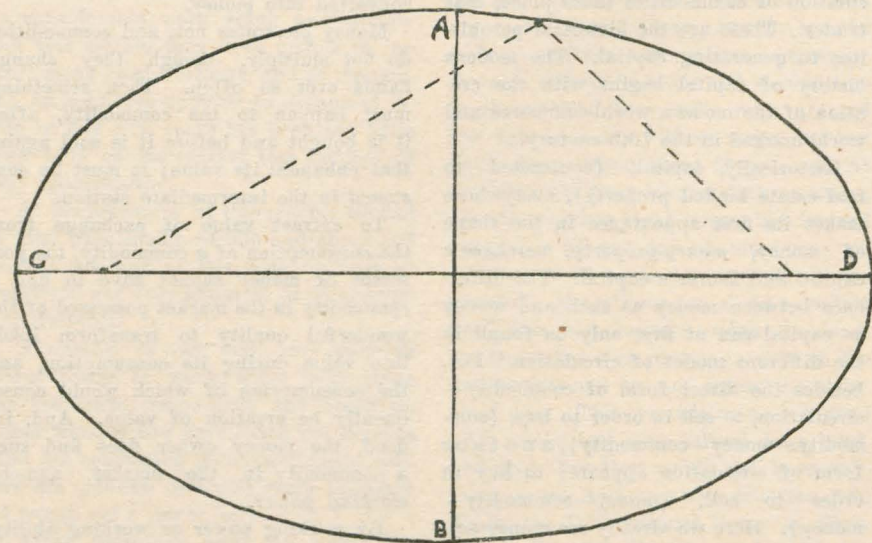
6

24 equals 2 inches.

6 times 50' plus 2 equals 302, divided by 12 equals 25' 2"; 22 times 50' 4" or 22 times 4 equals $\frac{88}{12}$ equals 7' 4"; 22 times

50' plus 7' equals 1107 feet. There will be 11 squares and 32½ feet.

To get the number of joist or studding multiply the length of building by 3 and divide by 4 for joist 16 inches on centres.



Thus a building 50 feet long will take 50 times 3 equals 150, divided by 4 or 37 this will take 39 joist; 49 feet long will take $\frac{147}{3}$ minus 37 plus one for a starting joist.

To measure an arched door or window take the height of door from the crown of arch to the bottom of sill and likewise from the spring of arch to the bottom of sill; then to this latter height add twice the former and multiply the breadth of door by the sum and one-third of this will be near the truth for practice. Example: A door or church window 14 feet

high to crown 9 feet to spring and 6 feet wide.

Spring 9". Crown 14 times 2 equals 28. Crown 2-28

37 plus 6

6

3) 22.2

74 feet.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Proceedings of the Fourth Quarterly Session, 1903.

October 12th.

Members present: Meyers, Post, Wellman, Sullivan, Ogletree, Workman and Ainey.

The G. S. submits latest communications and documents relative to the controversy between the U. B. and the Amalgamated Wood Workers, as well as copy of his appeal from decision of Executive Council of A. F. of L. on demand for revocation of charter of Amalgamated Wood Workers for violation of the eight-hour rule in Bronx Borough and Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Papers carefully reviewed and action of G. S. endorsed.

Application of Chicago D. C. for financial aid for members of stock-yard L. U. 1597. The G. S. instructed to ask for further information and action deferred.

Applications of L. U. 983, Sioux City, S. D., 770, Amarillo, Tex., for our Union Label. The working conditions in these localities not being in conformity with the law, application disapproved.

Applications of Newark, N. J., D. C. and L. U. 235, Riverside, Cal., for Union Label. The law having been complied with in these cases, label is granted.

Circular letter, asking financial aid for a non-beneficial member, sent out by L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., not having received sanction of G. E. B., the G. S. instructed to publish number and locality of local union in THE CARPENTER, as well as those of other local unions similarly violating respective G. E. B. decision.

Requests of L. U. 924, Manchester, Mass., L. U. 1410, Boston Mass., L. U. 962, Marblehead, Mass., L. U. 901, Gloucester, Mass., L. U. 950, Danvers, Mass., and L. U., Beverly, Mass., asking for exemption from payment of 50 cents assessment. Request refused.

Communication from the North Shore (Mass.) D. C., protesting against levy of 50 cents assessment as well as G. S.'s reply to same, read. The Board sanctions reply stating that assessment is levied on local unions and not on D. C.'s.

Requests of L. U. 387, New York, L. U. 1598, Baltimore, Md., L. U. 476, New York, and L. U. 396, Newport News, Va., for extension of time in payment of 50 cents assessment. Extension granted until January 15, 1904.

Request of L. U. 1387 for sanction of circular inviting local unions to purchase chances on a bed-room suit to be raffled by L. U., proceeds to be used for formation of a contingent fund. Request denied.

Protest of Pittsburg D. C. against members of G. E. B. doing organizers' work. Reply of G. S., stating that G. E. B. are not doing said work, read and endorsed.

Request of L. U. 1588, Wilmer, Minn., for sanction of circular to local unions appealing for financial aid for a deceased member's family. Request not granted.

Quarterly report of First Vice-President Guerin read and approved.

Communication from Santiago Iglesias, San Juan, Porto Rico, again applying for charter for carpenters of that locality. Board decides to submit this matter to a general vote.

Application of Greater New York D. C. for appropriation of \$50,000 towards liquidation of indebtedness incurred in late strike. Application denied.

Application of L. U. 396, Newport News, Va., for appropriation of the sum of \$100, their funds being exhausted through late strike. Application denied.

Application of L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va., for sanction of trade demand, to be enforced on October 5, 1903. Denied, and G. P. requested to send a representative to Norfolk to investigate conditions.

Application of L. U. 176 for appropriation of \$3,000 in support of members involved in recent lockout. Application denied.

Request of L. U. 327, Cincinnati, for sanc-

tion of circular asking unions to subscribe in aid of a member, victim of an accident. Not granted.

Application of Monroe County D. C. (Rochester, N. Y.) for further financial aid in support of members locked out. The sum of \$400.00 appropriated.

October 13th.

Communication from Washington, D. C., relative to benefits of former K. of L. members over fifty years of age. Board decides to stand by former decision, classifying these members as semi-beneficial.

Requests of L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., L. U. 1090, Philadelphia, and L. U. 503, Lancaster, N. Y., for extension of time in payment of 50 cents assessment. Time granted until Jan. 15, 1904.

Application of L. U. 533, Jeffersonville, Ind., for reimbursement of money expended during ship-yard strike. Application denied.

Application of Brooklyn Borough (N. Y.) D. C., for appropriation of a sum to be devoted to the organization of mills in this borough. Appropriation refused.

Appropriation of L. U. 536, Baker City, Ore., for sanction of trade movement. Action deferred awaiting further information.

Communications from L. U. 391, Hoboken, N. J., L. U. 4, Kansas City, Mo., L. U. 55, Denver, Colo., L. U. 701, St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 948, Sioux City, Ia., L. U. 112, Butte, Montana, L. U. 850, Leadville, Col., D. C. of East St. Louis, Ill., and D. C. of St. Louis, Mo., urging affiliation with National Building Trades Council, and communication of G. S. T. of National Building Trades Council in reference to resolution passed by last convention of this body as to the eventual affiliation of the U. B. Action deferred pending the arrival of further information.

Report of committee appointed by G. P. to attend meeting of structural building trades, held in Indianapolis. Laid over until a copy of proposed constitution is submitted.

Application of Newark (N. J.) D. C. for reimbursement of money loaned to local unions in late strike. Application denied.

Request of L. U. 1132, Dayton, O., for exemption from payment of 50 cents assessment. Not granted.

Report of G. P., covering last six months, read and action deferred.

Communication inviting U. B. to purchase lot situated in East Washington street, Indianapolis, suitable for headquarters. Action deferred.

October 14th.

Quarterly report of Second Vice President Connelly. Received and ordered published in THE CARPENTER.

Application of L. U. 940, Sandusky, O., for financial aid in support of members recently on strike, they not having received their share of money appropriated for L. U. 1207. In view of the fact that the local unions of the locality failed to form a D. C., as required by constitution, application is denied.

Application of L. U. 547, Cripple Creek, Col., for appropriation in support of members involved in Western Federation of Miners' Strike. The sum of \$500 appropriated.

Appeal of L. U. 168, Toledo, O., from decision of G. S. denying disability claim of Brother Frank Schoble. G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., from decision of G. S., denying death claim of wife of Brother Kersten. G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 255, Knoxville, Tenn., from decision of G. S., denying J. H. Bradley death claim. G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 126, Brooklyn, N. Y., from decision of G. S., denying claim of Minnie E. Elminger. G. S. sustained.

Appeal of W. A. B. Perry from decision of G. P. in case of appellant vs. L. U. 1100, St. Louis, Mo., relative to the German language being used by a member in the local union's meeting. G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of F. S. Bell and Robert Braun from decision of G. P. in case of appellant vs. L. U. 426, in reference to an appropriation of \$50 for a float to be used in a parade. The L. U. failing to file their answer to appeal, G. P. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., from decision of G. P., declaring suspension of one of their officers illegal. The Board sustains G. P. and passes the following resolutions:

No officer or member can be suspended unless charges are preferred against him, or only for offenses specified in Sec. 167, of General Constitution.

When charges are preferred against officers or members they may be suspended by a two-thirds vote, as specified in Sec. 170.

In cases of legal suspension, salary can not be collected, but any officer illegally suspended from office is entitled to salary.

A President may suspend any officer without preferring charges against him, as per Sections 167 and 145 of General Constitution.

Appeal of Wm. Edmondson from decision of G. P., in case of appellant vs. L. U. 722, relative to fine imposed on former for failing to take out clearance card. G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Wm. M. Davis from decision of G. P., in case of appellant vs. L. U. 73, St. Louis, in reference to a disputed election of Treasurer. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of John J. Becker from decision of G. P., in case of appellant vs. L. U. 76, New Orleans, La., relative to assessment levied by L. U., which appellant, he being employed as U. S. mail carrier, refused to pay. G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of P. J. Phelon from decision of G. P., declaring fine imposed by Hudson County D. C., on appellant for refusing to show working card to business agent, legal. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Chas. H. Cave from decision of G. P. in appellant's claim on L. U. 264, Brockton, Mass., for sick benefit. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of W. Le Gerideau from decision of G. P. in case of appellant vs. L. U. 224, Jacksonville, Fla., relative to charges for misdemeanor preferred by L. U. against appellant. G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

October 15th.

Appeal of L. U. 766 from decision of G. P. in case of L. U. vs. San Francisco (Cal.) D. C., relative to enforcement of trade rules. G. P. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 476, New York, from decision of G. P. in case of Geo. Schaaf and others vs. appellants, relative to wages claimed by above brothers for time out on strike for the privilege of having beer in shop. Sworn copy of minutes of respective meeting of L. U. 476 is submitted. G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Request of L. U. 77, Portchester, N. Y., for extension of time for payment of 50 cents assessment. Granted until Jan. 15, 1904.

Communication from same L. U., relative to attempt of Interstate Manufacturers Association to enforce reference card system. The G. S. instructed to give this matter publicity through THE CARPENTER.

Application of L. U. 1062, Santa Barbara, Cal., for sanction of movement to intercept lockout movement planned by Citizens' Alliance. Action deferred awaiting further information.

The auditing of books and accounts of General Office entered into and occupying remainder of session.

October 16th, 17th, 19th and 20th.

The auditing of accounts continued and occupies the entire sessions.

October 21st.

The G. S. submits bond issued by U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee Company, of Baltimore, Md., in the amount of \$20,000. Approved and placed in custody of chairman G. E. B., Hy. Meyers.

Applications of L. U. 1022, Parsons, Kan., and Pittsburg (Pa.) D. C. for Union Label. Not granted. Conditions in these localities not being in accordance with provisions of Constitution.

Application of Memphis (Tenn.) D. C. for sanction of trade movement. Sanction withheld because of lack of interest shown in movement by membership as per vote recorded on schedule of inquiries.

Applications of L. U. 473, New York, L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., L. U. 227, Westerly, R. I., and L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., for extension of time for payment of 50 cents assessment. Time granted until Jan. 15, 1904. An extension of 30 days applied for by L. U. 774, New York, also granted.

Application of L. U. 359, Philadelphia, Pa., and L. U. 1410, Boston, Mass., for exemption from payment of 50 cents assessment. Refused, but time granted until Jan. 15, 1904.

Application of Los Angeles (Cal.) D. C. for union label. Granted.

Application of L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Can., for sanction of movement for 35 cents an hour and nine hours per day, eight on Saturday, laid over awaiting schedule of inquiries.

Communication from L. U. 66, Jamestown, N. Y., urging affiliation with National Building Trades Council, placed on file.

Appeal of D. B. Currie and John Monahan from decision of G. P., relative to a fine imposed on appellants by Yonkers (N. Y.) Building Trades Council. G. P. sustained.

Appeal of G. Bauer in case of Manhattan (N. Y.) D. C. vs. appellant. Communication ordered to be sent back. No appeal from decision of G. P. in the case being submitted to G. E. B.

Question of affiliation with National Building Trades Council again discussed. Subject laid over for January session and papers referring to same placed on file.

Question of affiliating with Structural Building Alliance again taken under consideration. Action deferred.

October 22d.

Report of representatives to conference of structural building trades adopted and placed on file.

The following report of expert accountants received and placed on file:

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, G. P., U. B. C. and J.:

DEAR SIR—We have the honor to report that we have examined the accounts of your organization for the three months ending Sept. 30, 1903, and found them to be correct.

Schedule of payments for which vouchers had not been received by the Treasurer at the time of our examination are annexed, including those vouchers still outstanding for the year ended June 30th.

Very truly yours,

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY.

The proposition for purchasing property for headquarters again considered and rejected.

Report of committee on Philadelphia controversy received and placed on file for future reference.

Communication from six members of the U. B. in San Francisco, referring to trouble with Building Trades Council read. The communication not being official, G. S. ordered to reply and no further action taken.

October 23d.

Report of General President again taken up, discussed and placed on file.

Communication from L. U. 1014, Warren, Pa., requesting that question of affiliation with National Building Trades Council be submitted to general vote, placed on file.

Request of L. U. 1244, Montreal, Can., for extension of time for payment of 50 cents assessment, granted until Jan. 15, 1904.

Application of L. U. 1198, Rumford Falls, Me., for appropriation in support of members locked out by National Paper Company. The sum of \$200.00 appropriated.

Communication from Western Miners' Federation in reference to miners claiming jurisdiction over carpenters employed in or around mines, placed on file.

The decision of Umpire Adolph Strasser on the controversy between the U. B. and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters submitted and Board decides that decision be accepted and requirements specified in same be complied with.

Resolved, In case of necessity the General Officers are authorized to draw the required amount from active account in American National Bank to make the deposit provided for in Umpire Strasser's decision.

October 24th.

The Board instructs G. S. to procure bids from at least four union firms for printing of THE CARPENTER, including those at present doing the work and from other union firms, if in his judgment such is in the interest of the U. B., and submit these bids at January meeting.

The G. S. further instructed to take inventory of all supplies on hand and to devise suitable method for the keeping of separate record and account of all purchases and sales on these lines, showing the revenue derived therefrom.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR QUARTER ENDED SEPT. 30, 1903.

RECEIPTS.	
Amount on hand June 30th, 1903	\$ 87,496.38
Receipts for July	74,278.11
Receipts for August	42,586.31
Receipts for September	35,088.91
Check No. 147 returned and cancelled	164.20
Corrected check from L. U. 1374	4.60
Corrected check from L. U. 920	17.20
	<hr/>
	\$239,635.71

EXPENSES.

July	\$24,248.27
August	32,524.82
September	27,678.38
	<hr/>
Total fund in hand Sept. 30, 1903	\$155,184.24

DEPOSITS.

Penn. Nat. Bank, silent fund....	\$50,121.21
Capital Nat. Bank, silent fund....	20,237.27
American Nat. Bank, silent fund....	40,061.37
American Nat. Bank, active fund....	44,576.49
Cash in hand.....	187.90
Adjournalment.....	<hr/>
	\$155,184.24

D. A. Post, Sec. G. E. B.

(Attest)

FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec'y.

Is It Far?

"How far to the land of sweet content—
The promised land of final rest?"
I asked a joyous, happy bird
That lightly swayed in a slender tree,
Warbling a mystic melody.
The little head with reverence bent,
And gently swelled the downy breast,
As with eyes upturned and trembling wing,
He opened his mouth as if to sing,
But never a note was heard.

"How far to the peaceful, happy place,
That clime where death's unknown?"
I asked a gleeful, romping child,
Whose laughing eyes—so radiant bright—
Shone all aglow with heaven's light.
A change came o'er the angel face,
The winsome, tender smile was gone.
Rich treasures from listless fingers dropped.
She tried to speak, then stammering stopped,
And helplessly she blushed and smiled.

"How far to the end of this toilsome road,
Where the weary soul is satisfied?"
I asked of one at death's dark door.
Death's dews lay cold on the withered cheek
As shuddering he groaned and tried to speak.

"How long must we bear this grievous load?"
Once more to speak he vainly tried,
And listening low at the dying bed
I waited long but no word was said.
The storm-tossed traveler was no more.

"How far away is the healing stream
Whose cooling waters banish pain?"
I asked at last of my inmost soul.
Then a long familiar voice was heard.
I saw the child, I saw the bird
And the dying sage as in a dream,
The inner light made all things plain.
I saw and blessed the hour I saw,
Where God had fixed His potent Law,
And why nor bird, nor child, nor sage,
Each free to read the sacred page,
Need ask, "How far to the final Goal?"

W. C. RANDOLPH, L. U. 131.

Seattle, Wash.

Push Right Along.

We may be discouraged by opposition, by the bitter assaults upon unionism, by the adverse action of courts, by the hostility of powerful combinations, or by the trickery of adversaries. But it is well to remember that the design of an assailant, opponent or obstructor can very often be thwarted by rightful and legitimate means. When the end can not be gained in one way, try another. When any given line of policy is lost, take a better line. When your tactics fail, change them. When you are outflanked, look after your strategy. When the enemy comes down in force, you may gain success by backing up against a stone wall. In any event, under any circumstances, there must be no discouragement for organized labor. Push right along.—John Swinton.

DON'T order any supplies on the back of Financial Secretary's Report. The order may be overlooked and not be attended to.

Les Bureaux de Placement.

PAR GEORGES GUÉNARD, PARIS, FRANCE.

J'avais déjà ébauché ma correspondance et me proposais de vous parler du sérieux mouvement gréviste qui sévit dans le Nord et tient encore aux prises patrons et ouvriers tisseurs, quand des événements d'une réelle gravité, se déroulant inopinément à Paris, me mirent dans l'obligation de changer de sujet et de renvoyer à une autre fois l'exposé de la grève d'Arménitières.

La Bourse du Travail brutalement envahie par la police, une lutte épouvantable, un terrible corps à corps dans l'immeuble municipal, un très grand nombre d'ouvriers et d'agents blessés, une quarantaine de travailleurs arrêtés, tel est, en résumé, le bilan de la journée du jeudi 29 octobre. Cause première: les bureaux de placement.

Qu'est-ce donc qu'un bureau de placement? C'est simplement une officine spéciale où, moyennant rétribution, on indique à ceux qui n'ont pas d'ouvrage les places qui sont à occuper. Suivant les corporations et la nature des emplois disponibles, les droits perçus par les placeurs revêtent différentes formes: tantôt ils sont fixes et vont de 1 franc à une somme relativement élevée selon l'importance de la place offerte, tantôt ils sont proportionnels au salaire annuel ou mensuel et oscillent, pour ces deux cas, entre 1 et 10 p. et 5 et 33 p. Cette "industrie" bizarre et bien moderne n'est pas une des conséquences les moins inattendues de cette liberté du travail, du commerce et de l'industrie si pompeusement proclamée en 1791 par la Convention nationale. Dès son apparition elle fut détestée, et ses abus devinrent tellement criards qu'un des premiers actes de la Révolution de 1848 la supprima radicalement. Son éclipse fut cependant de courte durée, puis qu'un décret du 25 mars 1852 lui donnait à nouveau droit de cité moyennant une autorisation préalable et en l'assujettissant à certaines formalités policières. Depuis cette époque, elle n'a cessé de prélever, sur certaines catégories de travailleurs en chômage, un impôt inique à tous les titres; mais depuis cette date également ses victimes ont engagé contre elle un combat opiniâtre et sans merci qui ne se terminera que par sa disparition définitive.

Bien que plus de 1,000 syndicats ouvriers et un grand nombre de sociétés de secours mutuels et de bienfaisance aient organisé des services de placement, bien qu'un certain nombre de municipalités pratiquassent également le placement gratuit, les bureaux de placement autorisés et payants se chiffrent aujourd'hui par 1,455 et plus de trente corporations ouvrières sont "obligées" d'y avoir recours, les patrons (de connivence avec les placeurs) ne pratiquant l'embauchage que par leur intermédiaire. Il faut payer la dîme ou renoncer à travailler, voilà la vérité. Aussi depuis longtemps le Parlement a-t-il été saisi de propositions de lois tendant à la suppression des bureaux de placement. En 1900, on fut sur le point d'aboutir; mais l'obstination du Sénat à vouloir indemniser les placeurs supprimés fut une des causes que la question resta en suspens. Lors de la discussion des projets de lois à la Chambre, l'un des auteurs de ceux-ci affirmait à ses collègues qu'à Paris et dans le département de la Seine, sur 13,000 ouvriers boulangers, 3,500 à 4,000 restent en place environ plus d'un an; il y en a donc 9,000 qui alimentent continuellement par leur misère les bureaux de placement. D'après ses propres calculs, cette corporation verse bon an mal an une somme de 600,000 francs entre les mains des placeurs. Dans ce même département de la Seine,

23 corporations paient, à 292 placeurs autorisés, un tribut annuel de 7,500,000 francs. Pour la France entière, cette somme atteindrait 18 millions.

De son côté, le rapporteur de la loi n'était pas moins affirmatif il y a trois ans, et il déclarait qu'en ne la votant pas "on fait du droit au travail, c'est à dire du droit de vivre, un produit négociable et exploitable à merci. On laisse subsister des exploiters de la misère humaine et on maintient le droit de spoliation à une classe d'industriels qui ne laisse à ses victimes que le suicide et le vol pour se soustraire à la misère et à la faim..." Enfin le ministre du commerce, répondant aux adversaires de la loi, condamnait à son tour l'industrie du placement "parce qu'elle prélève ses bénéfices sur les ressources de ceux qui n'en ont pas, qui sont en quête de travail, et parce que ses bénéfices croissent précisément en raison de l'intensité du chômage, c'est à dire de la misère."

Fin novembre 1900, la Chambre décida que moyennant indemnités, les municipalités pourraient retirer les autorisations aux bureaux de placement deux ans après la promulgation de la loi; cinq ans après cette même promulgation elles auraient la faculté de le faire sans avoir à verser aucune indemnité. Comme je l'ai déjà dit, le Sénat refusa de sanctionner cette dernière disposition et le projet, modifié par lui, revint sommeiller dans les cartons parlementaires du Palais-Bourbon. Il semblait devoir y dormir longtemps, quand les corporations intéressées (boulangers, garçons de café, limonadiers, coiffeurs, etc.) résolurent de recommencer la lutte un moment interrompue.

La Fédération de l'Alimentation, qui se trouve être la plus éprouvée dans cette affaire, réunissait dernièrement en Congrès les syndicats qui la composent et portait à l'ordre du jour l'étude des moyens propres à faire aboutir le plus rapidement possible la suppression des bureaux de placement. Après discussion, des résolutions furent prises, une tactique déterminée, et on alla même jusqu'à donner au comité fédéral le droit de décréter la grève générale des corporations de l'alimentation si satisfaction n'était pas obtenue. Des démarches furent donc faites auprès du président des conseils des ministres afin de lui transmettre les réclamations des travailleurs et une campagne de meetings s'engagea aussitôt. C'est ainsi que, pour examiner la situation créée par l'indolence du Parlement et les réponses évatives faites au ministère de l'intérieur, les ouvriers victimes des bureaux de placement avaient été convoqués à la Bourse du travail le jeudi 29 octobre.

A la réunion du matin, après avoir entendu plusieurs discours flétrissant les pouvoirs publics et condamnant l'action parlementaire, les manifestants acclamèrent un ordre du jour préconisant "l'action directe" contre les placeurs et commencèrent à évacuer la Bourse du travail en chantant "l'Internationale". Ils se heurtèrent aux forces policières que, sous prétexte de maintenir l'ordre, le préfet de police avait massées dans la rue. Selon la coutume, c'est le contraire qui se produisit, et le zèle intempestif des agents ne tarda pas à provoquer une vive bagarre. Les cavaliers chargèrent, les ouvriers se défendirent, et une véritable bataille s'engagea. Les ustensiles des cafés voisins servirent de projectiles et verres, carafes et chaises se mirent à voltiger pendant que les agents, sabre en main, fondaient sur les manifestants. La rue finit cependant par être débarrassée, mais de nombreux blessés durent être transportés dans les pharmacies voisines.

Ce n'était malheureusement là qu'une escarmouche, car des scènes plus tumultueuses encore devaient se dérouler dans l'après-midi. Une nouvelle réunion réunissait en effet, vers trois heures, plus de 3,000 ouvriers dans la grande salle de la Bourse et, après les discours d'usage, l'assemblée allait se séparer quand elle se buta de nouveau contre les agents de police, plus agressifs encore que le matin. On commença par encadrer les manifestants entre des agents pour les reconduire jusqu'aux barrages et les disperser; mais des injures ne tardèrent pas à s'échanger et les coups suivirent bientôt. Des fenêtres de la Bourse on riposta par l'envoi de projectiles divers. C'est alors que, perdant tout sangfroid, le préfet de police ordonna à ses agents de mettre sabre au clair et de pénétrer à l'intérieur de la Bourse pour la faire évacuer. Un tumulte indescriptible fut la conséquence de cet ordre maladroit et des actes d'une violence inouïe furent commis dans la grande salle des fêtes. A coups de sabre les agents chargèrent les ouvriers et ceux-ci ripostèrent avec tout ce qui leur tomba sous la main. Le sang ne tarda pas à couler. Tous ceux que les policiers faisaient sortir étaient reçus dehors à coups de crosse de fusil par les gardes républicains. La Bourse fut enfin fermée.

Des deux côtés, le nombre des blessés était considérable et plusieurs durent être conduits dans les hôpitaux. Une quarantaine d'arrestations furent maintenues.

Comme bien l'on pense, l'impression produite dans tous les milieux ouvriers par les brutalités de la police, fut considérable aussi bien à Paris qu'en Province. Le jour même du conflit M. Chambon déposait sur le bureau de la Chambre son rapport sur le projet de loi visant la suppression des bureaux de placement, mais prévue, cette fois, avec une indemnité calculée d'après la valeur du fonds et selon la date à laquelle la suppression serait réalisée, cette suppression devant être effective pour tous les bureaux dans le délai de cinq ans. Dès le lendemain, à l'ouverture de la séance, le président de la Chambre des députés annonçait qu'il était saisi de plusieurs demandes d'interpellation sur les événements de la ville. Le président du conseil en réclama la discussion immédiate. Inutile de dire que le préfet de police fut fortement houspillé par les interpellateurs. Le chef du gouvernement, tout en regrettant l'invasion de la Bourse et les violences des agents, affirma qu'il allait ouvrir une enquête et que, si des faits répréhensibles avaient été commis, il ne manquerait pas d'en faire supporter la responsabilité à leurs auteurs. L'ordre du jour pur et simple, qui prenait acte de ces déclarations, fut voté à une grande majorité.

Entre temps le préfet de police récoltait un blâme sévère au Conseil municipal de Paris et, le mardi 3 novembre, pendant qu'un fonctionnaire du ministère de l'intérieur poursuivait son enquête sur les événements du 29 octobre, la Chambre des députés votait enfin, avec de légères modifications, le projet Chambon qui réalisera la suppression des bureaux de placement dans le délai de cinq ans et dans les conditions déjà indiquées. Il est fort probable que le Sénat adoptera le texte accepté au Palais-Bourbon.

Il n'en est pas de même des ouvriers qui, dans les nombreux meetings qui se tiennent journellement, repoussent le projet voté par les députés et réclament la suppression immédiate des bureaux autorisés et cela sans aucune indemnité. L'agitation se poursuit donc autour de cette question et on parle fortement de l'intention qu'aurait la Fédération de

l'alimentation de décréter la grève générale des corporations groupées par elle, conformément à la décision du Congrès de Lyon. La lutte ira-t-elle jusque-là? Il serait téméraire de l'affirmer, et je penche, pour ma part, à croire que cette action n'aurait pas sur l'issue du conflit toute l'efficacité que ses promoteurs semblent en attendre. C'est sur quoi l'avenir nous renseignera et je vous tiendrai au courant dans ma prochaine correspondance.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

PAR GEORGES GUÉNARD, PARIS.

(Suite.)

Parmi ces syndicats, la statistique relève la création de 1,017 bureaux de placement, 932 bibliothèques professionnelles, 321 caisses de secours mutuels, 352 caisses de secours divers, 602 caisses de chômage, 589 caisses donnant le secours de route, 428 cours professionnels, 3 laboratoires d'analyses. 73 caisses de retraites, 45 caisses de crédit mutuel, 27 sociétés d'assurances contre les accidents, 42 sociétés coopératives de consommation, 27 sociétés coopératives de production, 1 champ d'expériences et 129 journaux ou bulletins. Cette rapide énumération indique que les syndicats français commencent à répandre leur activité un peu dans tous les sens et que, sans négliger leur but primordial qui est, comme partout, l'obtention de meilleures conditions de travail, ils n'hésitent pas à s'engager—timidement, il est vrai—dans la voie où les grandes organisations ouvrières de l'étranger ont trouvé le secret de leur puissance.

La plupart de ces organisations sont adhérentes à des Unions locales de syndicats divers connues sous le nom de Bourses du Travail, lesquelles se groupent elles-mêmes en une puissante Fédération qui constitue une des deux sections du groupement central des travailleurs français: la Confédération Générale du Travail. D'autre part, les syndicats de même profession sont en majeure partie groupés nationalement en Fédérations de métier ou d'industrie lesquelles composent la deuxième section de la Confédération. Je me propose de vous décrire quelque jour la constitution et le mode de fonctionnement de la Confédération Générale du Travail et de la Fédération des Bourses.

Je m'étais assigné comme but, aujourd'hui, de vous exposer aussi succinctement que possible l'état numérique des groupements ouvriers français, la composition de l'armée des travailleurs organisés, réservant pour une prochaine correspondance l'examen de sa tactique et de ses moyens d'action. Mais les renseignements que je vous communique seraient certainement incomplets si j'omettais de placer en regard l'état numérique et la composition de l'armée adverse: les organisations patronales, avec lesquelles nous allons avoir de plus en plus à compter.

Aussi bien que les ouvriers les patrons ont vu tous les avantages qu'ils pouvaient retirer de la loi sur les syndicats professionnels. La preuve en est dans le développement qu'à pris chez eux cette forme d'association qu'on comptait guère, que 138 groupements en 1884, alors que l'existence de 1,004 syndicats patronaux était constatée en 1890 avec 93,151 adhérents. Ces chiffres étaient portés au 1. janvier 1903 à 2,757 pour les syndicats et 205,463 pour les adhérents. En général, la proportion des patrons groupés est plus élevée que celle des ouvriers.

(A continuer.)

General-Office, Indianapolis, Ind.,
27. Oktober 1903.

An alle Lokal-Unions der Ver.
Brüderchaft der Zimmer-
leute und Bauschreiner!

In unserer letzten im September 1903 in
Atlanta, Ga., abgehaltenen Convention
wurde die Frage der Verschmelzung der bei-
den Organisationen unseres Gewerkes, der
Ver. Brüderchaft der Zimmerleute und
Bauschreiner und der Amalgamated Society
of Carpenters and Joiners, dem General-
Executive-Comite überwiesen und dasselbe
instruiert, die Verschmelzung beider in eine
einzige Organisation anzustreben.

Diese Frage wurde der im Jahre 1903 in
New Orleans, La., stattgefundenen Con-
vention der Am. Federation of Labor unterbrei-
tet, und beschloß dieselbe, daß ein Fünfer-
Comite von jeder der beiden Organisationen
gemeinschaftlich einen Schiedsrichter erwäh-
len, welche sich über einen Verschmelzungs-
plan einigen sollen.

Nachdem eine in New York abgehaltene
Sitzung dieses Comites resultatlos verlief,
wurden beide Organisationen dazu bewogen,
einen nochmaligen Verständigungsversuch zu
machen, und sie vereinbarten, daß die beider-
seitigen Comites zu diesem Zwecke am 17.
August 1903 in Cleveland zusammentreten
sollten. Dies geschah und das gemeinschaft-
liche Comite erwählte Adolph Strasser, den
ehemaligen Int. Präsidenten der Int. Cigar-
renmacher-Union, zum Schiedsrichter. A.
Strasser acceptierte, und beide Comites kamen
überein, sich nach Chicago zu verfügen und
dort in Konferenz zu treten.

Nachdem beide Seiten ihre Auffassung der
Frage und Sachlage genügend dargelegt hat-
ten, überließen sie die Entscheidung dem
Schiedsrichter, welcher sich bereit erklärte,
dieselbe am 20. Oktober 1903 den beteiligten
Organisationen bekannt zu geben.

Indem wir den Lokal-Unions diese Ent-
scheidung, die hier im vollen Wortlaute bei-
gefügt ist, unterbreiten, machen wir auf die
Nothwendigkeit einer ernstlichen Erwägung
derselben aufmerksam und ersuchen wir um
die Ernennung eines Dreier-Comites seitens
jeder einzelnen Lokal-Union, dessen Mitglie-
der befähigt sind, über die Bedeutung jeder
einzelnen Bestimmung oder Empfehlung der
Entscheidung zu referiren, damit die ganze
Angelegenheit den Mitgliedern in intelligen-
ter Weise veranschaulicht und klargestellt wird.

Die Lokal-Unions werden aus der Ent-
scheidung ersichen, daß dieselbe einen tempo-
rären Arbeitsvertrag vorsieht, welcher, da
er am 1. Januar 1904 in Kraft treten soll,
bereits von dem General-Executive-Board ac-
ceptirt wurde. Und da derselbe die General-
Beamtens instruiert hat, den in der Ent-
scheidung spezifizirten Anforderungen Genüge zu
leisten, so können die in dem temporären
Vertrage enthaltenen Bestimmungen von den
Lokal-Unions nicht eingehend genug disku-
tirt und erwogen werden.

Der allgemeine Verschmelzungsplan wird
unserer nächsten im September 1904 in Mil-
waukee stattfindenden Convention zur end-
gültigen Entscheidung unterbreitet werden.

Wm. D. Huber, Gen.-Präs.
Frank Duff, Gen.-Sek.

Entscheidung des Schiedsrichters,
Adolph Strasser,

Und Plan zur Verschmelzung der Ver.
Brüderchaft der Zimmerleute und Bau-
schreiner von Amerika und der Amal-
gamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

New York City, 20. Okt. 1903.

An die Beamten der V. B. der J.
und B. und der A. S. of C. and J.:

Dem Gesuche der Vertreter der V. B. der
J. und B. und der A. S. of C. and J., welche
mich als Schiedsrichter ernannten, nachkom-
mend, unterbreite ich hiermit meinen Bericht
und meine Entscheidung.

Aus dem, von den Vertretern beiderseits,
während der Ende August 1903 in Chicago
stattgefundenen dreitägigen Konferenz vor-
gelegten einschlägigen Material geht hervor,
daß die letzte im November 1903 in New Or-
leans abgehaltene Convention der Am. Fed.
of Labor einstimmig folgende Resolution an-
nahm:

„Die Vereinigte Brüderchaft der Zim-
merleute und Bauschreiner und die Amal-
gamated Society of Carpenters and Join-
ers ersuchen um die Ernennung eines aus
fünf Mitgliedern jeder der beiden Organi-
sationen bestehenden Comites, welches letz-
teres einen Schiedsrichter oder Vermittler
erwählen und am oder vor dem 1. März
1903 zum Zwecke der Verschmelzung bei-
der Organisationen zusammentreten soll.“

Außerdem enthalten die unterbreiteten
Dokumente Folgendes (Verhandlungen der
letzten Convention der A. J. of L., Seite
165):

„Delegat Duncan sagte, die Vertreter
beider Organisationen möchten konstatiren,
ob sie willens seien, ihre Feindseligkeiten
einzustellen.“

„Vertreter Duff erklärte sich willens.“

„Vertreter Thomas erklärte sich willens.“

Der, während des Frühlings und Sommers
dieses Jahres (1903), in Manhattan und
Kings Boroughs und anderen Orten stattge-
fundene ungeliche und schlecht berathene
Kampf, war ein klarer Beweis der offenkun-
digsten Verletzung der gegenüber der letzten
Convention der A. J. of L. seitens beider
Parteien eingegangenen Versprechungen.
Die wieder aufgenommenen Streitigkeiten
wurden fast zu einer Calamität, und es wird
Jahre bedürfen, um deren unheilvolle Wir-
kung aufzuheben.

Zu der Lösung der mir zuertheilten Auf-
gabe erachte ich es als eine mir zukommende
Pflicht, einen Plan zur vollständigen Ver-
schmelzung beider Organisationen innerhalb
annehmbarer Zeit auszuarbeiten und einen
Arbeits-Vertrag zu unterbreiten, welcher,
während der Verschmelzungsplan der Dis-
kussion und Annahme unterliegt, ferner
Feindseligkeiten vorbeugen soll.

Doch möchte ich von vornherein erklären,
daß kein Arbeits-Vertrag erdacht werden
kann, der einem Gewerke dauernden Frieden
sichert, so lange in demselben zweierlei Con-
stitutionen und zweierlei Arbeitsregeln in
Funktion sind. Das nothwendige und na-
türliche Trachten der betreffenden Organi-
sationen, ihre Mitgliederzahl zu vergrößern,
führt zur Kritik der dabei in Anwendung
kommenen Pläne und Methoden, und es
entstehen Mißverständnisse, die schließlich zu
unheilvollen Resultaten führen müssen.

Verschmelzungs-Plan.

Die Verschmelzung soll am 1. Januar 1905
stattfinden und an und nach diesem Datum
in voller Wirkungskraft sein.

Die Organisation soll den Namen „United
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners
of America“ führen.

Beiträge und Benefits.

Die Mitglieder sind in folgende Klassen
eingetheilt:

Division A. Beitrag 35 Cts. wöchentlich.			
"	B.	"	20 "
"	C.	"	15 "
"	D.	"	10 "

Die in beiden Organisationen üblichen
Eintrittsgebühren sollen in Kraft bleiben bis
in Uebereinstimmung mit Sect. 184(a) und
Sekt. 184(b) der Constitution der Ver. Brü-
derschaft eine Aenderung getroffen ist.

Division A. Strike- und „Lockout“-
Benefit.

Ein Mitglied, welches während eines Zeit-
raumes von sechs Monaten einen wöchent-
lichen Beitrag von 35 Cents entrichtet hat und
an einem vom G. E. B. der V. B. autorisir-
ten und sanctionirten Ausstande theilnimmt,
soll zu folgenden Benefits berechtigt sein:

Für die ersten 15 Wochen,	\$5.00 per Woche.
" zweiten "	3.00 "
" dritten "	2.00 "

Ein Mitglied, welches drei Monate lang
gutsitzend und an einem autorisirten Aus-
stande oder „Lockout“ theilnimmt, soll zu
folgenden Benefits berechtigt sein:

Für die ersten 30 Wochen,	\$3.00 per Woche.
" zweiten 15 "	2.00 "

Kein Mitglied soll zu Benefits berechtigt
sein, wenn ein Ausstand oder „Lockout“ nicht
von dem G. E. B. der V. B. autorisirt wurde
und dessen Sanction erhielt; noch soll ein
Mitglied während des Verlaufs eines Aus-
standes oder „Lockouts“ zu mehr als 45
Wochen Benefits berechtigt sein.

Division A. Kranken-Benefit.

Ein Mitglied, welches während eines Zeit-
raumes von einem Jahre einen wöchentlichen
Beitrag von 35 Cents entrichtet hat, soll zu
folgenden Kranken-Benefits berechtigt sein:

Für die ersten 15 Wochen,	\$4.00 per Woche.
" zweiten "	2.00 "

Kein Mitglied soll innerhalb eines Kalen-
derjahres zu mehr als 30 Wochen Kranken-
Benefit berechtigt sein, noch soll das Benefit
des zweiten Kalenderjahres vor Ablauf der
ersten zwei Monate, von dem Datum der
Zahlung des letzten Benefits an gerechnet,
beginnen.

Die folgenden Regeln der Am. Society of
Carpenters sollen bei der Auszahlung des
Kranken-Benefits Anwendung finden (ausge-
nommen der im Vorgehenden vorgesehene
Benefitbetrag), und in Kraft bleiben, bis
dieselben in Uebereinstimmung mit Sect.
184(a) und Sect. 184(b) der Constitution
der V. B. amendirt sind:

Regel 4, Paragraph 8.

"	18,	"	18.
"	24,	"	1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
"	29,	"	8.
"	34,	"	13, 14.
"	39,	"	1, 2, 3, 4.
"	48,	"	7.
"	50,	"	1.

Division A. Arbeitslosen-Benefit.

Ein Mitglied, welches während eines Zeit-
raumes von zwei Jahren einen wöchentlichen
Beitrag von 35 Cents entrichtet hat, soll zu
folgendem Arbeitslosen-Benefit berechtigt
sein:

Für die ersten 12 Wochen, in unterbroche-
ner oder ununterbrochener Reihenfolge, \$3.00
per Woche.

Für die zweiten 12 Wochen, in unterbroche-
ner oder ununterbrochener Reihenfolge, \$2.00
per Woche.

Doch soll kein Mitglied innerhalb eines
Kalenderjahres zu mehr als \$60.00 Arbeits-
losen-Benefit berechtigt sein, noch soll solches
Benefit während der Monate Januar und
Dezember verabsagt werden.

Die folgenden Regeln der Am. Society of
C. and J. sollen bei der Auszahlung des
Arbeitslosen-Benefits Anwendung finden
(ausgenommen der im Vorgehenden vor-
gesehene Benefitbetrag), bis dieselben in
Uebereinstimmung mit Sect. 184(a) und
Sekt. 184(b) der Constitution der V. B.
amendirt sind:

Regel 18, Paragraph 13, 15, 16.

"	34,	"	1, 3, 7, 10.
"	35,	"	1.
"	37,	"	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8.
"	48,	"	3, 4.

Division A. Sterbe-Benefit.

Ein Mitglied, welches während eines Zeit-
raumes von einem Jahre einen wöchentlichen
Beitrag von 35 Cents entrichtet hat, soll zu
\$100.00 Sterbe-Benefit berechtigt sein. Ein
Mitglied, welches den gleichen Beitrag wäh-
rend eines Zeitraumes von fünf (5) Jahren
entrichtet hat, soll zu \$200.00, und ein Mit-
glied, welches dieselbe Beitragssumme wäh-
rend eines Zeitraumes von sechs (6) Monaten
entrichtet hat, soll zu \$30.00 berechtigt sein.

Ein Mitglied, welches denselben Beitrag
während eines Zeitraumes von zwei Jahren
entrichtet hat, soll im Sterbefalle seiner ihm

gesetzlich angetrauten Gattin zu \$40.00 be-
rechtigt sein.

Kein Mitglied kann dieses Benefit mehr
als einmal ziehen.

Die folgenden Regeln der Am. Society of
Carpenters sollen bei der Auszahlung des
Sterbe-Benefits Anwendung finden (ausge-
nommen der im Vorgehenden vorgesehene
Benefitbetrag), bis dieselben in Ueberein-
stimmung mit Sect. 184(a) und Sect. 184(b)
der Constitution der V. B. amendirt sind:

Regel 21, Paragraph 4.

"	34,	"	11.
"	43,	"	1, 2, 3, 4.

Division A. Unfall- oder Arbeits- unfähigkeit-Benefit.

Ein Mitglied, welches während des Zeit-
raumes von zwei Jahren einen wöchentlichen
Beitrag von 35 Cents entrichtet hat, soll bei
Unfällen oder permanenter Arbeitsunfähig-
keit zu folgenden Benefits berechtigt sein:

A. Bei gänzlicher Arbeitsunfähigkeit,	\$700.00
B. Bei nicht gänzlicher Arbeitsun- fähigkeit	350.00
C. Bei zeitweiliger Arbeitsunfähig- keit	175.00

Die folgenden Regeln der Am. Society of
Carpenters sollen bei der Auszahlung des
Benefits Anwendung finden, bis dieselben in
Uebereinstimmung mit Sect. 184(a) und
Sekt. 184(b) der Constitution der V. B.
amendirt sind:

Regel 40, Paragraph 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

"	50,	"	1.
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Division A. Alters-Benefit (Pen- sion für Lebenszeit).

Ein Mitglied, welches während eines Zeit-
raumes von 25 Jahren einen wöchentlichen
Beitrag von 35 Cents entrichtet hat, soll zu
einem Benefit von \$2.50 per Woche (during
his natural life), und ein Mitglied, welches
dieselbe Beitragssumme während eines Zeit-
raumes von 18 Jahren entrichtet hat, soll zu
\$2.00 per Woche berechtigt sein.

Die folgenden Regeln der Am. Society of
Carpenters sollen bei der Auszahlung dieses
Benefits Anwendung finden (ausgenommen
der im Vorgehenden bezeichnete Benefit-
betrag), bis dieselben in Uebereinstimmung
mit Sect. 184(a) und Sect. 184(b) der Con-
stitution der V. B. amendirt sind:

Regel 29, Paragraph 7.

"	42,	"	1, 2, 3, 4.
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Division A. Werkzeug-Benefit.

Ein Mitglied, welches während des Zeit-
raumes von einem Jahre einen wöchentlichen
Beitrag von 35 Cents entrichtet hat, soll im
Falle des Verlustes seines Werkzeugs durch
Feuer, Wasser oder Diebstahl zu einer \$100
nicht übersteigenden Summe, und ein Mit-
glied, welches dieselbe Beitragssumme wäh-
rend des Zeitraumes von sechs Monaten
entrichtet hat, soll zu einem die Summe von
\$30.00 nicht übersteigenden Benefit berechtigt
sein.

Die folgenden Regeln der Am. Society of
Carpenters (ausgenommen der im Vorange-
henden vorgesehene Benefitbetrag) sollen bei
Auszahlung dieses Benefits Anwendung fin-
den, bis dieselben in Uebereinstimmung mit
Sekt. 184(a) und Sekt. 184(b) der Constitu-
tion der V. B. amendirt sind:

Regel 34, Paragraph 8.

"	38,	"	1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
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Division B. Einen wöchentlichen Beitrag von 20 Cents entrichtend.

Ein Mitglied, welches einen wöchentlichen
Beitrag von 20 Cents entrichtet, soll unter den
auf Division A. anzuwendenden Regeln und
Bestimmungen und zu derselben Benefitskala
wie folgt berechtigt sein:

- Strike- und „Lockout“-Benefits.
- Kranken-Benefit.
- Sterbe-Benefit.
- Unfall- oder Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Benefit.
- Werkzeug-Benefit.

Doch soll kein Mitglied der Division B zu
Arbeitslosen-, noch zu Alters-Benefit oder
Pension berechtigt sein.

Division C. 15 Cents entrichtend.

Ein Mitglied, welches einen wöchentlichen Beitrag von 15 Cents entrichtet, soll zu denselben Benefits berechtigt und denselben Regeln und Bestimmungen, wie jetzt in der Constitution der B. V. vorgesehen, unterworfen sein.

Division C soll im Falle eines Strikes oder „Lockouts“, der von dem G. E. V. der B. V. gesetzlich autorisiert und sanktioniert ist, zu folgenden Benefits berechtigt sein:

Für die ersten 15 Wochen, \$3.00 per Woche.
" nächsten 30 " 2.00 "

Der District Council oder die Lokal Union soll autorisiert sein, innerhalb seiner, oder ihrer Lokalität, während der Dauer eines Ausstandes, zum Zwecke der Unterstützung der an dem Ausstande beteiligten Mitglieder, Extrasteuern zu erheben oder um Geldbeiträge nachzusuchen.

Division D. 10 Cts. wöchentlich entrichtend.

Zimmerleute (Carpenters), die zur Zeit ihrer Aufnahme das fünfzigste Lebensjahr überschritten haben, oder Lehrlinge, welche obigen Beitrag entrichten, sollen zu den folgenden Benefits berechtigt sein:

Sterbe-Benefit im Betrage von \$50.00, wie in Sekt. 98 der Constitution der B. V. vorgesehen, und im Falle eines autorisierten Strikes oder „Lockouts“ zu folgenden Benefits:

Für die ersten 15 Wochen, \$3.00 per Woche.
" nächsten 30 " 2.00 "

Kein Mitglied der Division D soll zu Strike- oder „Lockout“-Benefit berechtigt sein; es sei denn, daß es drei (3) Monate lang Beiträge entrichtet hat.

Ein Mitglied der Division C, welches nach Division B transferiert zu werden wünscht, muß dem G. E. drei Monate vorher schriftlich hiervon Anzeige machen. Ein solches Mitglied darf nicht über 45 Jahre alt sein. Nachdem es während einer Periode von einem Jahre 20 Cents wöchentlich entrichtet hat, soll es zu allen unter Division B vorgesehenen, und während des Verlaufs dieses Jahres zu allen unter Division C vorgesehenen Benefits berechtigt sein.

Mitglieder der Divisionen B und C, welche nach Division A transferiert zu werden wünschen, sollen dem G. E. drei Monate vorher schriftlich hiervon Anzeige machen. Solche Mitglieder dürfen nicht über 40 Jahre alt sein und sollen, nachdem sie während eines Zeitraums von zwei Jahren 35 Cents wöchentlich entrichtet haben, zu allen unter Division A vorgesehenen Benefits berechtigt sein. Jedoch sollen solche Mitglieder das fünfzigste (50.) Lebensjahr erreicht haben und 18 Jahre lang Beitrag zahlende Mitglieder der B. V. sein, ehe sie auf \$2.00 per Woche Alters-Benefit, und ununterbrochen 25 Jahre lang Mitglieder sein, ehe sie auf \$2.50 per Woche Anspruch machen können. Während des Verlaufs dieser zwei Jahre sollen solche Mitglieder diejenigen Benefits ziehen können, zu denen sie vorher berechtigt waren.

Allgemeiner Reserve-Fond.

Die B. V. der J. und V. von Amerika soll an und nach dem 1. Januar 1905 einen allgemeinen Reserve-Fond schaffen, dessen Gelder als Garantie für die Auszahlung aller in der Constitution vorgesehenen Benefits in der Obhut der unter der Jurisdiktion der B. V. stehenden Lokal Unions sein sollen. Der Bestand dieses Fonds soll wie folgt sein:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| A. Für jedes Mitglied, welches Alterspension bezieht | \$50.00 |
| B. Für jedes Mitglied, welches 35 Cents wöchentlich entrichtet .. | 12.50 |
| C. Für jedes Mitglied, welches 20 Cents wöchentlich entrichtet .. | 10.00 |
| D. Für jedes Mitglied, welches 15 Cents wöchentlich entrichtet .. | 6.00 |
| E. Für jedes Mitglied, welches 10 Cents wöchentlich entrichtet .. | 3.00 |

Wenn immer der allgemeine Reserve-Fond auf einen Bestand gesunken ist, der die oben vorgesehenen Beträge per Kopf und Mitglied

nicht mehr aufweist, so soll es die Pflicht des G. E. V. der B. V. sein, eine wöchentliche Steuer von nicht weniger als 25 Cents zu erheben, bis das Defizit gedeckt ist.

Bei der am 1. Januar 1905 stattfindenden Verschmelzung beider Organisationen soll der amerikanische Distrikt der A. S. of C. and J. in den allgemeinen Reserve-Fond die folgenden Beträge einzahlen:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| A. Für jedes Mitglied, welches Alters-Pension bezieht | \$50.00 |
| B. Für jedes mehr als ein Jahr lang gutstehende Mitglied, welches einen wöchentlichen Beitrag von 35 Cents entrichtet | 12.50 |
| C. Für jedes der 35 Cents wöchentlich entrichtenden Mitglieder, welche weniger als ein Jahr lang gutstehend sind | 7.50 |
| D. Für jedes der Gewerks-Sektions-Mitglieder und der Lehrlinge | 2.50 |

Die B. V. der J. und V. von Amerika soll in den allgemeinen Reserve-Fond die folgenden Beträge einzahlen:

- | | |
|---|------|
| A. Für jedes Mitglied, welches ein Jahr oder länger gutstehend ist. \$7.50 | |
| B. Für jedes Mitglied, welches weniger als ein Jahr lang gutstehend ist | 5.00 |
| C. Für jedes zu theilweisem Benefit berechtigte Mitglied | 2.50 |

Die für Auszahlung der Benefits u. s. w. bestimmten, im Besitze des G. E. V. der B. V. sich befindlichen Gelder, sollen einen Theil des allgemeinen Reserve-Fonds bilden.

Sollten die Kassenbestände einer der beiden Organisationen am 1. Januar 1905 unzulänglich sein, um obige Beträge in den allgemeinen Reserve-Fond einzuzahlen, so soll dieselbe so lange eine wöchentliche Steuer von 10 Cents erheben, bis der Fehlbetrag gedeckt ist.

An und nach dem 1. Januar 1905 sollen die Einnahmen des allgemeinen Reserve-Fonds folgende sein: Eintrittsgelder, wöchentliche Beiträge, Strafgebühren, Zinsen für deponierte Gelder und die zur Deckung des Fehlbetrages im allgemeinen Reserve-Fond durch den G. E. V. ausgeschriebene Steuer.

Der allgemeine Reserve-Fond soll Gemeingut aller Mitglieder der B. V. und der Am. Carpenters and Joiners und in der Obhut der Lokal Unions sein, zur Auszahlung der Benefits und zur Bestreitung der in der Constitution spezifizierten Ausgaben. Keine Lokal Union soll berechtigt sein, Geldgeschenke oder Ausgaben zu machen, die in den auf diesen Fond bezüglichen Gesetzen und Bestimmungen nicht vorgesehen sind.

Die Lokal Unions sollen berechtigt sein, aus den allgemeinen Einnahmen für Beamtengehälter, Comité-Ausgaben, Office- und Lokal-Miethe, Zimmereinrichtungen, Drucksachen, Schreibmaterial, Porto, Heizung, Beleuchtung und Beiträge und Taxen an District Councils oder Trade Assemblies den folgenden Prozenttheil innerhalb eines Kalenderjahres zu verausgaben:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| Lokal Unions mit 30 Mitgliedern oder weniger | 30 Proz. |
| Lokal Unions mit 31 bis 50 Mitgliedern | 25 " |
| Lokal Unions mit mehr als 50 Mitgliedern | 20 " |

Jedem ein innerhalb eines Kalenderjahres nicht verausgabter Betrag dieses Prozenttheiles soll in dem allgemeinen Reserve-Fond verbleiben.

Ausgleichung der Fonds.

Der G. E. soll innerhalb drei Monaten nach Ablauf des Geschäftsjahres im offiziellen Journal den jährlichen Finanzbericht veröffentlichen. Dieser Jahresbericht soll eine Zusammenstellung der von den Finanz-Sekretären der Lokal Unions monatlich gelieferten Berichte sein.

Der G. E. soll alle drei Jahre die in der Obhut der Lokal Unions befindlichen Kassenbestände ausgleichen und den Betrag, zu dem jede Lokal Union per Kopf berechtigt ist, feststellen. Er soll dann diejenigen Lokal Unions,

die weniger als den ihnen unter der Constitution zukommenden Theil per Kopf der Benefits verausgabt haben, anweisen, an solche Lokal Unions, die diesen Theil überschritten haben, den überschüssigen Betrag abzuführen, bis jede Lokal Union über den ihr zukommenden Theil des Kassenbestandes verfügt.

Wenn immer der Kassenbestand einer Lokal Union durch gesetzliche Ausgaben und Auszahlung der in der Constitution vorgesehenen Benefits erschöpft ist, so soll der G. E. V., nachdem er von dieser Finanzlage benachrichtigt worden, irgend eine andere Lokal Union anweisen, den ihm notwendig erscheinenden Betrag an erstere abzuführen.

Alle Kassen-Beträge, welche die nachfolgende Stala überschreiten, sollen im Namen der Lokal Union und dreier Trustees in den Staats-Spar-Banken und National-Banken deponiert werden:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| Lokal Unions mit 25 Mitgliedern oder weniger, alle Beträge über | \$25.00 |
| Lokal Unions mit 50 Mitgliedern oder weniger, alle Beträge über | 35.00 |
| Lokal Unions mit 100 Mitgliedern oder weniger, alle Beträge über .. | 75.00 |
| Lokal Unions mit 250 Mitgliedern oder weniger, alle Beträge über .. | 100.00 |

Ein durch Bankrottmachung einer Bank entstehender Verlust soll als gesetzliche Ausgabe einer Lokal Union betrachtet werden und keine Lokal Union soll für einen solchen Verlust verantwortlich gemacht werden.

Die Lokal Unions sollen für etwaige Geldunterschlagung oder Veruntreuung ihrer Beamten verantwortlich gemacht werden. Jemand ein auf diese Weise entstandener Verlust muß innerhalb sechs Monaten durch eine Lokalsteuer wieder ersetzt werden. Kassendiebstahl und Schwindel müssen unter den Kriminalgesetzen verfolgt werden.

Jedem ein Mitglied der Divisionen A und B, welches den Wirkungsbereich einer Lokal Union oder einen Distrikt verläßt und seine Freikarte (Clearance Card) in irgend einer anderen Lokal Union in den Ver. Staaten oder Canada deponiert, soll sofort zu allen von der Constitution garantierten Benefits berechtigt sein.

Die für die Divisionen A und B vorgesehenen Benefits sollen vor Ablauf eines Zeitraumes von 15 Jahren, von dem Datum der Verschmelzung an gerechnet, nicht reduziert werden.

Allen Zweigen (Lokal Unions) der Am. Society of C. and J., welche ihre gegenwärtigen Organisations-Einrichtungen beizubehalten wünschen, soll ein Charter kostenfrei bewilligt werden, auf welchem das Datum ihrer ursprünglichen Gründung, sowie das Datum der Verschmelzung, zu vermerken ist.

Keinem aus weniger denn zehn Mitgliedern bestehenden Zweige soll ein Charter gewährt werden, sondern ein solcher Zweig soll sich der nächstgelegenen Lokal Union der B. V. anschließen und dessen Mitglieder sollen bei dieser ihre Reise- oder Freikarte deponieren.

Sektion 55 der Constitution der B. V. soll gestrichen und folgende an deren Stelle gesetzt werden:

„Der G. E. der B. V. soll unter Zustimmung des G. E. V. einen, die Summe von \$100.00 im einzelnen Falle nicht zu übersteigenden Betrag, von irgend einer Lokal Union, zu irgend einer Zeit, zur Bestreitung der gesetzlichen Ausgaben der General-Office ziehen können. Der so gezogene Gesamtbetrag soll jedoch den Mehrbetrag von \$5,000 über die wirklich notwendigen monatlichen Ausgaben nicht überschreiten.“

Jedem eine Lokal Union, welche diese Sektion nicht befolgt, soll, nachdem sie hiervon in gehöriger Weise benachrichtigt worden, von dem G. E. V. suspendiert und nicht wieder in ihre Rechte eingesetzt werden, bis sie den Bestimmungen dieser Sektion nachgekommen ist.

Alle Geldforderungen an die Lokal Unions zur Bestreitung der Ausgaben der General-Office der B. V. sollen 30 Tage vor deren

Zusendung an die Lokal Unions in dem monatlichen Journal veröffentlicht werden.

Alle Benefits sollen von den Lokal Unions ausbezahlt werden, doch soll keine Lokal Union das Recht haben, ohne die Genehmigung und Billigung des G. E. und G. S. der B. V. Unfall- oder Sterbe-Benefits auszubezahlen.

Der General-Sekretär der Am. Society of C. and J. soll, vom 1. Januar 1905 an, die Stelle eines ersten Assistenten des G. E. in der General-Office der B. V. für einen Termin von drei Jahren einnehmen, und soll derselbe einen Gehalt von nicht weniger als \$25.00 wöchentlich beziehen. Seine Pflichten sollen u. A. in der Ausfertigung der Fragebogen für die monatlichen Berichte und der Eintragung derselben in zu diesem Zwecke bestimmte Bücher bestehen; ferner in der Vorbereitung und Einführung eines einheitlichen Buchführungs-Systems; auch soll er bei Verfassung der Jahresberichte behilflich sein.

Die mit dem amerikanischen Distrikt der Am. Society of C. and J. affilierten Zweige sollen drei Monate vor der Verschmelzung einen General-Organisator erwählen, welcher diese Stelle am 1. Januar 1905 antreten und zwei Jahre lang begleiten soll. Derselbe soll denselben Gehalt wie andere Organisatoren der B. V. beziehen, und es soll seine hauptsächlichste Pflicht sein, die Mitglieder über die Nothwendigkeit hoher Beiträge und Benefits zu belehren, damit die B. V. in Zeiten der Geschäftsstörung ihre Stärke und Wirksamkeit aufrechterhalten kann.

Die Regeln der Am. Society of C. and J., welche sich auf rückständige Beiträge, Benefit-Verlust und Suspension von Mitgliedern u. beziehen, sollen für alle Mitglieder der Divisionen A und B in voller Kraft bleiben, bis diese Regeln in Uebereinstimmung mit Sekt. 184(a) und Sekt. 184(b) der Constitution der B. V. amendiert sind.

Alle Lokal-Gesetze und Regeln der Am. Society of C. and J., welche sich auf Pflichten der Beamten und Comites, Gehälter, Strafen und Lokal-Verwaltung beziehen, sollen in allen Zweigen und Lokal Unions, in denen eine Majorität der Mitglieder den Divisionen A und B angehört, in Kraft bleiben, bis die Lokal Union dieselben in gehöriger Weise amendiert hat.

Alle Sektionen der Constitution der B. V., die nicht mit dem Verschmelzungsplan im Widerspruch stehen, sollen in Kraft bleiben, bis dieselben in Uebereinstimmung mit Sekt. 184(a) und Sekt. 184(b) der Constitution der B. V. amendiert sind.

Der G. E. V. der B. V. soll sich mit der Am. Society of C. and J. von Großbritannien und den National-Gewerkschaftskörpern des europäischen Continents behufs Umtausches und Anerkennung der Reisekarten aller Union Carpenters der civilisirten Welt in Verbindung setzen.

Der hier unterbreitete Verschmelzungsplan soll an die im Jahre 1904 stattfindenden Conventionen beider Organisationen zwecks Erwägung verwiesen werden, und beide Conventionen sollen dann den Plan einer Uraabstimmung der Mitglieder zur Bestätigung vorlegen.

Alle Meinungsverschiedenheiten, die sich in der Auslegung der Bestimmungen dieses Planes und Gewerksvertrages oder eines Theiles derselben geltend machen mögen, sollen dem Schiedsrichter, der diese Entscheidung getroffen hat, zur endgültigen Schlichtung vorgelegt werden.

Gewerksvertrag.

Dieser Vertrag soll ein Jahr lang, beginnend mit dem 1. Januar 1904, in Kraft bleiben.

I. Jeder Zweig der Am. Society of C. and J. soll für ein jedes ihrer, laut Büchern gutstehenden Mitglieder, an den District Council der B. V., mit dem er affiliert ist, eine monatliche Kopfsteuer von 25 Cents und die Lokal Unions der B. V. den gleichen Betrag entrichten.

II. An Orten, wo kein Zweig der Am. Society of C. and J. besteht, soll je es Mitglied besagter Organisation, welches in einem solchen Distrikt beschäftigt ist, an die nächstgelegene Lokal Union der B. B. monatlich 25 Cents für eine Arbeitskarte entrichten und sich allen Gewerksregeln des Distrikts unterwerfen. Bei Verletzung irgend einer dieser Regeln soll es den üblichen Geld- und anderen Strafen unterliegen, welche erstere an die Kasse des District Councils oder der Lokal Union zahlbar sind.

III. Die eine Hälfte aller, seitens eines District Councils, in dem ein Zweig der Am. Society of C. and J. vertreten ist, wegen Verletzung der Gewerksregeln auferlegten Geldstrafen, soll in die Kasse des District Council und die andere Hälfte in die Kasse des Zweiges oder der Lokal Union fließen, welcher das bestrafte Mitglied angehört.

IV. Ein Zweig oder Mitglieder der Am. Society of C. and J., welche die Gewerksregeln eines Distrikts, in dem ein District Council der B. B. besteht, verletzen, sollen seitens dieses Körpers prozessiert werden, und wenn von einer Zweidrittel-Majorität der anwesenden Mitglieder, bei geheimer Abstimmung, schuldig befunden, sollen sie in Uebereinstimmung mit den im Januar 1904 aufzustellenden Regeln bestraft werden. Eine Appellation an eine höhere Instanz gegen irgend ein Urteil ist vor dem Vollzug der vollständigen Verschmelzung beider Organisationen nicht zulässig.

V. Jrgend eine Frage, welche auf eine Minderung der Lohnrate, Arbeitsstunden u. s. w. in dem Wirkungskreise eines District Council hinielt, soll einer geheimen Urabstimmung aller in diesem Körper vertretenen Mitglieder unterbreitet werden, und wenn eine Zweidrittel-Majorität die Frage bejaht, so soll diese Entscheidung für alle Zweige, Lokal Unions und Mitglieder bindend sein.

VI. Am letzten Samstag des Monats Dezember 1903 soll in allen Städten und Orten, wo Lokal Unions der B. B. und Zweige der Am. Society of C. and J. bestehen, ein gemeinschaftlicher District Council erwählt werden, welchem die Regulierung der Arbeitslöhne und Stunden und die Aufstellung der zum Schutze der Gewerksinteressen notwendigen Regeln obliegt.

VII. An und nach dem 1. Januar 1904 sollen alle von der Am. Society of C. and J. ausgegebenen Reisefarten seitens der B. B. bis zur vollständigen Verschmelzung anerkannt werden.

VIII. Ein District Council soll drei Monate vor Beginn eines geplanten Ausstandes, wenn sich eine Zweidrittel-Majorität der Delegaten bei Namensaufruf dafür erklärt, die Macht haben, eine, die Summe von ein Dollar wöchentlich nicht übersteigende, Steuer zu erheben.

IX. Die Am. Society of C. and J. soll, im Verhältnis zu ihrer Mitgliederzahl, in einem District Council die gleiche Vertretung haben wie die Lokal Unions der B. B.; ebenso in allen Comites, welche mit den Arbeitgebern über die Regelung der Löhne, Arbeitsstunden, Beschäftigung, Arbeitsverträge u. s. w. konferieren oder verhandeln.

X. Jede Organisation soll als Garantie für die gewissenhafte Befolgung des Gewerks-Vertrages die Summe von fünf- bis zwanzigtausend Dollars (\$25,000) in einer interessenbietenenden Sparbank, wie folgt, deponieren: \$5,000 eine jede in der Stadt Indianapolis, Ind.; \$5,000 eine jede in der Stadt Chicago, Ill.; \$5,000 eine jede in der Stadt Cleveland, O., und \$10,000 eine jede in der Stadt New York. Diese Beträge sollen in den Namen des Präsidenten, des Sekretärs und des Schatzmeisters der American Federation of Labor als Trustees besagten Garantie Fonds deponiert werden. Alle Beträge müssen vor dem 10. Januar 1904 deponiert sein.

XI. Alle Ansprüche auf Schadenersatz müssen innerhalb dreißig Tagen nach Begehung einer, die Verletzung von Gewerks-

regeln oder des allgemeinen Union-Prinzips involvirenden Handlung, den General-Beamten einer jeden Organisation unterbreitet und eine Abschrift dem Präsidenten der Am. Federation of Labor zugestellt werden.

XII. Ein Anspruchs-Gericht (Court of Claims), bestehend aus zwei Vertretern einer jeden Organisation, soll einen Schiedsrichter erwählen und am zweiten Montag des Monats Dezember 1904 in der Stadt Cleveland zusammentreten, um alle Ansprüche zu erledigen, und sollen dessen Entscheidungen endgültig sein. Die zugesprochenen Beträge sollen dem in den Banken deponierten Garantie-Fond entnommen und binnen zehn Tagen ausbezahlt werden.

Zum Schluß wünsche ich zu bemerken, daß ich mich mit bestem Willen und Können bestrebt habe, einen Verschmelzungsplan auszuarbeiten und einen Gewerks-Vertrag vorzulegen, welcher geeignet ist, harmonische Beziehungen unter den Gewerks-Angehörigen herzustellen und ein vereintes Vorgehen zu ermöglichen. Doch möchte ich zugleich beifügen, daß kein Plan entworfen werden kann, der nicht verbesserungsfähig wäre.

Indem ich mich der Hoffnung hingebe, daß der von mir entworfene Plan zur Förderung der Arbeiterfrage im Allgemeinen beitragen wird, zeichne ich brüderlich

A. Strasser,
Schiedsrichter.

P. J. Downey's Decision and the Interests of the Am. Woodworkers.

(From the German pages in our November issue.)

In his decision, on the controversy between our U. B. and the Amalgamated Wood Workers, on questions of jurisdiction, umpire P. J. Downey awards jurisdiction over all woodworkers employed in planing mill, furniture and interior finish factories to the latter organization; while on the other hand, the putting up in the buildings of the work turned out by the men so employed, according to Downey's Decision, belongs to the carpenters.

We have at previous occasions repeatedly shown that the umpire, in his unwarranted decision, is doing great injustice to and outraging our U. B. We have pointed out that his decision not only involves a division of our craft in two parts, viz.: inside and outside men, whose interests imperatively demand their closest connection and adhesion to one and the same organization, but that the decision also involves a change of our name—the elimination of the word "joiner."

We will now venture to show that the interests of the membership of the Amalgamated Wood Workers are likewise entirely ignored in that decision and a position assigned them which renders them utterly helpless and deprives them of all opportunity to secure the better working conditions they are so badly in need of.

The history of the organized furniture workers furnishes ample evidence of the fact that it is a very difficult task for the men employed in planing mills, cabinet, office and bar fixture shops to obtain better conditions or to successfully repulse any encroachments of their employers without the sympathy and the co-operation of the carpenters, unless the men who put up the trim work or interior finish in the buildings refuse to handle non-union material.

The working conditions existing in shops or factories now controlled by the Amalgamated Wood Workers, their longer hours and considerably lower rate of wages attest the correctness of our characterization of their position in their

allegiance to an organization, apart from that of the carpenters.

The furniture workers, as early as in 1874, at their second annual convention, held in the city of Baltimore, adopted a resolution pledging themselves to take the necessary steps toward the abolishment of the obnoxious custom of furnishing the large tools, such as benches, clamps, etc., then prevailing in most of the larger cities. Still, during the long period of twenty-six years, even in their main stronghold, the city of New York, no progress whatever was made toward the realization of their aspirations. In 1900, after the cabinet-makers and machine woodworkers of that city had been affiliated with our U. B. less than five years, they found themselves in a position to put a stop to that nuisance.

As early as in 1872 the furniture workers of New York City entered into a movement and went out on strike for the inauguration of the eight-hour workday system. They were defeated. Other strikes aiming at the same end followed at various periods; in fact, up to 1892 they maintained an almost incessant warfare, at an enormous sacrifice, financially and otherwise, with no better result. In 1900, though, twenty-eight years after the incipency of the movement, and backed up by the U. B., they at last secured the much-coveted eight hours. At the time of their affiliation Unions No. 7 and 38 of the International Furniture Workers, now 309 and 476 of our U. B., in 1895, their working hours were fifty-three and their minimum wages \$17 per week. Under the jurisdiction of the U. B., and through the assistance rendered them by the carpenters their hours were reduced to forty-four and their wages increased to \$20.25 per week.

Prior to 1901 the working hours prevailing in the planing mills and sash and blind factories of the Bronx and Mt. Vernon, N. Y., were nine, and even ten, hours per day, while the wages ranged from \$8.00 to \$15 per week. These mills and factories were subsequently unionized by the U. B., the hours reduced to forty-four and the wages increased to \$18 minimum per week.

In other localities, where the men employed in planing mills and cabinet shops, have affiliated with the U. B., and are no longer separated from the carpenters, and no longer depending on the meager resources from their own particular craft in their demands upon the employers, similar results have been obtained.

In view of these facts, any one, conversant or not with conditions prevailing in the wood-working industry, must conceive that the men turning out the trim and office work in the mills or shops and the carpenters who put up this work in the buildings must necessarily be combined in one solid and compact body in order to be in a position to properly safeguard their interests.

The above mentioned facts should further convince anyone not connected with our trade that Umpire Downey's decision, requiring a separation of the mill and shop men from the carpenters and a division of our craft into two distinct organizations is contrary to all sound judgment and in conflict with the teaching of experience as to the trade movement.

These facts further show that Umpire Downey rendered his decision in open disregard of the most vital interests of the members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, who, wherever they are engaged in trim and office work, have gone through the same experience their fel-

low-craftsmen in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other localities have gone through, who found the protection and support, vainly sought for in their former organization, within the folds of the U. B.

One may differ with us in our reasoning and assert that the position of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, they being part and parcel of the A. F. of L., is not one of isolation or helplessness; that they are entitled and assured of the Federation's support and assistance. In this case our reply would be that as far as assistance from the A. F. of L. is concerned, it is a well-known fact that that body does even not dare to go beyond the rendering of moral support to any of its affiliated organizations, from the simple fact that the sense of solidarity among them, our own U. B. not excluded, has as yet not reached that degree where these organizations would submit to a system of general taxation in the interest of any organization involved in a strike and in need of financial aid. Nor is the A. F. of L., under its present laws, invested with power to order any of its affiliated organizations on any sympathetic strike in the interest of any trade struggling for better conditions. And as regards a strike in sympathy with the Amalgamated Wood Workers, it is the carpenters who would naturally be the first in order and the first trade from whom a practical show of sympathy would be required, leaving out of consideration the probability that after and because of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' repeated scabbing on the U. B. and their treacherous action in the Bronx and Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and other localities, this sympathy may not be forthcoming.

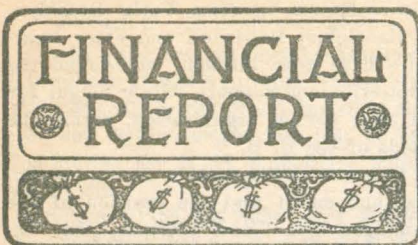
Umpire Downey, in his decision, be it through lack of knowledge as to the true conditions in the wood-working industry, or be it from some inexplicable motive, has entirely lost sight of the interests of the bulk of the membership of the Amalgamated Wood Workers and the men employed in mills and shops, which interests demand their cohesion and consolidation with the carpenters.

The umpire in his decision, as likewise the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in their recent decisions on our controversy, has, at the expense of the membership of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, conveyed a personal favor upon their officials, who, as a matter of course, are desirous of maintaining their organization and retaining their offices.

The decision is an infringement on the interests of both the U. B. and the members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers. It may have the effect of temporarily hampering and disturbing the further development of our trade movement; it will, however, not prevent this movement from ultimately taking its natural course.

A Secret Cement.

A cement for joining rock work for grottos, when it is desired that the plaster or cement should not be seen, can be made by using the commonest sealing or parcel wax, or same can be prepared by melting first 8 parts of common rosin, allowing them to cool sufficiently to permit of 2 parts of oil of turpentine being added without catching fire. Stir up well and reheat; and then add 2 pounds of good-quality rosin (yellow rosin of colophony). When that has melted, stir in and well mix 3 parts of powdered chalk, perfectly dry, and then 3 parts of dry brickdust.



RECEIPTS

For Month Ending Nov. 30, '03, for
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1	\$248.00	135	\$27.40	265	\$27.20
2	102.80	136	37.00	266	35.00
3	65.80	137	34.00	267	16.80
4	183.00	138	73.20	268	71.00
5	84.00	139	44.00	269	36.75
6	24.60	140	2.20	270	11.80
7	277.80	141	36.50	271	9.40
8	381.20	142	174.10	272	23.20
9	100.20	143	24.00	273	113.70
10	205.20	144	24.30	274	40.70
11	134.60	145	26.30	275	15.40
12	84.50	146	66.80	276	32.40
13	60.00	147	11.40	277	132.80
14	37.00	148	10.55	278	22.20
15	85.20	149	38.95	279	11.40
16	20.80	150	33.70	280	8.00
17	29.60	151	19.40	281	95.25
18	31.40	152	23.96	282	20.80
19	293.40	153	38.20	283	14.00
20	41.50	154	3.20	284	6.20
21	33.00	155	13.50	285	4.00
22	44.40	156	9.40	286	23.80
23	90.25	157	13.20	287	31.20
24	142.75	158	3.20	288	48.10
25	2.00	159	18.80	289	43.50
26	100.60	160	14.20	290	44.00
27	63.20	161	20.60	291	26.40
28	51.60	162	20.00	292	2.80
29	24.00	163	76.00	293	8.60
30	31.60	164	24.20	294	24.00
31	18.20	165	55.40	295	26.80
32	29.20	166	24.40	296	5.50
33	5.40	167	62.20	297	56.20
34	16.40	168	10.00	298	19.00
35	22.40	169	133.80	299	39.70
36	96.30	170	40.00	300	26.00
37	19.00	171	3.40	301	52.20
38	32.40	172	68.20	302	30.80
39	99.40	173	38.80	303	111.80
40	2.40	174	37.20	304	11.75
41	10.00	175	27.10	305	86.00
42	138.60	176	15.80	306	14.65
43	52.20	177	171.20	307	12.20
44	76.00	178	7.40	308	2.60
45	32.20	179	76.20	309	4.40
46	57.80	180	78.00	310	32.90
47	215.80	181	6.00	311	43.00
48	11.20	182	46.00	312	26.35
49	25.00	183	13.40	313	24.60
50	13.80	184	30.40	314	15.10
51	74.50	185	21.80	315	6.80
52	144.20	186	108.80	316	35.00
53	28.97	187	22.10	317	58.40
54	25.80	188	12.80	318	5.80
55	42.10	189	26.50	319	13.50
56	19.00	190	20.70	320	65.60
57	35.40	191	10.40	321	51.10
58	7.60	192	20.20	322	29.00
59	16.80	193	14.60	323	7.40
60	13.40	194	64.40	324	16.15
61	85.00	195	56.00	325	14.80
62	277.40	196	32.00	326	103.90
63	11.60	197	21.60	327	16.40
64	46.40	198	73.60	328	17.60
65	86.40	199	31.60	329	47.40
66	25.40	200	3.40	330	12.00
67	38.80	201	42.20	331	5.40
68	65.20	202	52.80	332	4.20
69	83.60	203	19.60	333	54.15
70	8.80	204	11.60	334	112.80
71	23.80	205	33.40	335	14.80
72	44.70	206	37.00	336	32.20
73	25.40	207	169.40	337	71.40
74	2.00	208	8.40	338	7.20
75	3.20	209	18.60	339	4.80
76	157.00	210	14.60	340	8.60
77	19.40	211	19.40	341	19.40
78	54.50	212	23.40	342	74.70
79	28.40	213	31.60	343	14.80
80	21.20	214	15.00	344	8.80
81	45.55	215	14.50	345	16.80
82	5.00	216	2.00	346	7.60
83	21.75	217	12.40	347	4.20
84	52.20	218	14.80	348	64.20
85	51.60	219	29.20	349	15.20
86	95.60	220	17.25	350	13.60
87	13.80	221	8.60	351	14.30
88	17.80	222	30.80	352	61.20
89	2.20	223	23.20	353	13.40
90	16.00	224	27.80	354	201.00
91	36.00	225	23.20	355	78.60
92	60.20	226	29.60	356	24.40
93	3.40	227	24.65	357	14.80
94	96.40	228	16.80	358	25.95
95	8.80	229	28.20	359	4.60
96	5.20	230	20.80	360	21.00
97	97.20	231	25.40	361	18.40
98	69.00	232	26.80	362	20.00
99	19.00	233	27.20	363	15.60
100	65.40	234	49.60	364	17.00
101	14.60	235	50.70	365	6.60
102	87.70	236	45.80	366	10.00
103	71.20	237	2.40	367	63.80
104	43.00	238	21.40	368	123.10
105	11.00	239	42.22	369	2.80
106	33.40	240	50.45	370	56.40
107	45.70	241	5.60	371	8.60
108	9.40	242	27.60	372	12.00
109	12.60	243	12.90	373	13.60
110	37.80	244	21.20	374	21.20
111	28.20	245	7.00	375	21.80
112	30.45	246	22.80	376	8.80
113	54.00	247	27.00	377	20.20
114	21.00	248	11.80	378	10.00
115	24.80	249	154.40	379	44.40
116	4.00	250	23.80	380	63.90
117	40.80	251	8.60	381	26.80
118	4.00	252	58.60	382	18.00
119	193.80	253	4.20	383	38.80
120	61.60	254	59.71	384	37.00
121	16.80	255	34.60	385	27.70
122	296.05	256	18.60	386	26.90

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
395	\$8.40	561	\$18.70	725	\$8.60	895	\$14.95	1062	\$40.45	1248	\$13.40	1434	\$13.00	1558	\$8.65
396	13.40	562	40.75	726	31.80	896	7.00	1063	13.90	1249	5.00	1435	10.20	1559	9.15
397	2.00	563	3.00	727	24.40	897	28.40	1064	7.20	1250	4.20	1436	12.00	1560	8.10
398	20.60	564	26.40	728	10.20	898	20.00	1065	17.80	1251	8.60	1437	8.40	1561	5.60
400	3.30	565	18.90	729	2.20	899	9.40	1066	3.30	1252	10.80	1438	4.00	1562	7.60
401	20.80	566	9.20	730	16.80	900	45.20	1067	14.70	1253	22.00	1439	22.90	1563	28.40
402	25.25	567	7.00	731	11.10	901	14.00	1068	17.20	1254	21.00	1440	7.80	1564	7.60
403	11.20	568	8.20	732	9.00	902	9.80	1069	5.20	1255	16.40	1441	22.00	1565	10.40
405	9.60	570	5.40	734	8.40	903	20.40	1071	4.90	1257	8.80	1445	4.30	1573	9.00
406	16.00	571	26.90	735	8.60	904	14.25	1072	36.60	1258	83.40	1446	6.00	1575	6.80
407	26.80	572	2.60	736	9.00	905	5.00	1073	9.35	1259	17.90	1447	10.80	1576	15.15
408	39.00	573	5.80	737	9.35	906	6.40	1074	25.80	1260	17.40	1448	11.50	1577	4.80
409	24.20	574	17.50	738	2.40	907	15.60	1075	15.00	1261	13.80	1449	4.10	1578	8.80
410	11.70	575	92.80	739	4.40	908	2.80	1076	5.40	1262	6.20	1451	10.80	1579	2.60
411	3.40	576	5.00	740	2.00	910	14.85	1078	6.15	1263	4.60	1453	21.00	1580	13.80
412	7.00	577	3.80	741	4.20	911	24.50	1079	33.40	1264	7.80	1454	9.60	1581	5.60
413	24.80	578	115.40	742	22.60	912	8.60	1080	2.50	1265	10.00	1456	7.80	1582	7.10
414	9.20	579	10.00	743	6.80	913	3.00	1081	4.00	1266	10.80	1458	8.50	1584	4.40
416	71.80	580	16.40	744	4.80	914	20.20	1082	68.20	1267	10.00	1459	.24	1586	4.80
417	10.00	581	12.35	745	9.00	916	33.20	1083	29.00	1268	9.20	1460	10.60	1587	9.80
418	6.80	582	15.25	746	30.40	917	14.20	1084	16.20	1269	4.05	1461	5.40	1589	5.20
419	60.60	585	26.40	747	30.95	918	18.40	1085	7.00	1272	17.40	1465	6.40	1590	21.20
420	8.00	586	47.80	748	7.60	919	23.60	1087	5.40	1273	15.80	1468	3.60	1591	5.80
421	7.00	587	24.40	749	7.60	920	22.70	1088	15.40	1274	5.80	1469	7.20	1592	25.00
422	111.20	588	7.20	751	20.70	921	22.80	1089	12.60	1275	10.00	1471	7.20	1593	10.16
423	9.60	589	9.35	752	6.00	922	9.40	1090	20.00	1276	4.80	1472	8.60	1595	6.20
424	16.60	590	15.20	753	34.00	923	67.60	1091	9.60	1278	15.00	1474	2.80	1596	47.85
425	173.10	591	30.20	756	13.40	925	9.60	1093	46.60	1279	46.60	1478	4.70	1598	40.60
427	40.60	592	30.20	757	14.15	926	32.00	1094	11.60	1282	16.50	1481	3.80	1599	8.80
428	13.80	593	14.20	758	16.20	927	14.20	1095	7.95	1283	2.40	1483	7.20	1600	13.40
429	61.25	594	12.20	759	22.80	928	7.40	1096	18.60	1284	5.40	1484	9.10	1601	8.40
430	51.20	595	7.20	760	11.05	929	2.00	1097	3.80	1286	5.40	1485	8.20	1602	5.80
431	20.40	596	7.60	761	20.00	930	10.40	1099	5.20	1287	10.00	1486	11.70	1603	9.65
432	76.40	597	10.60	762	17.60	931	37.45	1100	297.00	1288	5.00	1487	6.00	1604	8.00
433	23.80	598	10.45	763	15.20	932	12.50	1101	12.00	1290	4.60	1489	5.90	1605	7.00
434	41.80	599	19.00	764	12.10	933	3.20	1103	40.00	1291	10.45	1490	2.60	1607	3.60
436	17.70	600	15.20	765	2.40	934	3.60	1104	11.00	1292	3.00	1491	11.80	1609	18.70
437	23.10	601	80.00	766	23.70	935	7.85	1105	17.60	1293	3.60	1492	4.80	1610	6.20
438	38.40	603	40.00	767	20.60	936	42.60	1106	6.80	1294	11.00	1493	2.60	1611	10.20
439	9.30	604	11.40	768	13.60	937	3.60	1107	11.80	1295	8.20	1494	5.40	1612	1.80
440	288.90	605	18.80	769	50.90	938	16.20	1108	35.70	1296	7.40	1495	2.20	1613	9.00
441	95.80	606	48.10	770	9.30	939	4.60	1110	13.00	1297	28.20	1498	12.80	1614	3.00
442	8.80	607	34.60	771	12.60	940	10.00	1111	16.00	1298	6.60	1499	5.23	1615	3.20
444	48.80	608	5.20	772	16.80	941	18.20	1112	7.40	1299	5.00	1501	4.00	1618	16.00
445	3.80	610	21.80	773	35.40	942	8.20	1113	7.00	1300	18.00	1504	12.60	1619	11.80
447	12.40	612	18.60	774	68.00	943	16.50	1114	5.40	1301	18.60	1505	.60	1620	5.92
448	42.70	613	20.15	777	9.10	945	10.80	1116	4.00	1303	3.20	1506	4.70	1623	4.80
449	32.60	614	5.00	778	1.75	946	6.40	1118	20.65	1304	2.20	1507	3.20	1626	9.60
450	13.80	616	12.00	779	4.20	947	12.70	1120	6.80	1305	90.00	1508	7.27	1627	5.20
451	59.90	617	38.00	780	16.40	948	38.20	1121	5.20	1306	11.40	1510	23.80	1628	2.80
453	56.90	619	9.20	781	19.60	949	19.60	1122	7.20	1308	2.60	1511	9.30	1630	13.60
455	9.60	620	10.40	783	10.50	950	6.40	1125	12.40	1309	2.60	1514	28.65	1630	7.80
456	6.60	621	51.45	784	6.40	951	4.50	1126	13.50	1310	4.00	1517	43.00	1631	12.20
457	1.00	622	20.40	785	6.20	952	21.40	1127	30.20	1311	11.20	1518	11.80	1632	4.80
458	7.40	623	6.00	788	4.60	953	17.00	1128	2.40	1312	9.80	1519	6.00	1636	4.70
459	56.40	624	44.80	789	7.60	954	26.50	1130	9.00	1313	10.20	1520	8.00	1637	4.20
460	13.20	625	34.80	790	9.20	955	12.00	1134	5.00	1314	10.80	1521	1.00	1639	10.00
461	10.60	626	72.00	791	10.20	956	4.50	1136	23.20	1315	15.00	1522	3.00	1641	16.40
462	3.20	627	21.20	792	34.00	958	19.20	1137	12.60	1316	4.60	1523	7.20	1642	3.80
463	12.40	628	19.20	793	3.00	959	8.50	1138	10.00	1317	8.60	1524	4.80	1643	3.40
464	42.20	630	2.80	794	10.60	960	11.65	1139	4.60	1318	13.20	1525	8.00	1644	4.40
465	46.30	631	9.00	795	4.80	961	15.80	1140	18.50	1319	14.60	1526	61.40	1645	5.60
466	24.20	632	236.40	797	5.00	962	48.50	1141	9.40	1320	4.80	1527	5.20	1646	34.60
467	20.20	633	34.00	798	1.00	963	10.20	1142	10.40	1321	9.40	1528	2.00	1647	5.40
468	32.80	634	4.20	799	7.20	964	24.00	1145	11.00	1322	5.60	1530	4.20	1648	.25
469	19.00	635	21.00	800	9.60	965	14.25	1146	17.60	1324	5.80	1531	3.00	1650	23.30
470	75.00	636	21.25	802	12.30	969	1.95	1147	10.20	1325	25.60	1533	12.95	1651	38.53
471	46.20	637	36.85	803	4.05	970	19.90	1149	11.00	1326	2.20	1535	4.60	1652	5.00
472	15.40	638	33.00	804	9.20	971	17.40	1150	3.60	1327	10.40	1536	5.80	1653	16.00
473	33.80	639	119.20	805	4.20	973	20.95	1151	3.00	1328	6.80	1537	7.70	1654	5.00
474	11.20	640	5.50	807	4.60	974	9.60	1153	5.80	1329	11.60	1538	6.20	1655	8.00
475	4.20	641	6.40	808	61.10	975	2.80	1154	6.80	1330	18.40	1539	6.00	1656	8.40
476	86.00	642	23.20	809	3.20	976	10.20	1155	16.80	1331	24.20	1540	8.00	1657	3.40
477	8.40	643	6.60	810	36.55	977	2.20	1156	8.00	1332	21.20	1541	5.00	1659	6.80
478	67.10	644	15.40	811	6.00	978	16.20	1158	22.15	1333	2.80	1543	5.20	1661	7.80
479	2.60	645	15.80	812	14.15	979	7.20	1159	11.80	1334	16.30	1544	2.40	1663	10.80
481	28.40	646	3.80	813	19.60	980	8.10	1161	2.40	1336	37.60	1545	3.20	1664	4.00
482	25.20	647	7.60	814	13.20	981	13.80	1162	23.85	1338	2.80	1550	5.60	1665	5.80
483	175.40	648	7.00	815	7.00	982	2.00	1164	3.30	1339	25.00	1551	8.00	1666	3.60
484	3.20	650	7.20	818	31.20	983	3.83	1165	3.30	1340	3.40	1554	12.00	1668	3.80
485	9.60	651	39.90	819	84.45	984	13.45	1167	4.40	1341	10.00	1555	11.50	1669	12.00
486	29.80	652	28.30	820	13.50	985	13.20	1168	5.20	1343	19.90	1556	8.20	1670	16.20
487	22.80	653	13.75	821	25.00	986	12.80	1169	14.80	1344	8.00	155			

Wilde, H. C., Wisconsin.....	106.50
Macfarlane, W. B., Ill. and Kas.	268.20
Grimes, Jas. F., Texas.....	56.05
Ballard, C. E., St. Louis, Mo..	5.00
Southern, J. R., Ada, I. T.....	11.60
Mitchell, A., Ada, I. T.....	1.89
Savage, M. J., Chicago and Vicinity	113.00
Quinn, A. A., New Jersey.....	163.57
Biggins, Wm., Va., Md. and N. C.	169.50
Cameron, T. A., Michigan	107.90
Vance, J. O., L. U. 1770.....	10.30
Arcand, N., Canada	69.00
Mayors, Jos., L. U. 1570	12.75
Taylor, Wm., Wash., Iowa.....	15.37
General Office—	
Salary and Clerk Hire	1,232.57
Postage and Stamped Envelopes	139.39
Telegrams	54.93
Rent (for Nov.).....	100.00
Telephone	10.00
Sundries	57.90
Official Journal—	
Printing and Mailing.....	3,073.72
Supplies for Locals—	
Ledgers, Books, Constitutions, Etc.	973.55
Seals and Daters	18.00
Badges, Pins and Match Boxes	660.42
Prepaid Expressage	84.01
Miscellaneous—	
Duffy, F. (Trav. Exp's).....	27.45
Neale, Thos. (Trav. Exp's).....	51.05
	\$16,324.99

Claims Paid in November, 1903.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
915	Mrs. Lillie A. Wilson	4	\$ 50.00
916	Felix Montgomery	11	200.00
917	Geo. A. Ladd.....	22	50.00
918	Harry Ward	22	200.00
919	Louis Monroe	36	100.00
920	Martin Kauzlik	54	200.00
921	Carl Nystadt	62	50.00
922	Martin Jensen	65	200.00
923	Wm. A. Ivory	73	200.00
924	Mrs. J. M. Geisel	104	50.00
925	Karl Jacoby	120	50.00
926	Alex McKay	131	200.00
927	Mrs. M. J. M. Carean	134	50.00
928	Mrs. D. T. Reese.....	142	50.00
929	Mrs. J. F. Alford.....	146	50.00
930	G. P. Norris.....	165	200.00
931	A. A. Moore	171	50.00
932	Henry L. Horn	179	200.00
933	Tack Reno	206	200.00
934	Mrs. M. Jackson.....	210	50.00
935	Mrs. Gertrude M. Sparks	257	50.00
936	Geo. T. Petry	316	200.00
937	Ell Oliver	318	200.00
938	Mrs. Minerva Trom- bley	321	50.00
939	Mrs. Catherine Mc- Bride	325	50.00
940	Mrs. Agnes Hender- son	340	50.00
941	Mrs. Nellie Gage....	363	50.00
942	August Hanf	375	200.00
943	Mrs. Jane E. Mullen..	388	25.00
944	John Walters.....	391	200.00
945	Samuel B. Kessinger	418	200.00
946	Mrs. Emma Thurman	439	50.00
947	Mrs. Minnie L. Helms	459	50.00
948	Patrick J. Grogan...	471	200.00
949	Mrs. Matilda C. Tal- lakson	473	50.00
950	Mrs. Catherine Biele- feldt	476	50.00
951	Frank J. Doherty....	478	200.00
952	Wm. McRea	483	200.00
953	Mrs. Cornelia Bick- ford	515	50.00
954	Mrs. Emma C. John- son	562	50.00
955	Mrs. Mrs. Agnes Asaph	613	50.00
956	Mrs. Manda A. Fill- man	696	50.00
957	Mrs. Ella L. Church..	705	50.00
958	Mrs. N. E. Lewis....	722	50.00
959	Mrs. Cecelia Power..	774	25.00
960	Chas. N. McClannahan (disability)	779	200.00
961	Nrban Gabelman....	786	200.00
962	Mrs. L. A. Bucking- ham	1005	50.00
963	Mrs. Leda Lachappelle	1021	50.00
964	John Stumpf.....	1072	200.00
965	David A. Moore	1238	200.00
966	Chas. K. Bronson....	1254	200.00
967	Homer B. Hammond	1254	200.00
Total			\$6,100.00

You can not dream yourself into a char-
acter; you must hammer and forge your-
self one.—Froude.

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Albany, N. Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Delaware
avenue.
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. F. Grant, Box 75,
Bradley Beach, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Jas. Neill, 7 Warren ter.
Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E. Balti-
more st.
Barre, Vt.—A. J. Stewart, 83 Park st., cor.
Highland.
Beaumont, Tex.—J. J. Slaymaker.
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st
avenue.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington
st.; D. H. Deegon, 724 Washington st.
Brainard, Minn.—Robert Coughie.
Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, Carpenters'
Hall, 176 Fairfield ave.
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Wash-
ington st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.
Butler, Pa.—R. K. Bucklin, 504 Centre ave.
Cambridge, Mass.—Ronald McGilvary, 622
Massachusetts ave.
Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Noonan, Box 427.
Charleston, S. C.—T. S. Galloway.
Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand
View Road.
Cheyenne, Wyo.—John H. Cassidy.
Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502
Garden City Bldg.; Assistants, John Metz
and George Ratcliffe, 502 Garden City Bldg.;
No. 1, W. G. Schardt and John Mockler, 502
Garden City Bldg.; No. 10, John McKendry,
502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 13, Thos. Flynn,
502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 54, P. Kosa, 502
Garden City Bldg.; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502
Garden City Bldg.; No. 62, E. Larsen, 502
Garden City Bldg.; No. 80, Albert Schultz,
502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 181, T. P. Church,
502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 199, J. C. Grant,
ham, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 416, C.
Christensen, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 419,
Jos. Wagner, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No.
434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Bldg.;
No. 504, I. Birkhan, 502 Garden City Bldg.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1818 Walnut st.
Millmen, Fred Hilbert.
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.;
Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant
avenue.
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st.;
Newport, Ky.
Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 282 White st.
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.,
Rock Island, Ill.
Dayton, O.—A. C. Cattermull, Room 14,
Davis Bldg.
Denver, Col.—M. H. Waltman, 915 15th st.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.
Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storkel, 16 Roby st.; L.
U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida st.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave. West.
East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glen-
more Place.
East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 328 Broad-
way.
Elizabeth, N. J.—John T. Cosgrove, 709 Eliza-
beth st.
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeson,
510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839
Davis st.
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
Fort Worth, Tex.—M. H. Rhodes.
Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 1127 Willard st.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron,
263 Highland ave.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Wals, 247 Putnam st.
Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower st.
Houston, Texas.—J. E. Proctor, Box 46.
Ilion, N. Y.—B. A. Mixer.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia
avenue.
Jacksonville, Fla.—W. J. Wilson, Box 155.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Chas. W. Quinlan, 427 E.
Market st.
Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Clare-
mont ave.
Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 2403 Col-
lege ave.; Carl A. Nelson, 4216 Euclid ave.
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Ar-
thur st.
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Wauke-
gon, Ill.
Leavenworth, Kan.—C. P. M. Deweese, 425
Shawnee st.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Louisville, Ky.—M. Gueda, 425 W. Jeff. st.
Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Serton and J. B.
Johnston.
Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Block.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th st.
Minneapolis, Minn.—John Walquist, 2528
Elliott ave.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.,
Rock Island.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume,
137 a Elizabeth st.
Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.;
F. F. Kuns, 1247 Springfield ave.
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bow-
ers st., Newtonville.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928
Chapel st.

New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.
New York City—Robert Thompson, 77 W.
95th st.; Thomas McCracken, 233 E. 114th
st.; H. Umbach, 1836 2d ave.; (Shops)—
Wm. Laste, 1526 Washington ave.;
(Stairbuilders)—Emil Haar, 811 E. 147th
st.; C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.;
Wm. F. Wood, 37 Stevens ave., Mt. Ver-
non; Jas. McDonald, 349 59th st., Brook-
lyn, N. Y.; H. Erickson, 288 Degraw st.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philip Gibbins, Box 374,
Corona, L. I., N. Y.; E. F. Chase, Boulevard,
cor. Hummels ave., Rockaway Beach, L. I.
W. J. Gorman, 26 South st., West Brigh-
ton, L. I.; Ch. R. Nagel, 105 Snyder st.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Niagara Falls—Frank M. Perry, 530 23d st.
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82
King st.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st.
Con. Grow, L. U. 36.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Martin, Box 131.
Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.
Paterson, N. J.—Fred. Swift, Helvetia Hall.
Peoria, Ill.—L. G. Humphrey, 216 Main st.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor.
Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas,
N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J. Dietz
(Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad
and Race sts.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 San-
dusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; G. I. Lewis, 349
5th ave., Room 313; J. A. Ross, 8114
Frankstown ave.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009
Palace ave., Wilkensburg, Pa.
Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Blenis.
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.
Providence, R. I.—T. F. Kearney, 38 Fry st.;
O. S. Conery, 11 Seabury st.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205½ Commerce st.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litch-
field st.
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.
Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.—E. F. Closs.
Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 1492.
San Antonio, Tex.—F. S. Boyd, 718 Cameron
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.
Savannah, Ga.—B. F. Smith.
Sharon, Pa.—O' Miner, 50 A st.
Schenectady, N. Y.—A. F. Wiley, P. O. Box 1030.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lacka-
wanna ave.
Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope st.
Summit, N. J.—Albert Snook, Glenwood
Place.
St. Francis, Mo.—Thos. J. Hill, Desloge, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 2735 Clark
ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R.
Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Rühle, 211 S. Gar-
rison ave.; Jas. Tracer, 1629 Grattan st.;
Jas. A. Shine, 5451 Odell ave.; John Rein-
hard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mill),
1306 Olive st.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Chas. E. Leslie, 204 N. 5th.
St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland
avenue.
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North
Grand avenue.
Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 179
William st.
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th
st., West Superior.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clin-
ton Block.
Sioux City, Ia.—James O'Brien, 201 Market.
Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm
avenue.
Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltsman, 503½
Ohio st.
Toledo, O.—Peter Peters, 2525 Locust st.
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Richard Southwell,
18 Victoria st., Room 45.
Troy, N. J.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6,
Warder Building.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.
Watertown, N. Y.—R. Knight, 8 Arcade st.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—D. F. Grover, 219 N. River.
Wilmington, Del.—Millard F. Ritchie, 916
Orange st.
Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main.
Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott st.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 379 Ashburton
avenue.

A Sore Spot in Sawmaking.

To All Organized Labor and Fellow
Craftsmen, Greeting:

There are in the United States and
Canada in the neighborhood of 450 saw
smiths. Of these all belong to the Saw
Smiths' Union of North America, ex-
cept about one hundred, most of whom
are employed by H. Disston's Sons of
Philadelphia. This latter firm is proba-
bly the largest makers of hand saws
in the United States. This, as you are
well aware, is a constant menace to the
welfare of all the rest of the saw smiths
in the United States and Canada. The
Disston's Sons are not primarily hostile
to the union, but need some tangible
evidence that unionism pays.

It would not take a great deal to en-

tirely unionize their shop and thus re-
move any danger from the competition
of low-priced workmen, therefore we
ask the organized crafts, particularly the
carpenters, woodworkers and miners,
individually and collectively, to write a
letter to Disston's Sons, at Philadelphia,
Pa., and inform them that while they
have no objection to using their saws,
still the principles of unionism compels
them to purchase saws of those who put
the Saw Smiths' Union label on.

We desire to call your attention to the
imprint of our new union label, which
appears at the top of this sheet, and to
further inform you that we have had
this label registered in each State where-
in is located a factory making saws of
every description. The following mak-
ers of hand saws are entitled to the use
of the label:

Bishop & Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind., and
Cincinnati.

Jennings Saw Co., Port Jervis, N. Y.
Simonds Mfg. Co., Fitchburg, Mass.,
and Chicago.

E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

We have no doubt that by your union
communicating with the firm of Henry
Disston's Sons, expressing your desire
to have their plant strictly unionized,
that we will soon be in a position to
add this firm name to the list herein-
before given.

In conclusion we would like to add,
with particular emphasis, that if you
will take the trouble to call upon your
local hardware dealers and ask them to
be sure to specify that the union label
of our craft be etched on all saws they
may order in the future from all the
firms whose names are here given, as
well as the Disston's people, you will not
only be doing our craft a good service,
but greatly contributing to the upbuild-
ing of the cause of trade unionism and
thereby solidifying the fundamental
tenets upon which the labor movement
is builded.

Yours fraternally,

J. DUHY, Pres.

C. G. WERTZ, Sec'y-Treas.

The Saw Smiths' National Union of
North America.

Expulsions.

J. W. Jones, formerly Treasurer of
Local Union 1215, Rocky Mount, N. C.,
has been expelled for misappropriation
of the local union's fund.

Rejection of Candidates.

Peter Silk has applied for membership
in Local Union 810, San Diego, Cal.,
three successive times and was rejected
each time in accordance with Sec. 61 of
our General Constitution.

John Cussar has been rejected as a
candidate by Local Union, 1026, Urbana,
Ill., at three successive regular meet-
ings, he being found ineligible for mem-
bership.

A LOCAL union not holding a meeting
at least once a month is not in benefits
and forfeits its charter.

LOCAL unions should more frequently
contribute to our Mail Bag by sending in
reports on the condition of trade in their
locality and the status of organization.

EVERY member should see to it that his
local union remits the per capita tax to
the General Office punctually and regu-
larly every month and thus avoid running
in arrears and out of benefit.



OBITUARY

LOCAL UNION 321, Connellsville, Pa.
WHEREAS, It was the divine will of God to remove the wife of our brother, John Trombley; be it

Resolved, That we bow with deference to the will of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

U. G. WHIPKEY,
J. M. FRANKS,
JAS. ROSS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 893, Wellsburg, W. Va.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, George W. Mooney, therefore, in view of the loss sustained by those nearest and dearest to him; be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the Supreme will, we very deeply deplore our loss, but hope and trust it be his eternal gain; and be it further

Resolved, That this local union tender its warmest sympathy and condolence to the widow and family of our beloved brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and also a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

I. S. BARTLE,
I. J. BOATS,
FELIX ADRIENSSSENS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 439, Atlanta, Ga.

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has removed from our midst by death the devoted and affectionate wife of our esteemed brother, J. S. Thurmond; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our sorrowing and afflicted brother our heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement that he may be encouraged to accept with resignation the Divine will of the Creator; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to brother Thurmond and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes.

T. H. J. MILLER,
H. O. HUGHES,
E. C. QUINN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1255, Chillicothe, O.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our ranks our beloved brother, Charles Meyer; and

Whereas, Through his departure by death, L. U. 1255 has lost a good and active member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we duly express our most heartfelt sympathy for the sorrowing family and relatives of our departed brother, trusting that the good God may give them strength to bear with patience and humility their said bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That, as a tribute of respect for the deceased brother, our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN WILHELM,
J. D. MILLER,
B. C. FRYE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1387, Girardville, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in the exercise of His divine will, to remove from this world and the busy cares of life, our brother, Albert Kurz; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and devoutly commend them

to the keeping of Him who looks with pitying eyes upon the widowed and fatherless; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of this resolution be presented to the family of our departed brother; that they be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to each of the daily papers and one to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN H. DAUBERT,
C. E. PHILLIPS,
HENRY DRESHER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 100, Muskegon, Mich.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Chris. Peterson; be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the brother in his sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our records and minutes as a tribute of respect and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN DANSY,
JOHN WATSON,
O. TAYLOR,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1740, Hartford, Ark.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from our midst Brother Andy Sloan, who departed this life Oct. 21, 1903; be it

Resolved, That the members of this local union extend to his relatives and friends their heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement, caused by the dispensation of God's providence in calling brother Sloan from earth to heaven; and be it further

Resolved, That each member wear the badge of mourning for thirty days in token of brotherly love and esteem; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our home paper, *The Developer*, and one to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication. May the consoling thought of Sister Sloan be that God giveth and God taketh away and it is He that does all things well to those who trust Him. She will remember, too, that God has promised to be a Husband to the widow and a Father to the fatherless, and may she be able to say: "Oh, think of the friends over there, who before us the journey have trod; many dear to my heart over there; let me fly to the land of the bliss."

D. J. OLIVER,
J. H. MOORE,
W. L. DAVIS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 314, Madison, Wis.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the will of the Master Builder of the Universe to remove from us our esteemed brother, James Higgins; and

Whereas, We deeply regret his death, our union losing in him an honest and upright member; be it

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That as an evidence of sympathy a copy of these resolutions be presented to the wife of the deceased brother, that a page of our minute book be set aside for the same and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

F. J. LOCHNER, R. S.

LOCAL UNION 1079, Clairton, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme and Almighty Ruler of the Universe to take from among us our fellowworker and brother, Thos. Burns; and

WHEREAS, The deceased was a member in good standing in our brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the death of our brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we evidence our regret by draping our Charter for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our local newspapers and a copy to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. W. K. HODGE,
R. J. CAMPBELL,
J. I. JONES,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 719, Freeport, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe to remove from our

midst our beloved brother, Edward W. Yount; and

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained in the death of our friend and brother and the still greater loss to those nearer and dearer to him; be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased brother, that a page of our records be devoted to these resolutions, that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and the daily papers of Freeport, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days as tribute of respect for our departed brother.

EDWARD P. RUBENDALL,
W. M. STRAUB,
J. P. AUSTIN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 884, Washington, D. C.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom, to remove from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Thos. J. Entisle; be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and his family, that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

D. B. ANDREWS,
F. J. NOLTE,
C. E. TORNEY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 595, Jonesboro, Ark.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our friend and brother, S. S. Onwiler; therefore be it

Resolved, That his co-workers of L. U. 598 extend our most profound sympathy to the bereaved wife and share in this hour of sadness and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of our deceased brother, that they be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

F. CLARK,
M. D. WILLIAMS,
J. F. WINCHELL,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1405, Red Bank, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, Ruler of the Universe, to remove from our midst our brother and fellow-workman, Thos. Gerrity; and

Whereas, In our departed brother this local loses a good member and first-class mechanic, commanding the respect of all who knew him; a kind and devoted husband and father; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in his removal and recommend them to Him who does all things for the best; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that a copy be spread on a page of our minutes, set apart for that purpose, as a tribute of respect for our lost brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and a copy to each of our local papers for publication.

JOHN H. DEY,
GEO. W. BALDWIN,
GEO. W. SEWING,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 708, West Newton, Mass.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler, in His divine wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst a faithful and conscientious brother, John O. Thompson; be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Thompson this local union has sustained the loss of a worthy brother and member, one who was quiet and unassuming, respectful and respected—a character which every member should emulate; and be it further

Resolved, That this local union hereby express deep sorrow at the loss of our much esteemed brother and extend to the members of his family their heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days as a mark of respect for our late brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family, that a page of our minutes be set apart for their inscription and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JAMES H. CHRISTIE,
ROBERT M. FEWSTER,
IRA C. MELVIN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 473, New York City.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our brother, Lewis A. Kenney; be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother our Union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be presented to the family of the deceased brother; that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication and that these resolutions be entered on the minutes of our Local Union.

WM. E. BLAUVELT,
LAWRENCE S. BLAUVELT,
PETER WALKER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1346, Cleveland, O.

WHEREAS, Death has entered our local union and taken our brother, Joseph Tintia; and

Whereas, While we deeply feel the loss of our brother, we know that the Builder of the Universe doeth all things well; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our most heartfelt sympathy to the wife and children of our departed brother in this, their hour of sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for our brother our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that they be spread on the minutes of this local union and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

L. E. WILSON,
A. WOLNAR,
J. F. SPAULDING,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1346, Cleveland, O.

WHEREAS, Death has again entered our ranks and taken from us our brother, Frank Cejclick; and

Whereas, In his death we lose a good member, and while we submit to the will of the Divine Ruler who doeth all things well, we sincerely regret his death; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved wife and family our heartfelt sympathy, that they be presented with a copy of these resolutions, that a copy be spread on our minutes, that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that as a token of respect for our deceased brother our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

L. E. WILSON,
A. WOLNAR,
J. F. SPAULDING,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1414, Pomona, Cal.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed and worthy brother, John Lenke; be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother, that they be spread on our minutes and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

E. J. L. HOFFMASTER,
J. E. JOHNSON,
J. REESE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 353, Montgomery, Ala.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler, in His divine wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our faithful and conscientious brother, John Hinsley; be it

Resolved, That in the death of brother John Hinsley this local union has sustained the loss of a worthy member, one who was quiet and unassuming, respectful and respected—a character which every member should emulate; and be it further

Resolved, That we express our sorrow over the loss of our much esteemed brother and extend to each member of his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for our late brother, our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, that a page of our minutes be set apart for their inscription and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. PASEY,
J. E. GUMPER,
J. T. COLES,

Committee.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Following is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Aberdeen, Wash.
Alameda, Cal.
Albany, N. Y.
Allegheny City, Pa.
Alexandria, Ind.
Alton, Ill.
Anaconda, Mont.
Anderson, Ind.
Annapolis, Md.
Ardmore, Pa.
Ashland, Wis.
Argentine, Kan.
Atlanta, Ga.
Auburn, Me.
Auburn, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bar Harbor, Me.
Bay City, Mich.
Bayonne, N. J.
Beachmont, Mass.
Bedford Park, N. Y.
Bellaire, Ohio.
Belleville, Ill.
Beaumont, Tex.
Berkeley, Tex.
Birmingham, Ala.
Berwyn, Pa.
Bessemer, Colo.
Bloomington, Ill.
Boise City, Ida.
Boston, Mass.
Boulder, Colo.
Braddock, Pa.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Bridgeport, Ohio.
Brighton Park, Ill.
Brockton, Mass.
Brookline, Mass.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Butte, Mont.
Cambridge, Mass.
Camden, N. J.
Canon City, Colo.
Carnegie, Pa.
Carondelet, Mo.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Centralia, Ill.
Chester, Pa.
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Heights, Ill.
Chicopee, Mass.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Clairton, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Coffeen, Ill.
College Point, N. Y.
Collinsville, Ill.
Colorado City, Colo.
Colorado Sp'gs, Col.
Columbus, Ohio.
Corsicana, Tex.
Council Bluffs, Ia.
Covington, Ky.
Corona, N. Y.
Cripple Creek, Colo.
Dallas, Tex.
Danvers, Mass.
Davenport, Ia.
Dedham, Mass.
Denver, Colo.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Detroit, Mich.
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duluth, Minn.
Duquesne, Pa.
East Boston, Mass.
E. Hampton, Mass.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Edwardsville, Ill.

Madison, Ill.
Malden, Mass.
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Marion, Ind.
Maywood, Ill.
McKeesport, Pa.
McKee's Rocks, Pa.
Medford, Mass.
Memphis, Tenn.
Menlo Park, Cal.
Meriden, Conn.
Milford, Mass.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Mobile, Ala.
Moline, Ill.
Mooreland, Ill.
Morristown, N. J.
Montclair, N. J.
Mount Olive, Ill.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Mount Vernon, Ind.
Muncie, Ind.
Murphysboro, Ill.
Natick, Mass.
Nelson, B. C.
New Albany, Ind.
Newark, N. J.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Brighton, N. Y.
New Britain, Conn.
Newburgh, N. Y.
Newburyport, Mass.
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New London, Conn.
New Orange, N. J.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky.
Newton, Mass.
Newtown, N. Y.
Newton Cent., Mass.
New York, N. Y.
New Whatcom, Wash.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
North Adams, Mass.
Northampton, Mass.
North Easton, Mass.
Norwalk, Conn.
Norwich, Conn.
Oakland, Cal.
Oak Park, Ill.
Odin, Ill.
Ogden, Utah.
Oklahoma City, O. T.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ouray, Colo.
Paducah, Ky.
Palestine, Tex.
Palo Alto, Cal.
Parsons, Kan.
Pasadena, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Percy, Ill.
Perth Amboy, N. J.
Peru, Ill.
Petersburg, Fla.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Kan.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Pittston, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Plymouth, Pa.
Port Arthur, Texas.
Port Chester, N. Y.
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Portland, Ohio.
Portland, Ore.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Providence, R. I.
Pueblo, Colo.
Quincy, Ill.
Racine, Wis.
Rahway, N. J.
Randsburg, Cal.
Red Bank, N. J.
Redlands, Cal.
Revere, Mass.
Riverside, Cal.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rock Island, Ill.
Rogers Park, Ill.

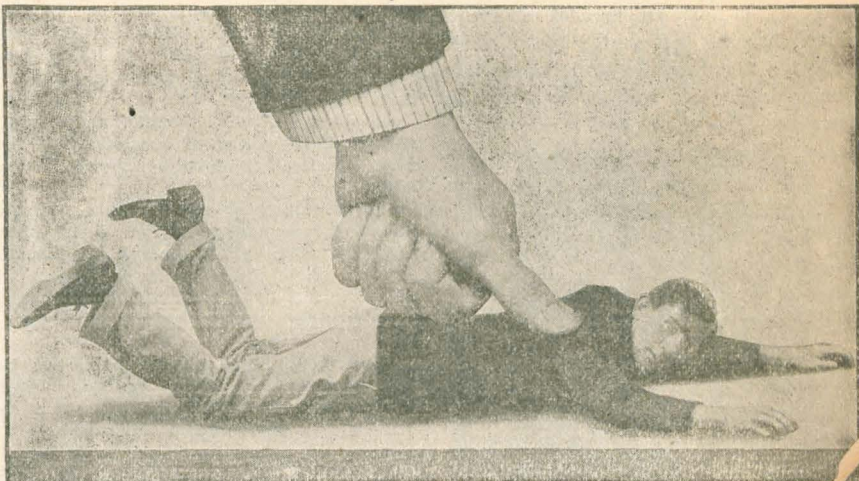
Total—359 cities and towns.

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THE greatest world power in the world is labor; without it there would be no wealth, no progress, no civilization.

LIGHT itself is a great corrective. A thousand wrongs and abuses that are grown in darkness disappear like owls and bats before the light of day.

Roswell, N. M.
Rutherford, N. J.
Sacramento, Cal.
Saginaw, Mich.
Salem, Ill.
Salida, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Luis Obispo, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.
San Mateo, Cal.
San Rafael, Cal.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Santa Rosa, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Scranton, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Sewickley, Pa.
Sharon, Pa.
Sharpsburg, Pa.
Sheboygan, Wis.
Sparta, Ill.
Shreveport, La.
South Chicago, Ill.
South Denver, Colo.
South Evanston, Ill.
South Englewood, Ill.
South Omaha, Neb.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Stamford, Conn.
Staunton, Ill.
St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
Stapleton, N. Y.
Sterling, Ill.
Stockton, Cal.
Streator, Ill.
Summit, N. J.
Swampscott, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa, Fla.
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Taunton, Mass.
Telluride, Colo.
Terrell, Texas.
Thompsonville, Conn.
Tiburon, Cal.
Toledo, Ohio.
Topeka, Kan.
Toronto, Can.
Town of Lake, Ill.
Tremont, N. Y.
Trenton, N. J.
Troy, N. Y.
Tucson, Ariz.
Tuxedo, N. Y.
Union Hill, N. J.
Unionport, N. Y.
Utica, N. Y.
Vallejo, Cal.
Vancouver, B. C.
Van Nest, N. Y.
Venice, Ill.
Victor, Colo.
Waco, Texas.
Wakefield, Mass.
Warren, R. I.
Washington, Pa.
Washington, D. C.
Waterbury, Conn.
Watsonville, Cal.
Waukegan, Ill.
Westchester, N. Y.
West Hoboken, N. J.
West Newton, Mass.
West Superior, Wis.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Whitesboro, N. Y.
White Plains, N. Y.
Wichita, Kan.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Wilmington, Del.
Woburn, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Woodlawn, N. Y.
Woodside, L. I., N. Y.
Yonkers, N. Y.
Youngstown, Ohio.



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Machine Designer	Telephone Engineer	Surveyor	Sheet-Metal Drafts.
Mechanical Draftsman	Telegraph Engineer	Mining Engineer	Ornamental Designer
Foreman Machinist	Wireman	Textile-Mill Supt.	Navigator
Foreman Toolmaker	Dynamo Tender	Textile Designer	Bookkeeper
Foreman Patternmaker	Motorman	Sanitary Engineer	Stenographer
Foreman Molder	Steam Engineer	Heat. and Vent. Eng.	To Speak French
Refrigeration Engineer	Marine Engineer	Contractor and Build.	To Speak German
Electrical Engineer	Civil Engineer	Arch. Draftsman	To Speak Spanish
Elec. Mach. Designer	Hydraulic Engineer	Sign Painter	Commercial Law

Name _____ Age _____
Street and No. _____
City _____ State _____

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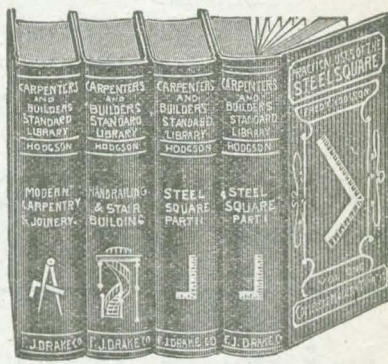
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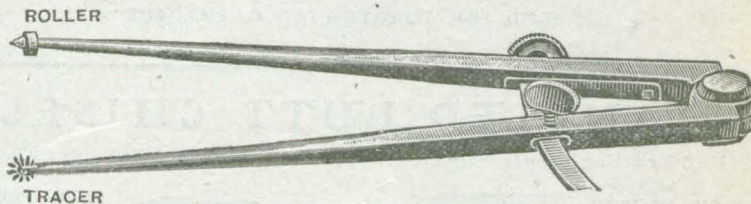
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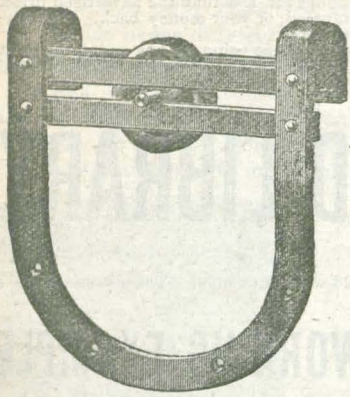


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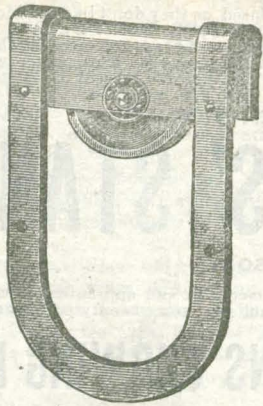
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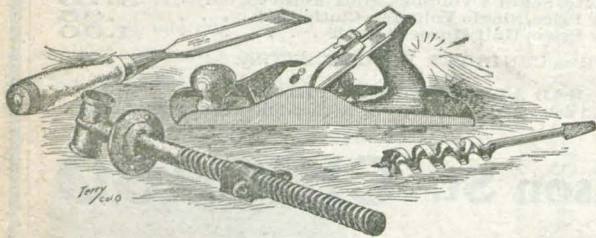
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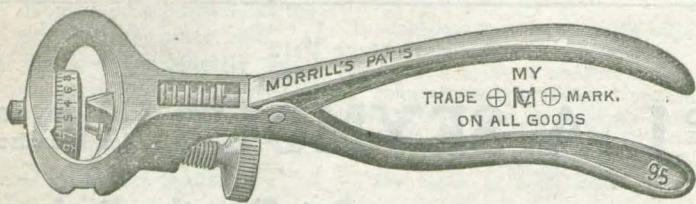


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